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INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
U. S. A.

CUBA



PREPARED BY
SEÑOR GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Minister of Cuba to the United States of America,
and
Approved by the Cuban Government.

NOVEMBER, 1905.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
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CUBA.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND AREA — TOPOGRAPHY — OROGRAPHY—HYDROGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—FLORA — FAUNA—CLIMATOLOGY—POPULATION—VITAL STATISTICS.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND AREA.

Cuba is the largest, most populous, and westernmost of the Antilles. Shaped like the arc of a circle, with its convex side to the north, it extends from 74–85° west from Greenwich, and from 19°–40' to 23°–33' latitude north. It is about 100 miles from Florida, separated from it by the strait of the same name; to the east is Haiti, about 50 miles; on the south, Jamaica, 85 miles; on the west, the Yucatan Channel, about 130 miles, which separates it from Mexico. Its length is about 730 miles (1,594 kilometers), from Cape San Antonio to Cape Maisi. Its breadth differs, ranging from 160 miles (200 kilometers), in Oriente Province, to 22 miles (40 kilometers), in Habana Province. Its total area, including the Isle of Pines, is 45,883 square miles (118,832 square kilometers), of which Cuba occupies 43,319 square miles, the Isle of Pines 1,214, and the other islands and keys 1,350. Cuba is therefore larger than Portugal, Belgium, and the Netherlands, a little less in size than the State of Virginia, about the size of England, and somewhat smaller than Pennsylvania.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The north coast is for the most part bluff and rocky, and, in the Provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey, bordered by lines of islands and reefs of coral formation, the passages through which are extremely intricate and difficult. These islands are low, are in the main covered with mangrove forests, and contain few inhabitants.

The coast is low in the western part of the island, the bluffs ranging about 1,000 feet in height in Pinar del Río and rising gradually eastward. About Mantanzas they reach 500 feet in altitude. In Santa Clara and Camaguey they are lower, but in Oriente the coast is abrupt and rugged, almost mountainous, rising in a succession of terraces.

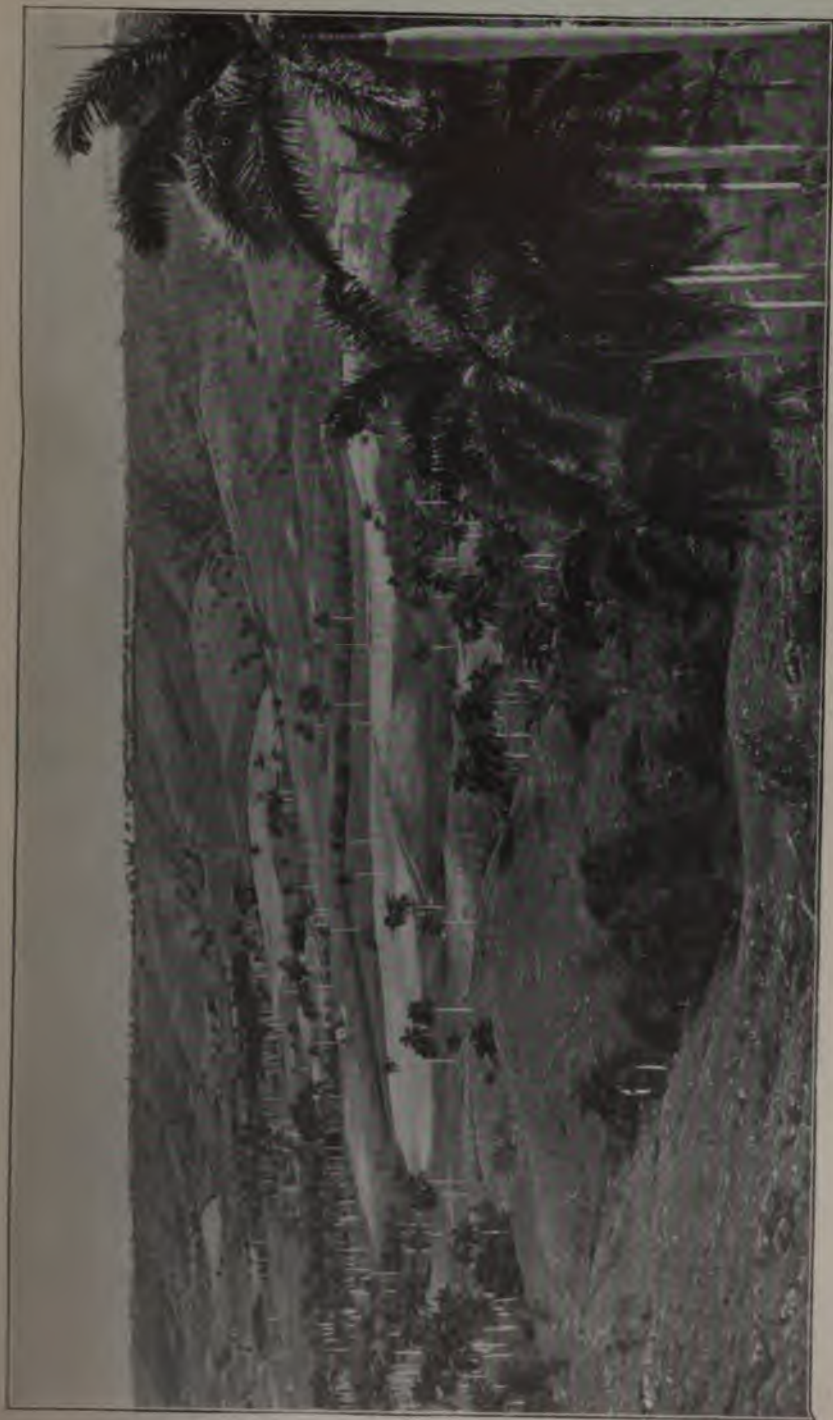
The south coast from Cape Maisi to Cape Cruz is mountainous. Indeed, from Santiago westward to Cape Cruz the Sierra Maestra rises abruptly from the water to altitudes of several thousand feet. The shores of the Gulf of Buena Esperanza, into which flows the Rio Cauto, are low, and from this place westward, excepting a short stretch between Trinidad and Cienfuegos, the coast is low and marshy as far as Cape San Antonio, the westernmost point of the island. The coast strip of marsh is in the main narrow, but west of Cienfuegos it broadens into a great expanse, forming the Zapata Swamp, an almost impenetrable region 75 miles in length with a maximum breadth of fully 30 miles, clothed with the densest vegetation and teeming with tropical life. It was within the protecting limits of this marsh that the Cubans during the recent revolution maintained a hospital for their sick and wounded.

Off the south coast are hundreds of low, marshy mangrove-covered islands and islets.

Most of the harbors on both coasts are of peculiar shape, resembling nothing so much as pouches with narrow, often sinuous, entrances, opening within into broad expanses completely sheltered. This is the character of the harbors of Bahia Honda, Cabañas, Habana, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Guantnamo, Nipe, and many others less known.

OROGRAPHY.

In its relief the island of Cuba is not a simple orographic unit, but presents great variety and irregularity, which render it incapable of simple description and generalization. The middle portion of the island, including the Provinces of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey, presents little relief, but consists in the main of broad, undulating plains and shallow valleys, the land rising only in a few places to any considerable altitude. It is only at the two extremes of the island, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, on the west, and Oriente, on the east, that the island presents any considerable or well-defined range of hills. Throughout Pinar del Rio there runs a range of hills, a little north of the middle line of the Province and closely paralleling in direction the northern coast. This range, which is fairly well defined, is known as the Cordillera de los Organos, or Organ Mountains, and rises in many places to altitudes exceeding 2,000 feet, culminating in Pan de Guajaibon, having an altitude of 2,500 feet. From the crest of this range the land descends northward and



YUMURI VALLEY.



INTERIOR OF THE CAVE OF BELLAMAR NEAR MATANZAS.

southward to the coast in long, undulating slopes, the southward slopes forming the celebrated tobacco lands known as *Vuelta Abajo*.

The central Provinces of Cuba—Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey—consist mainly of broadly rolling plains with shallow stream valleys. In Habana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara these plains are, or were prior to the late revolution, in a high state of cultivation, while in Camaguey they are in the main used for the grazing of cattle. The Valley of the Yumuri, in Matanzas, is a type of the beautiful, highly cultivated region of this part of the island.

The Sierra de los Organos ceases as a range a little west of Habana, but traces of this uplift can be followed through the central part of Habana Matanzas, Santa Clara, and the western part of Camaguey in the form of lines of hills of no great altitude dotting these extended plains. They are seen south of the city of Habana in the little timbered hills known as the *Tetas de Managua*, and farther east in the *Arcas de Canasi*, the *Escaleras de Jaruco*, and the *Pan de Matanzas*, just south of the city of Matanzas. This rises to an altitude of 1,300 feet and serves as a landmark to sailors far out in the Atlantic. In the eastern part of Matanzas Province these hills disappear, but they reappear again in Santa Clara, taking the form of elongated crest and lines and flat top summits, and as such extend into the western part of the Province of Camaguey.

In the southern part of the Province of Santa Clara is a group of rounded hills, occupying an area between Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus. The highest of these, *Potrерillo*, has an altitude of 2,900 feet. Among these hills are many beautiful valleys.

Oriente, at the other end of the island, is a Province presenting great relief. Its surface is extremely broken with high, sharp mountain ranges, broad plateaus of considerable elevation, and deep valleys, some of them broad, others narrow and resembling canyons. The dominating orographic feature of the Province—indeed of the whole island—is the Sierra Maestra, which, commencing at Cape Cruz, south of Manzanillo, extends eastward, closely paralleling the coast, from which it rises abruptly, as far east as the neighborhood of Santiago. In this part it contains many points exceeding 5,000 feet in altitude and culminates in *Pico Turquino*, which is reputed to have an altitude of 8,320 feet.

From Santiago it extends to the east end of the island, but is much more broken and has more of a plateau-like form, with a great diminution in altitude. This portion of the range takes on a different name, being known as the *Cobre Range*. It contains numerous flat summits, approximating 3,000 feet in altitude, one of which, known as *La Gran Piedra*, is said to have an altitude of 3,300 feet.

North of Sierra Maestra lies the broad and fertile valley of the *Cauto*, beyond which the country rises gradually to a high plateau.

occupying the interior of the Province, with a summit elevation of 1,000 feet or more, in which stands the city of Holguin. The eastern part of the Province consists of a maze of broken hills, with altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, in which are many small and fertile valleys.

The Isle of Pines, with an area of 840 square miles, is a municipal district of the Province of Habana. It is in effect two islands, connected by a marsh, the northern being somewhat broken by hills, the southern low, flat, and sandy.

HYDROGRAPHY.

The rivers of Cuba, though numerous, are short, and few of them are of any importance for navigation. The largest stream is the Rio Cauto, which heads in the Province of Oriente, on the north slopes of Sierra Maestra, and flows westward through a broad valley to its mouth in the Gulf of Buena Esperanza, after a course of about 150 miles. This stream is navigable for light-draft boats to Cauto Embarcadero, about 50 miles south.

Several other streams are navigable for a few miles above their mouth, but in most cases only through what may be regarded as estuaries.

GEOLOGY.

The general geology of the island may be briefly stated as consisting of an older basement of pre-Tertiary sedimentary rocks in which Cretaceous and probably Jurassic fossils have been found. Above this there are, first, littoral beds composed of terrigenous material and then a great thickness of white limestone, consisting of organically derived oceanic material, as distinguished from true reef rock of late Eocene and Oligocene age. The island was reclaimed from the sea and assumed its present relief by a great mountain-making movement in late Tertiary time, succeeding the deposition of these limestone. In later epochs, Pliocene and Pleistocene, the island underwent a series of epirogenic subsidences and elevations which affected the coastal borders, producing the wave-cut cliffs and a margin of elevated reef rock, which borders the coast in many places, as can be recognized in the cities of Habana and Baracoa. So far as its history is known, the island has never been connected with the American mainland, although such has frequently been asserted to be the case. These assertions have been based upon the erroneous identification of certain vertebrate animal remains. There are no traces in the animal life of Cuba, past or present, which justify this conclusion. Some of the crystalline rocks may be ancient; but most of them are mid-Tertiary in age.

The most remarkable of the caves are those of Bellamar, of marvelous beauty, near Matanzas, visited by all tourists; in Camaguey, those of Cubitas, and in Oriente the one called Nueva del Negro, near Baire, are also noteworthy.

FLORA.

The surface of the island is clad in a sumptuous floral mantle, which, from its abundance and beauty, first caused Cuba to be designated the Pearl of the Antilles. In addition to those introduced from abroad, over 3,350 native plants have been catalogued. Humboldt said: "We might believe the entire island was originally a forest of palms, wild limes, and orange trees." The flora includes nearly all the characteristic forms of the other West Indies, the southern part of Florida, and the Central American seaboard. Nearly all the large trees of the Mexican tierra caliente, so remarkable for their size, foliage, and fragrance, reappear in western Cuba. Over 30 species of palm, including the famous royal palm (*oreodoxa regia*), occur, while the pine tree, elsewhere characteristic of the Temperate Zone and the high altitudes of the Tropics, is found associated with palms and mahoganies in the Province of Pinar del Rio and the Isle of Pines, both of which take their name from this tree.

Among other woods are the lignum-vitæ, granadilla, cocoa, wood out of which reed instruments are made, mahogany, and *cedrele odorata*, which is used for cigar boxes and linings of cabinetwork.

Although three hundred years of cultivation have exterminated the forest from the sugar lands of the center and west, it is estimated that in the hills of those districts and the mountains of the east nearly 13,000,000 acres of uncleared forest remain.

Rich and nutritious grasses are found throughout the island, affording excellent forage for stock. The pineapples, manioc, sweet potato, and Indian corn are indigenous to the island. When the flora of Cuba is studied geographically it will doubtless be divided into several subdivisions.

FAUNA.

Throughout Cuba game is abundant; deer, though not native, have flourished and multiplied greatly. Rabbits are also plentiful. The wild boar, so called, the wild dog, and the wild cat are simply domestic animals run wild, and are quite numerous in all parts of the island. Wild fowl, especially ducks and pigeons, abound, the former crossing from the Southern States during the winter season, while the latter remain in the island the year round. Pheasants, quail, snipe, wild turkeys, and wild guinea fowl are also numerous, with several varieties of game birds, such as the perdiz, tojosas, rabiches, and the guanaros.

The only distinctive native animal is the jutfa or hutfa, rat-like in appearance, and black; it grows to a length of 16 to 18 inches, not including the tail. While eatable, it is not especially palatable.

Cuba has more than 200 species of native birds, including those already mentioned as game birds, many possessing the most beautiful plumage, but those with song are rare.

In swampy localities crocodiles and American alligators (caimans) are found, and although these frequently grow to an enormous size, but little attention is paid to them by the natives.

Chameleons, small lizards, tree toads, and similar harmless silurians of diminutive size are very common, while occasionally the iguana and other large varieties of the lizard species are seen.

Few varieties of snakes exist in Cuba. One of these, the maja, from 10 to 14 feet in length, is a semi-domesticated reptile, if such a term may be used, for it is most frequently found about the huts, farm houses, and small villages, its favorite living place being in the palm-leaf thatches of the older buildings, while its favorite food is poultry. Another snake, named the jubo, is more vicious in disposition than the maja, although never reaching more than one-third its size. It is not poisonous. The other varieties are still smaller in size, are seldom seen and not venomous.

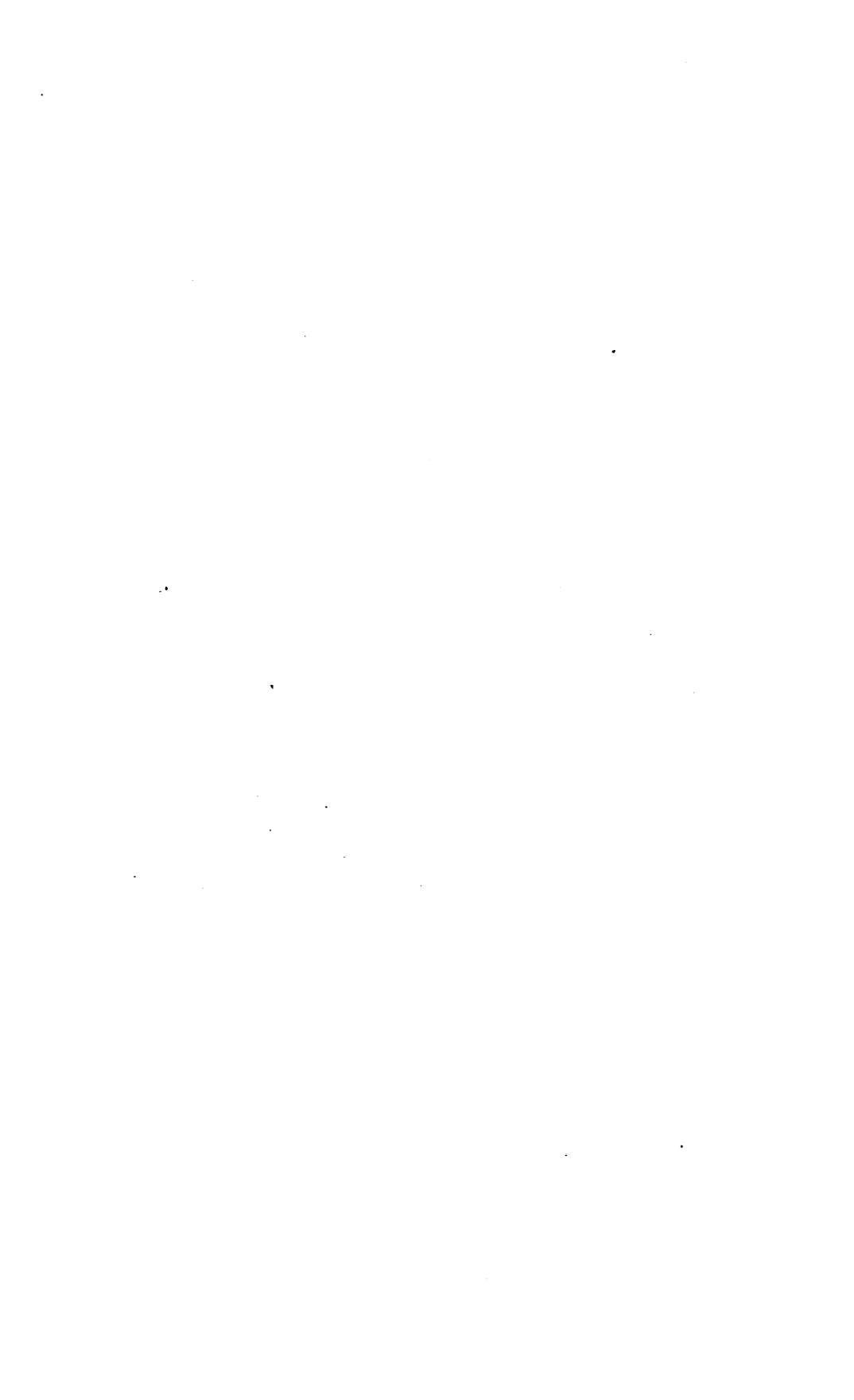
CLIMATOLOGY.

The climate of Cuba is comparatively simple in its character and can be briefly described. With the long, narrow shape of the island, its great extent of coast line and small breadth, it has in the main an insular climate with a high mean temperature, slight extremes of temperature, great humidity of the atmosphere, and an ample rainfall.

At Habana, on the north coast, the mean annual temperature is 77° F. The range of temperature between the mean of the hottest month and that of the coldest month is from 82° to 71°, or only 11°. The highest temperature on record in Habana is 100.6° and the lowest 49.6°. This maximum recorded temperature is no higher than in northern cities of the United States, but the duration of high temperature is much greater in Cuba and explains the high mean temperature. But notwithstanding the long-continued high temperature, the climate of the northern portion of the island is tempered by the trade winds, which blow with but little variation throughout the year, and the nights in both winter and summer are cool. The mean annual temperature at Habana fairly represents that of the island, it being perhaps a little hotter upon the south coast and inland than upon the north coast. The mean relative humidity at Habana averages about 75 per cent and remains tolerably uniform at all times of the year. Inland the humidity becomes somewhat less, but not decidedly so.



PALM AVENUE, BOTANICAL GARDEN, HABANA.



RAINFALL.

The mean annual rainfall at Habana, derived from observations of many years, is 52 inches. This represents quite closely the rainfall upon the north coast of the island. Inland and upon the south coast it is probably somewhat less, although observations are lacking. This is decidedly less than upon the Gulf coast of the United States, and but little greater than that of the northern seaboard cities. As regards the distribution of rainfall throughout the year, there is a wet and dry season, the former being from May to October, during which time about two-thirds of the precipitation of the year is received. Rainfalls occur about one-third of the days during each year, although this does not represent by any means the proportional amount of rainy weather. The days are usually clear up to about 10 o'clock, from which time till night, during the rainy season, it is frequently showery. The nights are commonly clear. Thunder storms are frequent, but not violent.

WINDS.

The prevailing winds throughout the island are the northeast trades, which blow with great persistency, but seldom with violence. The island is occasionally, though not frequently, visited by hurricanes. These break upon the coast, causing the maximum destruction in its neighborhood, and rapidly lose their force and violence as they proceed inland.

In winter, when the trade winds extend farthest to the southward, the island not infrequently comes within the influence of "northers" from the north temperate zone, greatly and suddenly reducing the temperature on the north coast. These occur during the winter months and follow the severe storms of the United States, when the temperature sometimes falls as low as 50°, causing much suffering, as very little provision is made against cold in the construction of Cuban houses.

POPULATION.

The population of Cuba, according to the census taken under the direction of the United States War Department in 1899, was 1,572,797. Twelve years earlier, in 1887, according to a census under Spanish authority, the number was 1,631,687, or nearly 59,000 greater. After allowing for the probable increase of the population between 1887 and 1895, the date on which the insurrection broke out, the loss of life, as indicated by these two censuses, may be estimated at nearly 200,000, a loss which may be attributed to the war and to the accompanying reconcentration.

The first census of Cuba upon which any reliance can be placed was

taken in 1775. The following table shows the population at the date of each subsequent census and the decennial rate of increase:

Population of Cuba at each census.

| Year. | Population. | Rate of increase per decade. | Year. | Population. | Rate of increase per decade. |
|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------|
| | | <i>Per cent.</i> | | | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| 1775..... | 171,620 | | 1861..... | 1,396,530 | 18 |
| 1792..... | 272,300 | 31 | 1877..... | 1,509,291 | 5 |
| 1817..... | 572,363 | 34 | 1887..... | 1,631,687 | 8 |
| 1827..... | 704,486 | 23 | 1899..... | 1,572,797 | ..... |
| 1841..... | 1,007,624 | 29 | | | |

The loss in population incident to the irsurrection was sustained entirely by the three western Provinces, the three eastern Provinces having gained during the period between 1887 and 1899, although Santa Clara, one of the largest Provinces of the island, gained but a trifling amount.

The density of population, taking the island as a whole, was 35.7 inhabitants to the square mile. The area, population, and density of population of the six Provinces are given in the table below:

Area, total population, and density of population, by Provinces.

| Province. | Area. | Popula- tion. | Density. |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|
| | <i>Sq. miles.</i> | | |
| Habana..... | 2,772 | 422,811 | 158 |
| Matanzas..... | 3,700 | 202,462 | 55 |
| Pinar del Rio..... | 5,000 | 173,082 | 36 |
| Camaguey..... | 10,500 | 88,237 | 8 |
| Santa Clara..... | 9,560 | 356,537 | 37 |
| Oriente..... | 12,468 | 827,716 | 26 |

The urban population of Cuba, including in that term the inhabitants of all cities of more than 8,000 population, was 32.3 per cent of the entire population, or a little less than one-third, being but a trifle smaller than that of the United States. Including, however, all cities down to 1,000 each, the proportion of urban population rises to 47.1 per cent, that of the United States being the same. The capital and chief city of the island is Habana, situated on the north coast near its western end, with a population of 235,981. Other important cities are Santiago, the capital of Oriente Province, on the south coast near the eastern end of the island, population 43,090; Matanzas, the capital of Matanzas Province, on the north coast, population 36,374; Cienfuegos, in Santa Clara Province, on the south coast, population 30,038; Camaguey, the capital of the province of the same name, situated in the interior, population 25,102; Cardenas, on the north coast, in Matanzas Province, population 21,940. Most of the larger cities are situated upon the seacoast rather than in the interior, indicating their commercial character.

Population of cities of 5,000 or more.

| City. | Province. | Popula- tion. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Caibarien..... | Santa Clara | 7,013 |
| Camaguey..... | Camaguey | 25,102 |
| Camajuani..... | Santa Clara | 5,082 |
| Cardenas..... | Matanzas | 21,940 |
| Cienfuegos..... | Santa Clara | 30,038 |
| Colon..... | Matanzas | 7,175 |
| Gibara..... | Oriente | 6,841 |
| Guanabacoa..... | Habana | 13,985 |
| Guanajay..... | Pinar del Rio | 6,483 |
| Guantanamo..... | Oriente | 7,137 |
| Guines..... | Habana | 8,149 |
| Habana..... | do | 235,981 |
| Holguin..... | Oriente | 6,045 |
| Manzanillo..... | do | 14,464 |
| Marianao..... | Habana | 5,416 |
| Matanzas..... | Matanzas | 36,374 |
| Melena..... | Habana | 5,016 |
| Pinar del Rio..... | Pinar del Rio | 8,880 |
| Placetas..... | Santa Clara | 5,409 |
| Regla..... | Habana | 11,363 |
| Remedios..... | Santa Clara | 6,609 |
| Sagua la Grande..... | do | 12,725 |
| San Antonio de los Baños..... | Habana | 8,178 |
| Sancti-Spiritus..... | Santa Clara | 12,696 |
| San Luis..... | Oriente | 5,059 |
| Santa Clara..... | Santa Clara | 13,768 |
| Santiago..... | Oriente | 43,090 |
| Santiago de las Vegas..... | Habana | 7,151 |
| Trinidad..... | Santa Clara | 11,120 |

The center of population of Cuba in 1899 was situated in latitude $22^{\circ} 15'$ and longitude $80^{\circ} 23'$. This locates it in Santa Clara Province, 30 miles southwest of the city of Santa Clara and 8 miles northwest of Cienfuegos. It is at a distance of 76 miles northwest of the geographic center of the island.

As to sex, the population was distributed in the proportions of 51.8 per cent males and 48.2 per cent females, the excess in the number of males being probably due to immigration.

As to race, there were 68 per cent white and 32 per cent colored. The colored formed less than one-third of the population, and their proportion has for many years been diminishing. The foreign born formed 9 per cent of the total population, which leaves 60 per cent as native whites. Three-fourths of all the foreign born in Cuba came from Spain. Of the remainder, the countries which most frequently contributed were China, Africa, and the United States. Other West Indian islands, and even the neighboring countries of Central and South America, contribute very few, showing the extremely sedentary character of these people.

Population by races at different periods.

| Year. | White. | Mixed. | Negro. | Total colored. | Chinese. | General total. |
|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| 1774..... | 96,500 | 23,500 | 52,500 | 76,000 | | 172,500 |
| 1792..... | 154,000 | 47,000 | 71,000 | 118,000 | | 272,000 |
| 1841..... | 481,000 | 99,000 | 490,000 | 589,000 | | 1,070,000 |
| 1862..... | 730,000 | 135,000 | 422,000 | 557,000 | 34,000 | 1,321,000 |
| 1867..... | 1,150,000 | | | 601,500 | 28,000 | 1,682,000 |
| 1899..... | 1,062,497 | 270,805 | 234,638 | 605,443 | 14,857 | 1,572,797 |

The foreign-born element was found mainly in the cities, and especially in the larger ones. Nearly one-third of the entire foreign-born element was found in the city of Habana, where it constituted 22 per cent of the entire population of the city.

The proportion of Cubans reported as being employed in gainful occupations was 40 per cent, or two-fifths of the total population, a proportion larger than in either the United States or Porto Rico. Of the males, 68 per cent were reported as wage-earners; of the females, only 9 per cent.

The wage-earners were distributed in the following proportions among the great groups of occupations:

| <i>Occupations of wage-earners.</i> | Per cent. |
|--|-----------|
| Agriculture, fisheries, and mining | 48 |
| Domestic and personal service..... | 23 |
| Manufactures | 15 |
| Trade and transportation..... | 13 |
| Professions | 1 |

In 1903 the population was estimated at 1,653,486, and taking into consideration the natural increase and the number of immigrants which have settled in Cuba, it may be safely said that the population reaches, in 1905, 1,700,000 souls and that Habana has more than 275,000.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The superior board of health consists of 11 members, divided into active and honorary. The active are the chief sanitary officer of the island as president of the board, the president of the commission of special hygiene (prostitution), and three representatives for the eastern and western part of Cuba and the city of Habana, while the chief quarantine officer of the port of Habana and the representatives appointed by the Habana Academy of Medical Sciences, antituberculosis league, national university, board of education, and a lawyer are its honorary members.

The main duties of the board are to investigate the causes of infectious diseases with special reference to epidemics, condition of public buildings, quality or purity of liquors, medicines, and food, due attention being given to reports, data, or other information concerning the public health, especially such as are furnished by dispensaries, asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, schools, etc.

The board being considered the supreme authority on all sanitary matters, it has the supervision of all the local boards outside of Habana and is consulted on all affairs of sanitation. These municipal boards are supposed to keep the superior board well informed so that the latter may have a complete knowledge and understanding of the sanitary status of the different towns.

The national laboratory is a direct dependency of the superior board of health, its principal object being the performance of scientific investigations, which are very important for the proper execution of the sanitary work for which the board is responsible. Its organization has been regulated so as to include the following:

Clinical microscopy, devoted to the examination of sputa, blood, urine, and all specimens necessary to facilitate the diagnosis and early determination of the infectious and contagious diseases.

The bacteriological section has charge of medical researches with reference to the causes of epidemics and epizootics, as well as to the preparation of laboratory products, such as tuberculine, maleine, vaccine, etc.

The next section is one devoted to histological and pathological work that proves of so much assistance in all laboratory work.

There is also a medico-legal section to assist the courts of justice in the investigation of crimes by examining viscera and other materials from the medical and chemical standpoints.

The chemical department is also equipped with all the modern scientific appliances for the analysis of water supply, wines, beverages, milk, and all kinds of food.

With the view of helping the diagnosis of doubtful cases of contagious diseases, the board has appointed a commission of several members selected from amongst the physicians of high standing in the town; this has proved of great value and has been of great assistance in the work of the board.

The sanitary department of Habana is the main branch of the superior board of health and embraces the following sections: Main office, general sanitary inspections, disinfection, tuberculosis, and contagious diseases.

The problem of tuberculosis is also considered for the purpose of carrying out the best methods and ideas. To that effect the department runs a dispensary exclusively dedicated to the care and treatment of pulmonary troubles, whereby the outdoor patients are benefited, while an opportunity is afforded for coming in touch with the incipient cases that otherwise would escape the action of the authorities. The physical culture of the children is also given in the same building, after which they get some nourishment, so much needed by that class of patients.

The antituberculosis plan includes the inspection of houses, hotels, boarding houses, cigar factories, dairy stables, etc., and the disinfection of premises, as well as the delivery of lectures on the prophylaxis of the disease in all the factories and institutions, besides the distribution of pamphlets and circulars with the recommendations to be followed for the prevention and hygiene of tuberculosis.

The hospital for infectious diseases, otherwise known as "Las Animas" Hospital, is well equipped, being provided with every convenience suitable for this kind of institution, and its main feature is that it is entirely mosquito proof. This hospital has been conspicuous in the eradication of yellow fever from Habana, and in it are admitted the imported cases from Mexico and other countries with complete safety for the city.

As Habana is entirely free from yellow fever to-day, the work in connection with this disease is limited to the cases found in the steamers coming from Mexico or from other places abroad, and to those developed in quarantine where nonimmunes are kept during the period of incubation of the disease. These cases are transferred to Las Animas Hospital, and all the means of transportation (ambulance, stretcher, etc.) are made mosquito proof. Any case reported in town as suspicious of yellow fever is dealt with in the same manner as in time of epidemics.

The island is entirely free from yellow fever and the death rate is decreasing, comparing already most favorably with the healthiest countries of the world. Smallpox and malaria have also been eradicated.

The mortality in the island during 1902 was 25,512 and 1903, 23,982, and the annual rate diminished from 15.43 in 1902 to 14.52 in 1903. If a comparison is made with the lowest rate in the Spanish régime, 29.30 per thousand in 1885, and with the average rate for the thirty years ending 1900, of 41.95 per thousand, the wonderful progress made can be seen.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION^a—CITIZENSHIP—COMMERCIAL LAWS—ARMY AND NAVY—RELIGION.

GOVERNMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba is representative, republican, and democratic. The sovereignty resides in the people. The Supreme Government is divided into three coordinate branches—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

LEGISLATIVE.

The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House consists of 64 members (one for every 25,000 inhabitants, or fraction), elected for four years. The requisites and qualifications to be a Representative are—

First. To be a native born or naturalized Cuban citizen who has resided for eight years in the Republic from and after the date of his naturalization.

Second. To have attained the age of 25 years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

The Senate shall be composed of four Senators from each Province, elected therefrom for a period of eight years by the provincial councilmen and by a double number of electors, who, together with the provincial councilmen, shall constitute an electoral board. One-half of the electors must be persons who pay the highest amount of taxes, and the remainder shall possess the qualifications that may be determined by law. All of the electors must also be of age and residents of municipal districts of the Province. The electors shall be chosen by the voters of the Province one hundred days prior to the election of Senators.

One-half of the members of the Senate of the Republic shall be elected every four years.

^aThe full text of the constitution appears as an appendix at the end of this volume.

To become a Senator it is necessary—

First. To be a native-born Cuban.

Second. To have attained to the age of 35 years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

The salary of a Senator and of a Representative is \$300 a month in United States currency.

Congress.—The Congress of the Republic of Cuba has two ordinary sessions annually, one convening on the first Monday of April and the other on the first Monday of November. The duration of each session is at least forty days.

EXECUTIVE.

The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic. The President of the Republic must possess the following qualifications:

First. He must be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen, and in the latter case must have served in the Cuban army in its wars of independence for at least ten years.

Second. He must have attained to the age of 40 years.

Third. He must be in full possession of his civil and political rights.

The President of the Republic shall be elected by presidential electors, on one single day, as provided for by the law. The term of office shall be four years, and no person shall be President for three consecutive terms.

The President shall take oath of office, or make affirmation, before the supreme court of justice, upon taking office, faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, to comply with and enforce the constitution and the laws.

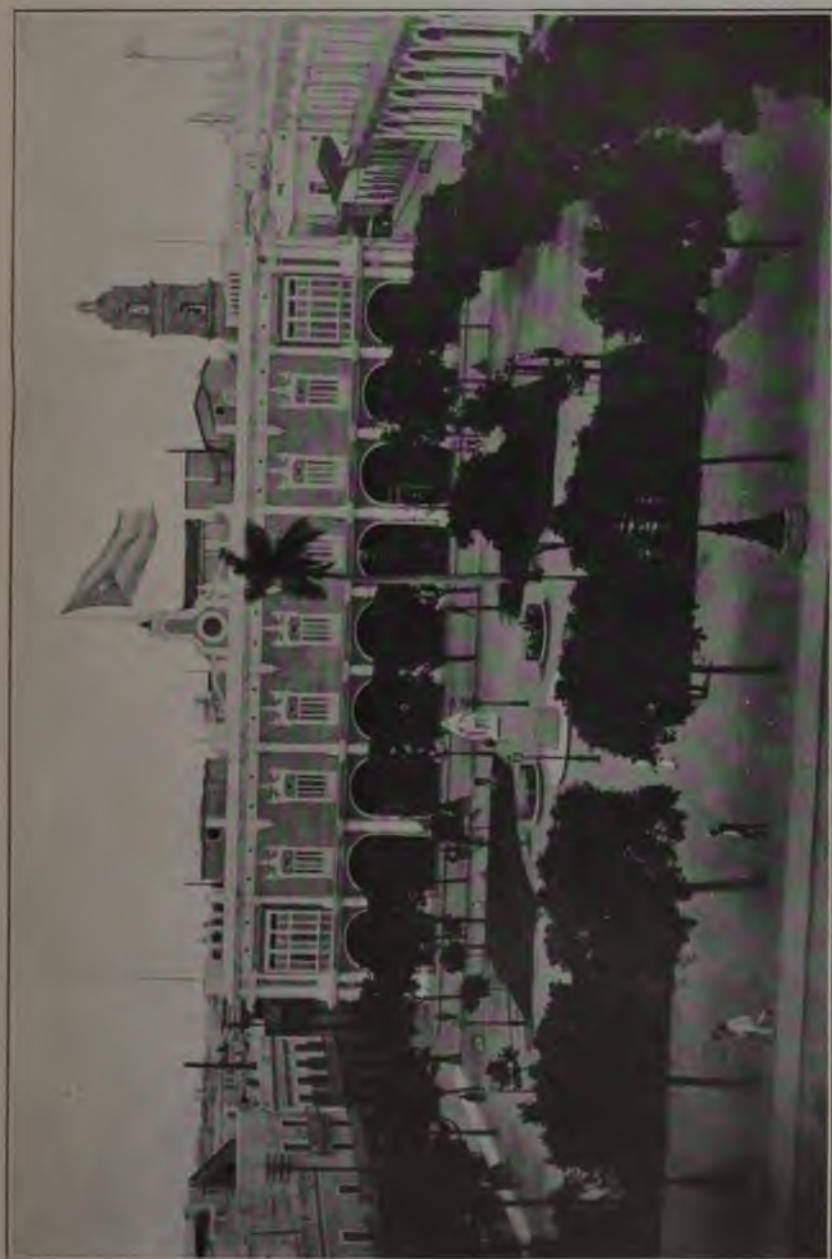
The salary of the President of the Republic of Cuba, is \$25,000 a year in United States currency.

The executive power is assisted by a cabinet, consisting of six members, known as secretaries, viz, the secretary of state and justice; the secretary of government; the secretary of public instruction; the secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce; and the secretary of public works. These secretaries are appointed by the President, and they enjoy a salary of \$6,000 a year in United States currency.

There is also a vice-president of the Republic, elected in the same manner and for a like period of time as the President and conjointly with the latter. To become vice-president, the same qualifications prescribed for President by the constitution are necessary. The salary of the vice-president is \$6,000.

JUDICIAL.

The judicial power is exercised by a supreme court, 6 superior courts (1 in each Province), 7 courts of the first instance (civil judges), 6 courts of instruction (criminal judges), 26 judges of the first instance



PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, HABANA.

and instruction who have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, 6 correctional courts (misdemeanors and light faults), and 218 municipal courts (cases of less than \$200, dispossession of tenants, and other civil suits of small importance and misdemeanors in towns where there are neither judges of instruction or correctional and registers of the civil state.)

To be chief justice of the supreme court the following conditions are required:

First. To be a Cuban by birth.

Second. To have attained to the age of 35 years.

Third. To be in full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and not to have been condemned to any "pena afflictiva" for ordinary offenses.

Fourth. To possess, in addition, any of the following qualifications: To have practiced in Cuba, during ten years, at least, the profession of law, or discharged for a like period of time judicial duties, or occupied for the same number of years a chair of law in an official educational establishment.

Other persons may be also appointed to the positions of chief justice and justices of the supreme court, provided they possess the qualifications required by conditions 1, 2, and 3 above mentioned: Those persons who may have previously held positions in the judiciary of a similar or next inferior grade for the period that may be provided for by the law; those persons, who, prior to the promulgation of the constitution of the Republic of Cuba, may have been justices of the supreme court of the island of Cuba. The time during which lawyers shall have exercised judicial functions shall be reckoned as that of the practice of law necessary to qualify them for appointment as justices of the supreme court.

The salary of the chief justice is \$6,000 in United States currency; that of the president of the criminal court, \$5,750; the fiscal, \$5,750; the associate justices, \$5,500 each.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

There is in each province a governor and a provincial council, elected by direct suffrage. This council consists of 20 members in the province of Habana, 17 in Santa Clara, 17 in Oriente, 15 in Matanzas, 12 in Pinar del Rio, and 8 in Camaguey.

The provinces of Cuba are divided into municipal districts, each district being presided over by a mayor, assisted by a municipal council.

The following are the rights guaranteed by the constitution:

ART. 11. All Cubans have equal rights before the law. The Republic does not recognize any personal privileges or special rights.

ART. 12. No law shall have any retroactive effect, other than penal ones, favorable to convicted or indicted persons.

ART. 13. Obligations of a civil nature arising from contracts or other acts or omissions shall not be annulled or altered by either the legislature or executive power.

ART. 14. The penalty of death shall in no case be imposed for crimes of a political nature, which shall be defined by law.

ART. 15. No person shall be arrested except in such cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 16. Every person arrested shall be set at liberty or placed at the disposal of a competent judge or court within twenty-four hours immediately following the arrest.

ART. 17. All persons arrested shall be set at liberty or their imprisonment ordered within seventy-two hours after having been placed at the disposal of the competent judge or court. Within the same time notice shall be served upon the party interested of any action which may have been taken in the matter.

ART. 18. No person shall be arrested except by warrant of a competent judge or court. The order directing the serving of the warrant of arrest shall be affirmed or reversed, after the accused shall have been heard in his defense, within seventy-two hours next following his imprisonment.

ART. 19. No person shall be indicted or sentenced except by competent judge or court, by virtue of laws in force prior to the commission of the crime, and in such manner as therein prescribed.

ART. 20. Any person arrested or imprisoned without legal formalities or not in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and the laws shall be set at liberty at his own request or that of any citizen. The law will determine the prompt action which shall be taken in the case.

ART. 21. No person whatsoever is bound to give evidence against himself, nor husband or wife against each other, nor relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second of affinity.

ART. 22. All correspondence and other private documents are inviolable, and neither shall be seized or examined except by order of a competent authority and with the formalities prescribed by the laws, and in all cases all points therein not relating to the matter under investigation shall be kept secret.

ART. 23. No person's domicile shall be violated; and therefore no one shall enter that of another at night, except by permission of its occupant, unless it be for the purpose of giving aid and assistance to victims of crime or accident; or in the daytime, except in such cases and manner as prescribed by law.

ART. 24. No person shall be compelled to change his domicile or residence except by virtue of an order issued by a competent authority and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 25. Every person may freely, without censorship, express his thoughts, either by word of mouth or in writing, through the press, or in any other manner whatsoever, subject to the responsibilities specified by law, whenever thereby attacks are made upon the honor of individuals, upon social order, and upon public peace.

ART. 26. The profession of all religious beliefs, as well as the practice of all forms of worship, are free, without further restriction than their demanded by the respect for Christian morality and public order. The church shall be separated from the state, which shall in no case subsidize any religion.

ART. 27. All persons shall have the right to address petitions to the authorities, to have them duly acted upon, and to be informed of the action taken thereon.

ART. 28. All inhabitants of the Republic have the right to assemble peacefully unarmed, and to associate for all lawful pursuits of life.

ART. 29. All persons shall have the right to enter into and depart from the territory of the Republic, to travel within its boundaries, and to change their residence without requiring any safeguard, passport, or any other similar requisite, except as may be required by the laws governing immigration, and by the authorities, in cases of criminal responsibility, by virtue of the powers vested in them.

ART. 30. No Cuban shall be banished from the territory of the Republic or be inhibited from entering therein.

ART. 31. Primary education is compulsory and shall be gratuitous, as also that of arts and trades. The expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the state during such time as the municipalities and provinces, respectively, may lack sufficient means therefor. Secondary and advanced education will be controlled by the state. However, all persons may, without restriction, study or teach any science, art, or profession, and found and maintain establishments of education and instruction; but it pertains to the state to determine what professions shall require special titles, the conditions necessary for their practice, the necessary requirements to obtain the titles, and the issuing of the same as may be established by law.

ART. 32. No person shall be deprived of his property, except by competent authority for the justified reason of public benefit, and after being duly indemnified for the same. Should the latter requirement not have been complied with, the judges and courts shall give due protection; and in such case they shall restore possession of the property to the person who may have been deprived thereof.

ART. 33. In no case shall the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

ART. 34. No person is obliged to pay any tax or impost not legally established and the collection of which is not carried out in the manner prescribed by the laws.

ART. 35. Every author or inventor shall enjoy the exclusive ownership of his work or invention for the time and in the manner determined by law.

ART. 36. The enumeration of the rights expressly guaranteed by this constitution does not exclude others that may be based upon the principle of the sovereignty of the people and upon the republican form of government.

ART. 37. The laws regulating the exercise of the rights which this constitution guarantees shall become null and void if they diminish, restrict, or change the said rights.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

ART. 38. All male Cubans over 21 years of age have the right of suffrage, with the following exceptions:

First. Inmates of asylums.

Second. Persons mentally incapacitated after having been judicially so declared.

Third. Persons judicially deprived of civil rights on account of crime.

Fourth. Persons in active service belonging to the land or naval forces.

ART. 39. The laws shall establish rules and procedures to guarantee the intervention of the minority in the preparation of the electoral census, and in other electoral matters, and their representation in the House of Representatives and in provincial and municipal councils.

CITIZENSHIP.

The law promulgated November 7, 1902, establishing the procedures necessary for the obtaining of the rights of citizenship within the Republic of Cuba is as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The acts by virtue of which Cuban nationality is acquired, lost, or recovered shall be made to appear by means of a record in the section of citizenship of the registry of civil status.

The persons included in the cases referred to in sections 2 and 3 of article 5 of the constitution, and the second of the transitory provisions of the same, and residing abroad, shall exercise the right conferred upon them by the former sections before the diplomatic or consular agent of Cuba nearest to their place of residence.

ART. 2. The inscriptions to which the preceding article refers shall be made with the following formalities and requirements:

1. The date and place where they are drawn.

2. The names and surnames of the officials authenticating the same.

The names, surnames, and filiation of the parties and witnesses participating in the act.

The witnesses referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be two, having legal capacity, and shall make a declaration setting forth the truth of the circumstances, which should be expressed in the inscription.

ART. 3. The interested parties shall present to the custodian of the registry their certificates of baptism, or the certificate of birth, as the case may be, as well as the record or certificate of marriage, should they be married, together with the certificates of birth of the wife and of the children.

Should it be impossible to present the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, they shall indicate the archives where they may be found and their approximate date.

In the cases where the birth of the interested parties, their wives, or their children shall have been inscribed in the registry of civil status of this island, or in the register in charge of the diplomatic or consular agent, the acquisition, loss, or recovery of Cuban citizenship shall be made by a marginal note on the record of birth, for which purpose the custodian of the register wherein the said acquisition, loss, or recovery occurs shall remit, within the term of fifteen days—counting from that on which the inscription took place—a certificate of the same, to the custodian of the register wherein the said birth appears.

For failure to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a fine of from \$10 to \$25 in United States currency shall be imposed on the custodian of the register required to remit the certificate.

ART. 4. In the inscriptions mentioned in this law the following circumstances shall be expressed if it is possible:

1. The former domicile of the interested parties.
2. The names, surnames, place of birth, domicile, and profession or occupation of his parents.
3. The name, surnames, and place of birth of his wife, if he be married.
4. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence, and profession or occupation of the parents of the latter.
5. The names, surnames, place of birth, residence of the children, setting forth if any of them are emancipated.

Whenever it is impossible to express any of the circumstances mentioned above, a statement shall be made in the inscription of the reason of that inability.

ART. 5. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens the persons included in section 1 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove by means of the discharge, or of any other document issued by a competent revolutionary authority, that they have belonged to the liberating army. This proof shall be made by such persons before the custodian of the civil registry of their domicile, should they be in this island, or by means of a special attorney before the custodian of the civil registry at their last place of domicile therein, or of the place of domicile where they intend to fix their residence in Cuba, if they are abroad.

ART. 6. In order to be inscribed as Cuban citizens the persons included in sections 2 and 3 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile in Cuba the residence required by said sections by means of an authentic document, or proof by witnesses made in the manner established in article 8 of the present law.

The declaration of intention to which section 3 of article 6 of the constitution refers should be made before the custodian of the civil registry of the domicile which the interested party has in Cuba with the same formalities as in case of inscription.

ART. 7. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens the persons included in section 4 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the registry of civil status of their place of domicile in Cuba that they have not been registered in the

registry of Spaniards opened in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Paris of December 10, 1898; that they are of full age, and that they resided in this island on the 11th day of April, 1899.

The proof of not being inscribed in the said registry of Spaniards must necessarily be made by means of a certificate issued by the functionary of said registry.

The circumstances of full age and of residence shall be accredited by means of proof by witnesses received under oath before the custodian of the registry of civil status, the witnesses declaring that they resided on the aforesaid date of April 11, 1899, in the same locality as the moving party making the proof.

The interested party shall present a certificate of the captaincy of the port, or proper authority, wherein shall appear the date of his arrival in the island, the age which he then had, whether he came alone or with a family, the name of the vessel which brought him and of the captain of the same.

ART. 8. To be inscribed as Cuban citizens, the persons included in section 5 of article 6 of the constitution shall prove before the custodian of the civil registry of their place of domicile that the circumstances exacted in said section exist as to them by means of a declaration of witnesses received under oath.

ART. 9. In all the inscriptions to which this law refers it shall be made to appear that the interested parties renounce their previous nationality and that they swear to obey the constitution of the Republic, the laws which are actually in force in this island, and those which may be in force in the future.

ART. 10. The custodians of the registry of civil status in this island shall remit to the division of state of the department of state and justice a certificate of each inscription which they make in the books of the section of citizenship, and to the section of registries and notarial affairs of the same department a comprehensive table of the inscriptions, classified according to the model which said section shall formulate.

The diplomatic or consular agents shall remit to the department of state certificates of the inscriptions referred to in paragraph 2 of article 1 of this law, for their transcription in the registry of civil status of the last place of domicile which the interested parties may have had, or of that which they propose to have in this island.

The term for the remission provided for in the two preceding paragraphs shall be fifteen days, counted from the day following that on which the inscription shall take place.

Failures to fulfill this duty shall be punished by the secretary of state.

ART. 11. Those who, prior to the promulgation of this law, have proven in the extinct department of state and government that there exist, as to them, the circumstances exacted in articles 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this law, are exempted from the proof of the same, as well as those that may have made in the registry of civil status of their domicile the declaration of option or renunciation of nationality, to the end that they might be registered as electors, according to the provisions of the additional dispositions of order No. 218, of October 14, 1901.

COMMERCIAL LAWS.

So far as respect for and obedience to the law are concerned, Cuba is fully entitled to a place with the most highly civilized among the nations. Life and property are held quite as sacred and are as completely protected by legal safeguards in the island as in the United States. The laws concerning fulfillment of contracts and providing for the recovery of debts are full and explicit, and give every necessary assurance to those engaged in business or commerce with the

island. The commercial code in force is that of Spain, with such modifications as have been adopted by the provisional government. The more important provisions contained therein are as follows:

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS.

Undisclosed principal.—A contract made by an agent in his own name shall bind him directly with the person with whom it was made; but if the transaction was made for the account of the principal, the other contracting party may bring his action against the agent or against the principal.

Authority.—The powers of attorney granted an agent shall be considered in force until they are expressly revoked, notwithstanding the death of the principal or of the person from whom they were received in due form. Acts and contracts made by the agent shall be valid with regard to his principal, provided they are prior to the time the former is informed by legitimate means of the revocation of the power of attorney or of the alienation of the establishment. They shall also be valid with regard to third persons until the revocation of the power of attorney.

Death.—Agency is terminated by the death of the agent or by his incapacity, but not by the death or incapacity of the principal, although it may be revoked by his representatives.

Principal liable for fines.—The fines which an agent may incur by reason of violations of the fiscal laws and regulations of the public administration in his management as agent shall be immediately enforced against the property he manages.

ASSIGNMENT OF CLAIMS.

Transfer of credits.—Commercial credits, which are not negotiable nor payable to the bearer, may be transferred by the creditor without requiring the consent of the debtor, it being sufficient that the transfer be communicated to him. The debtor shall be obligated to the new creditor by virtue of the notification, and from the time said transfer is made the only legitimate payment shall be considered that made to the latter.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Presentation.—Drafts drawn in Cuba at sight, or at a period counted from sight, must be presented for collection or acceptance within forty days from their date.

Drafts drawn at sight, or at a period counted after sight, in foreign countries on places in the territory of Cuba shall be presented for collection or acceptance within the forty days following their introduction in the Republic, and those drawn after date at the times stipulated therein.

Drafts drawn at a period counted after the date thereof need not be presented for acceptance by their holders.

The holder of a draft may, if he deems it convenient to his interests, present it to the person on whom it is drawn before it falls due, and in such case the latter shall accept it or shall state the reasons for his refusal to do so.

Acceptance.—The acceptance of a draft must take place or be refused on the same day on which the holder presents it for this purpose, and the person of whom acceptance is demanded can not retain the draft in his possession under any pretext whatsoever.

Protest.—In case the acceptance of a bill of exchange is refused it shall be protested, and in view of said protest the holder shall have a right to require the drawer or any one of the indorsers to secure the amount of the draft to his satisfaction, or to deposit the amount thereof, or to reimburse him for the costs of the protest and of the reexchange, discounting the legal rate of interest for the period which still is to elapse until it falls due.

Action for security.—An action may be brought to compel the drawer and indorsers to give security for the payment of a bill protested for nonacceptance.

Blank indorsement.—If statement of the date is omitted in the indorsement, the ownership of the draft shall not be transferred, and it shall be understood as simply a commission for collection.

Maturity.—All drafts must be paid on the day they fall due, before sunset, without any days of grace. Bills payable at a fair are due the last day of the fair.

If the day on which it falls due should be a holiday, the draft shall be paid on the previous day.

Interest.—Bills of exchange protested by reason of nonpayment shall earn interest in favor of the holders thereof from the date of protest.

Action for payment.—The action arising from bills of exchange to recover, in the respective cases, of the drawer, acceptors, or indorsers, the payment or reimbursement shall include an attachment, which must be issued, in view of the draft and of the protest, without further requisite than the judicial acknowledgment of their signatures by the drawer and indorsers proceeded against. A similar action may be brought against the acceptor to compel him to make the payment. The acknowledgment of the signature shall not be necessary to carry out the attachment against the acceptor when no charge of forgery has been made in the instrument of protest for nonpayment.

BILLS OF LADING.

Shipper and carrier.—The legal instruments of the contract between the shipper and the carrier shall be the bills of lading, by the contents of which all disputes which may arise with regard to their execution

and fulfillment shall be decided, without admission of other exceptions than forgery or material errors in the drafting thereof.

After the contract has been consummated the bill of lading issued shall be returned to the carrier, and, by virtue of the exchange of this certificate for the article transported, the respective obligations and actions shall be considered as canceled, unless in the same act the claims which the contracting parties desire to reserve are reduced to writing.

If, in case of loss or for any other reason whatsoever, the consignee can not return, upon receiving the merchandise, the bill of lading subscribed by the carrier, he shall give said carrier a receipt for the goods delivered, this receipt producing the same effect as the return of the bill of lading.

Bills of lading will give rise to a most summary action or to judicial compulsion, according to the case, for the delivery of the cargo and the payment of the freightage and proper expenses.

BROKERS.

Appointment and powers.—The services of brokers may be rendered by Cubans and foreigners, but licensed brokers only may issue certifications. Licensed brokers shall have the character of notaries in all that refers to the negotiation of public instruments, industrial and commercial securities, merchandise, and other commercial acts included in their office. They shall keep a registry book, entering therein in proper order, separately and daily, all the transactions in which they may have taken part, being, moreover, permitted to keep other books with the same formalities. The books and policies of licensed brokers shall be admitted as evidence in suits.

Removal from office.—Brokers may be removed from office by the Government for breach of duty. They shall, moreover, be civilly liable for damage caused by any neglect of the obligations of their office.

Special agents.—Merchants may intrust to other agents besides brokers the constant management, in their name and for their account, of one or more of the branches of the business they are engaged in by virtue of a written or verbal agreement, associations including such agreements in their by-laws and private parties making them known by public notices or by means of circulars to their correspondents. The acts of these special employees or agents shall only bind the principal with regard to the transactions proper to the branch of business which has been intrusted to them.

CARRIERS.

Must keep a register.—Transportation agents shall be obliged to keep a special registry, in which there shall be entered, in progressive order of numbers and dates, all goods the transportation of which

is undertaken, stating the circumstances for the respective bills of lading.

Lien on goods for freight.—The goods transported shall be specially obligated to answer for the transportation charges and for the expenses and fees caused by the same during transportation or until the time of their delivery.

This special right shall be limited to eight days after the delivery has been made, and after said limitation the carrier shall have no further right of action than that corresponding to an ordinary creditor.

Intermediate carriers.—A carrier who delivers merchandise to a consignee by virtue of agreements or combined services with other carriers shall assume the obligations of the carriers who preceded him, reserving his right to proceed against the latter if he should not be directly responsible for the fault which gives rise to the claim of the shipper or of the consignee. The carrier making the delivery shall also assume all the actions and rights of those who have preceded him in the transportation. The sender and the consignee shall have a right of action against the carrier who executed the transportation contract, or against the other carriers who received the goods transported without reserve. The reservations made by the latter shall not exempt them, however, from the liabilities they may have incurred by reason of their own acts.

Goods to be forwarded by first shipment.—Should no period within which goods are to be delivered be previously fixed, the carrier shall be under obligation to forward them in the first shipment of the same or similar merchandise which he may make to the point of delivery; and should he not do so, the damages occasioned by the delay shall be suffered by him. Damages for delay may be liquidated in the bill of lading.

Goods must be delivered on time.—If a period has been fixed for the delivery of the goods, it must be made within the same; otherwise, the carrier shall pay the indemnity agreed upon in the bill of lading, neither the shipper nor the consignee being entitled to anything else.

When may refuse to transport goods.—Carriers may refuse to accept packages which appear unfit for transportation; and if said transportation is to be made over a railroad, and the shipment is insisted on, the company shall carry it, being exempt from all liability if it so states in the bill of lading.

Goods transported at risk of shipper.—All damages and impairment suffered by goods in transportation, by reason of accident, act of God, or by virtue of the nature or defect of the articles, shall be for the account and risk of the shipper. The proof of these accidents is incumbent on the carrier.

Carrier liable for negligence.—The carrier shall be liable for the losses and damages arising from the causes mentioned in the foregoing.

paragraph, if it is proved that they occurred on account of his negligence, or because he did not take the precautions usually adopted by careful persons, unless the shipper committed fraud in the bill of lading, stating that the goods were of a class or quality different from what they really were.

Goods rendered useless.—If, on account of injury, goods are rendered useless for purposes of sale or consumption in the manner proper to the same, the consignee shall not be bound to receive them, and may leave them on the hands of the carrier, demanding payment therefor at current market prices.

If among the goods damaged there should be some in good condition and without any defect whatsoever, the foregoing provision shall be applicable with regard to the damaged ones, and the consignee shall receive those which are perfect, this separation being made by distinct and separate articles. The same provision shall be applied to merchandise in bales or packages, with distinction of the packages which appear perfect.

Value of lost goods determined by bill of lading.—The value of the goods, which the carrier must pay in case of their being lost or mislaid, shall be fixed in accordance with the declaration contained in the bill of lading, no proofs being allowed on the part of the shipper that there were among the goods declared therein articles of greater value.

Disputes.—If there should occur doubts and disputes between the consignee and the carrier with regard to the condition of goods transported at the time of their delivery to the former, the said goods shall be examined by experts appointed by the parties, and a third one, in cases of disagreement, appointed by the judicial authority, the result of the examination always being reduced to writing, and if the persons interested should not agree to the report of the experts, and could not reach an agreement, said authority shall have the merchandise deposited in a safe warehouse, and the parties interested shall make use of their rights in the proper manner.

Refusal to receive goods.—Should the consignee not be at the domicile indicated in the bill of lading, or should he refuse to pay the transportation charges and expenses, or to receive the goods, the deposit of said goods shall be ordered by the municipal judge, where there is no judge of first instance, to be placed at the disposal of the shipper or sender, without prejudice to a third person having a better right, this deposit having all the effect of a delivery.

Limitation of claim against carrier.—Within the twenty-four hours following the receipt of the merchandise a claim may be brought against the carrier on account of damage found therein on opening the packages, provided that the indications of the damage giving rise to the claim can not be ascertained from the exterior of said packages,

in which case claim would only be admitted on the receipt of the packages.

After the periods mentioned have elapsed, or after the transportation charges have been paid, no claim whatsoever shall be admitted against the carrier with regard to the condition in which the goods transported were delivered.

CHECKS.

Presentation.—The holder of a check must present it for payment within five days of its issue, if drawn on the same place, and within eight days if drawn on another one. The holder who allows this period to elapse loses his right of action against the indorsers, as well as against the maker, if the funds deposited with the person on whom it is drawn should disappear because the latter has suspended payments or is a bankrupt. The period of eight days fixed in the foregoing sentence for checks issued from place to place shall be understood as extending to twelve days after its date for those drawn abroad.

CONTRACTS.

Form.—Commercial contracts shall be valid and serve as the basis of an obligation and cause of action in suits, whatever may be the form or in whatever foreign language they are executed, the class to which they correspond and the amount involved, provided their existence is proved by some of the means established by the civil law. However, the declaration of witnesses shall not in itself be sufficient to prove the existence of a contract, the consideration of which exceeds 1,500 pesetas (about \$300), if no other evidence is adduced.

Telegraphic correspondence shall only be the basis of an obligation between contracting parties who have previously admitted this medium in a written contract, and provided the telegrams fulfill the conventional conditions or tokens which may have been previously fixed by the contracting parties.

There shall be excepted from the foregoing contracts executed in a foreign country in which the law requires certain instruments, methods or formalities for their validity, although not required by Cuban law.

By correspondence.—Contracts executed through correspondence shall be completed from the time an answer is made accepting the proposition or the conditions by which the latter may be modified.

By agent or broker.—Contracts in which an agent or broker mediates shall be completed when the contracting parties shall have agreed to their clauses.

Time of performance.—Obligations which do not have a limit previously fixed by the parties, or by the provisions of this code, shall be demandable ten days after having been contracted, if they can only be the basis of an ordinary action, and on the next day if an execution lies.

Delay in performance.—The effects of tardiness in compliance with commercial obligations shall begin—

(1) In contracts in which a day is fixed for their compliance by the will of the parties or by law, on the day following the one they fall due.

(2) In contracts in which no such day is fixed, from the day on which the creditor legally summons the debtor or makes known to him the declaration of loss and damage made against him before a justice, notary, or other public official authorized to admit the same.

FACTORS OR COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Liability.—When the factor transacts business in his own name it shall not be necessary for him to state who is the principal, and he shall be directly liable as if the business were for his own account to the persons with whom he transacts the same, said persons not having any right of action against the principal, nor the latter against the former, the liabilities of the principal and the factor to each other always being reserved.

Refusal to accept commission.—In case a factor should refuse the commission intrusted to him, he shall be obliged to communicate his decision to the principal by the quickest means possible, being required in any case to confirm it by the first mail after receiving the commission.

He shall also be obliged to exercise due care in the custody and preservation of the merchandise which the principal may have forwarded to him until the latter appoints a new agent, in view of his refusal, or until, without awaiting a new designation, the judge or court has taken possession of the goods at the request of the agent.

Noncompliance with any of the obligations established in the two foregoing paragraphs shall cause the agent to incur the liability of indemnifying the principal for the loss and damages which may arise.

Can not delegate authority.—The factor shall personally discharge the commissions he may receive, and can not delegate them without the prior consent of the principal unless he has previously been authorized to make the delegation; but he may, under his liability, make use of his employees in the routine transactions, which, according to general commercial customs, are intrusted to the same.

If the factor should have made a delegation or substitution with the authority of the principal, he shall be liable for the acts of the substitute, if the person to whom the business was delegated was selected by him, being otherwise released from liability.

Transacting business at prices not authorized.—A factor who, without express authorization of the principal, should transact some business at prices or conditions which are more onerous than the current market rates on the date on which it took place shall be liable to the principal for the loss he may have caused him thereby, the statement

that he made transactions at the same time for his own account, under similar circumstances, not being admissible as an excuse.

Can not sell on credit.—A factor can not, without authority from the principal, loan or sell on credit or on time, the principal being permitted in such cases to require cash payment of the agent, leaving him any interest, profit, or advantage which may arise from said credit on time.

Rate of commission.—Should there be no agreement with regard to commission, the latter shall be fixed in accordance with the commercial practices and customs of the market where the commission is fulfilled.

Lien on goods for commission.—Merchandise forwarded on consignment shall be understood as specially bound to the payment of the commission fees, advances, and expenses the factor may have made on account of its value or proceeds.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

May engage in business.—Foreigners and corporations organized abroad may trade in Cuba, subject to the laws of their country, in so far as their capacity to transact business is concerned; and to the provisions of this code in all that refers to the creation of their establishments within Cuban territory, to their commercial operations, and to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country.

Registration.—Foreign partnerships or corporations which desire to establish themselves or create branches in Cuba shall present and have recorded in the register, besides their by-laws and the documents prescribed for Cuban corporations, a certificate issued by the Cuban consul stating that said companies have been established and authorized according to the laws of the respective countries.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Six months.—The real action against the security of agents shall only be brought within six months, counted from the date of the receipt of the public securities, commercial bonds or funds which may have been delivered to them for negotiation. Actions relating to the collection of transportation, freights, expenses inherent thereto, and the contributions of ordinary averages shall prescribe six months after the goods which gave rise thereto were delivered.

One year.—The following shall prescribe after one year:

(1) Actions arising from services, works, provisions and furnishing of goods or money for the construction, repair, equipment or provisioning of vessels, or to support the crew, to be counted from the delivery of the goods and money, or from the period stipulated for their payment, and from the time services or labor were rendered, if they should not have been engaged for a definite period or voyage. Should this be the case the time of the prescription shall begin to be counted

from the end of the voyage, or from the date of the contract referring thereto, and, should there be any interruption therein, from the time of the definite conclusion of the service.

(2) Actions relating to the delivery of the cargo in maritime or land transportation or to the indemnity for delays and damages suffered by the goods transported, the period of the prescription to be counted from the day of the delivery of the cargo at the place of its destination, or from the day on which it should have been delivered according to the conditions of its transportation.

Actions for damages or defaults can not be brought if, at the time of the delivery of the respective shipments or within the twenty-four hours following, when damages which do not appear on the exterior of the packages received are in question, the proper protests or reservations should not have been made.

Three years.—The liability of exchange brokers, commercial brokers, or ship-broking interpreters in the obligations in which they take part by reason of their office shall prescribe after three years.

Actions arising from drafts shall extinguish three years after they have fallen due, should they have been protested or not. A similar rule shall be applied to drafts and promissory notes of commerce, to checks, stubs, and other instruments of draft or exchange, and to the dividends, coupons, and the amounts of the amortization of obligations.

Actions arising from loans on bottomry or respondentia or from marine risks shall prescribe after three years from the period of the respective contracts or from the date of the accident which gives rise thereto.

Actions which may be brought by a partner against the copartnership, or vice versa, shall prescribe after three years, counted from the withdrawal of the partner, his exclusion, or the dissolution of the copartnership. It shall be necessary, in order that this period may run, to record in the commercial register the withdrawal of the partner, his exclusion, or the dissolution of the copartnership.

Five years.—The right to recover the dividends or payments which are declared by reason of profit or capital on the part or share which is due each partner in the association funds shall prescribe after five years, counted from the day fixed to commence their collection.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Firm name.—Limited copartnerships must transact business under the name of all the members thereof, of several of them, or of one only, it being necessary to add, in the latter two cases, to the name or names given the words "and company," and in all cases the words "limited copartnership." This general name shall constitute the name, in which there may never be included the names of special

Should any special partner include his name, or permit its inclusion in the firm name, he shall be subject, with regard to persons not members of the copartnership, to the same liabilities as the managing partners, without acquiring any more rights than those corresponding to his character of special partner.

Liability of special partners.—All the members of the copartnership, be they or be they not managing partners of the limited copartnership, are jointly and severally liable for the results of the transactions of the latter in the same manner and to the same extent as in general copartnerships. They shall furthermore have the same rights and obligations which are prescribed for partners in general copartnerships. The liability of special partners for the obligations and losses of the copartnership shall be limited to the funds which they contributed, or bound themselves to contribute, to the limited copartnership. Special partners can not take any part whatsoever in the management of the interests of the copartnership, not even in the capacity of special agents of the managing partners.

LOANS.

Time of payment.—In loans for an indefinite period, or in which no due time has been fixed, payment can not be demanded of the debtor until thirty days have elapsed, to be counted from the date of the notarial demand which may have been made.

Interest.—Loans shall not pay any interest unless there is an agreement to that effect in writing. The interest of the loan may be agreed upon without any established rate or limitation whatsoever. Any agreement made in favor of the creditor shall be considered as interest.

Default of payment.—Debtors who delay the payment of their debts after the same have fallen due must pay, from the day following that on which it became due, the interest agreed upon in such case, or, in the absence of such agreement, the legal interest.

If the loan is in kind, in order to compute the interest, its value shall be determined by the prices of the merchandise loaned in the locality in which the return is to be made, on the day following that on which it falls due, or by the value fixed by experts if the merchandise should no longer exist at the time its appraisalment is to be made.

If the loan consists of bonds or securities, the interest, by reason of delay in repayment, shall be that earned by said securities or bonds, or, in the absence thereof, the legal rate of interest, the value of the securities being determined by their price on exchange, if they are subject to quotation, or at their current prices on the day following that on which they fall due.

Compound interest.—Interest which has fallen due and has not been paid shall not earn interest. The contracting parties may, however,

capitalize the net interest which has not been paid, which, as new principal, shall earn interest.

Payments on account.—Payments on account, when there is no express stipulation with regard to their application, shall first be applied to the payment of interest as it falls due and then to the principal.

Pledged securities.—After the period for which the loan was contracted has elapsed, the creditor, unless there was an agreement to the contrary, and without necessity of notifying the debtor, shall be authorized to request the alienation of the securities, for which purpose he shall present them, with the instrument constituting the loan, to the board of directors, which, after finding their numeration correct, shall convey them to the amount necessary through a licensed broker, on the same day, if it be possible, and, otherwise, on the next. A lender can only make use of the said right during the hours of the exchange of the day following that on which the debt fell due.

Securities which are quoted on exchange, payable to bearer, pledged in the manner fixed in the foregoing paragraph, shall not be subject to return until the lender has been reimbursed, without prejudice to the rights and actions of the dispossessed owner against the persons liable according to the laws for the acts by virtue of which he has been deprived of the possession and ownership of the securities given as a guaranty.

MARRIED WOMEN.

May engage in business.—A married woman over 21 years of age may trade, with the authority of her husband contained in a public instrument recorded in the commercial registry. A married woman shall also be considered authorized to trade who does so with the knowledge of her husband.

Revocation of authority.—The revocation of the permission granted the wife to trade must be entered in the register.

Property liable for her transactions.—If the woman is authorized to do business, her dowry and personal property, in addition to the dowry, and all the property and rights of the conjugal partnership, shall be liable for the results of her commercial transactions, the wife being permitted to alienate and mortgage her personal private property, as well as that owned in common.

PARTNERSHIP.

Name.—The general copartnership must transact business under the name of all its members, of several of them, or of one only, it being necessary to add in the latter two cases to the name or names given the words “and company.” This general name shall constitute the firm in which there may never be included the name of

a person who is not at the time a partner in the association. Those who, not being members of the partnership, include their names in the firm denomination shall be subject to joint liability, without prejudice to the penal liability which may be proper.

Liability of partners.—All the members of the general copartnership, be they or be they not managing partners of the same, are personally and jointly liable with all their property for the results of the transactions made in the name and for the account of the partnership, under the signature of the latter, and by a person authorized to make use thereof.

Who may bind the partnership.—The partners not duly authorized to make use of the firm signature shall not make the company liable through their acts and contracts, even though they execute them in the name of the latter and under its signature. The civil or criminal liability for these acts shall be incurred exclusively by the authors thereof.

Liability of retiring partners.—The liability of the partner excluded, as well as that of the copartnership, for all acts and obligations contracted in the name and for the account of the latter with regard to third persons, shall continue until the record of the partial rescission of the articles of copartnership has been made in the commercial register.

Dissolution.—General and limited copartnerships shall be dissolved for the following reasons:

(1) The death of one of the general partners, if the articles of copartnership do not contain an express agreement that the heirs of the deceased partner are to continue in the copartnership, or an agreement to the effect that said copartnership will continue between the surviving partners.

(2) The insanity of a managing partner, or any other cause which renders him incapable of administering his property.

(3) The failure of any of the general partners.

A partnership shall not be considered as extended by the implied or presumed will of the members after the period for which it was constituted has elapsed; and if the members desire to continue in association, they shall draw up new articles of copartnership.

SALES.

Expense of delivery.—The expense of the delivery of merchandise in commercial sales shall be defrayed by the vendor until said merchandise is placed at the disposal of the purchaser, weighed or measured, unless there is an agreement to the contrary. The expenses arising from the receipt and removal of the merchandise from the place of delivery shall be defrayed by the purchaser.

Delivery on time.—If the vendor does not deliver the goods sold at the time stipulated, the purchaser may request the fulfillment or the rescission of the contract, with damages in either case for the loss he may have suffered by reason of the delay.

Delivery of a part.—In contracts in which the delivery of a certain amount of merchandise is stipulated within a certain time, the purchaser shall not be obliged to receive part of said amount even on the promise of delivering the balance; but if he accepts the partial delivery, the sale shall be consummated with regard to the goods received, reserving the right of the purchaser to demand for the rest the fulfillment of the contract or its rescission, in accordance with the foregoing article.

Purchase money lien.—During the time the articles sold are in the possession of the vendor, even though they be in the capacity of deposit, the latter shall have preference to the same over any other creditor to obtain the payment of the price with the interest arising from the delay.

Delayed payments.—Any delay in the payment for the article purchased shall obligate the purchaser to pay the legal rate of interest on the amount he owes the vendor.

By sample.—If the sale takes place by sample or by a fixed quality, in case the purchaser refuses to accept the goods, experts shall be appointed by both parties, who shall decide whether their reception is proper or not. If the experts should declare that the articles are to be received, the sale shall be considered as consummated, and in a contrary case the contract shall be rescinded, without prejudice to the indemnification to which the purchaser may be entitled.

Right of examination.—In the purchase of goods which are not seen or can not be classified by a fixed quality, well known in commerce, it shall be understood that the purchaser reserves the privilege of examining them and unrestrictedly rescinding the contract if the goods do not suit him. The purchaser shall also be entitled to rescind said contract if he reserved the right, by an express agreement, to examine the goods contracted for.

Refusal of purchaser to accept goods.—If the purchaser refuses, without just cause, to receive the goods bought, the vendor may demand the fulfillment or rescission of the contract, depositing the merchandise in court in the first case. The same judicial deposit may be made by the vendor whenever the purchaser delays in taking charge of the merchandise. The expenses arising from the deposit shall be defrayed by the person who caused said deposit to be made.

Purchaser's risk.—The damages and impairment suffered by the merchandise after the contract has been consummated and the goods at the disposal of the purchaser in the place an

agreed upon shall be suffered by the purchaser, except in cases of carelessness or negligence on the part of the vendor.

When vendor is liable for damage.—The damages and impairment suffered by merchandise, even though it be by reason of an accident, shall be for the account of the vendor in the following cases:

(1) If the sale took place by number, weight, or measure, or if the article sold is not fixed and determined, with marks and signs which identify it.

(2) If, by reason of an express agreement or the usages of commerce in view of the nature of the article sold, the purchaser has the privilege of previously examining and investigating it.

(3) If the contract contains a clause to the effect that the delivery is not to be made until the article sold has acquired the conditions stipulated.

Purchaser's right of action against vendor.—A purchaser who, at the time of receiving the merchandise, fully examines the same shall not have a right of action against the vendor, alleging a defect in the quantity or quality of the merchandise.

A purchaser shall have a right of action against a vendor for defects in the quantity or quality of merchandise received in bales or packages, provided he brings his action within the four days following its receipts, and that the average is not due to accident, to the nature of the merchandise, or to fraud.

In such cases the purchaser may choose between the rescission of the contract or its fulfillment in accordance with the terms of the agreement, but always with the payment of the damages he may have suffered by reason of the defects or faults.

The vendor may avoid this claim by demanding, when making the delivery, that the merchandise be examined fully by the purchaser with regard to the quantity and quality thereof.

Limitation of claim for defects.—A purchaser who has not made any claim based on the inherent defects in the article sold within the thirty days following its delivery shall lose all rights of action against the vendor for such defects.

Loss of goods.—The loss or impairment of the goods before their delivery, on account of unforeseen accidents or without the fault of the vendor, shall entitle the purchaser to rescind the contract, unless the vendor has constituted himself the bailee of the merchandise, in which case his liability shall be limited to that arising by reason of the deposit.

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

Negotiable.—The receipts issued by general warehouse associations to produce and merchandise they accept to care for shall be negotiable, shall be transferred by indorsement, assignment, or in any other manner transferring ownership, according as to whether they

are issued to order or to bearer, and shall have the force and value of commercial bills of lading. These receipts must necessarily state the class of goods, with the number or amount each one represents.

Holder.—The owner of the receipts is vested with the full ownership of the commodities deposited in the warehouse of the association, and shall be exempted from all liability from claims brought against the receiver, the indorsers, or prior owners, except if said claims arise from the transportation, storage, and preservation of the merchandise.

Actions.—If a creditor who has legal possession of a receipt as security should not be paid on the day his claim falls due, he may bring an action against the association to gain possession of the goods on deposit sufficient to cover his credit, and shall have preference over other debts of the depositor, with the exception of those mentioned in the foregoing article.

The sales referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made in the warehouse of the association without the necessity of a judicial decree, at a public auction previously announced, and through a licensed broker, where there are any, and otherwise through a notary.

RELIGION.

The great majority of the Cuban people profess the Roman Catholic religion; but there is no fanaticism or intolerance, the people adapting themselves without any difficulty to the religious liberty provided for by the constitution. It is really worthy of admiration that a people unaccustomed to these conditions should have respected and accepted as quite natural the establishment of churches of other denominations.

ARMY AND NAVY.

There is no standing army or navy in the Republic.

Life and property of persons residing in cities and towns are well protected by the municipal police force (which in the city of Habana consists of 1 chief, 70 officers, and 1,007 men, not including a police band of 50 members), and, in addition, port cities have harbor police, charged with the preservation of peace and order in harbors and along the wharves, as well as with the safety of merchandise stored there.

The maintenance of safety in the rural districts and along highways is intrusted to the care of the Rural Guard of Cuba, a body of excellent men, well mounted and equipped, numbering 1 chief, 163 officers, and 2,856 men. It is intended to increase the number of men to 4,000.

Coast defenses.—The coast defenses are guarded by an artillery corps, consisting of 1 chief, 24 officers, and 648 men, at present instructed by Capt. Dwight E. Aultman, of the United States Artillery. A contract has recently been made for new arms and ammunition for the Rural Guard and Artillery Corps. This permits the use of United States army ammunition.

CHAPTER III.

THE CITY OF HABANA.

Habana, the capital city of the Republic of Cuba, was founded by Diego Velasquez, the first adelantado, or governor-general, first near the anchoring place of Batabanó, and, that place not being convenient, it was changed to Puerto de Carenas, its present site, in 1519. For some years Habana was secondary in importance to Santiago de Cuba, which was founded at an earlier date. Being wholly unprotected by fortifications or armed forces, the settlement was an easy prey to the buccaneers, who infested West Indian waters even in those early days. In March, 1538, the town was sacked and burned by a French pirate; but was shortly afterwards rebuilt, with the aid of a military force sent from Santiago de Cuba by Fernando de Soto, who had just been appointed governor-general of the island. De Soto had brought with him from Spain a strong expedition intended for the conquest of Florida, which he imagined to be an empire of wealth greater than Mexico or Peru. The officer sent by him in command of the relief party was instructed to build a fort at Habana, for the defense of the settlement, which he did, and it was named La Fuerza, which is preserved to this day, it now being used as the general archives of the Republic, after having been suitably repaired and remodeled.

Sometime after the completion of La Fuerza, De Soto, with his expedition, reached Habana, where he remained until May, 1539, and then set sail for the conquest of Florida.

It was not until 1552 that Habana was made the capital of the island, the seat of government being transferred from Santiago de Cuba, the second capital—Baracoa, the earliest settlement in the island and the first city of America, having been the first.

In July, 1555, Habana was again attacked by the French buccaneers, prominent among whom was the famous Calvinist Jacques Sores. The garrison at La Fuerza made a stubborn defense, which, however, proved useless against the fierce onslaught of the pirates. The city was sacked and burned; La Fuerza was virtually destroyed, the survivors numbering thirty-eight families, and 13 strangers or transients. This second disaster to the settlement aroused the Government to action, and the garrison of the city was heavily reenforced.

In 1589 the castle of *La Fuerza* was enlarged and the construction of *Morro* and *La Punta* begun. In 1592 the title of city was given to *Habana* by Philip II. In 1597 the first aqueduct was built, the water supply coming from the *Almendares* River, on which the town was located.

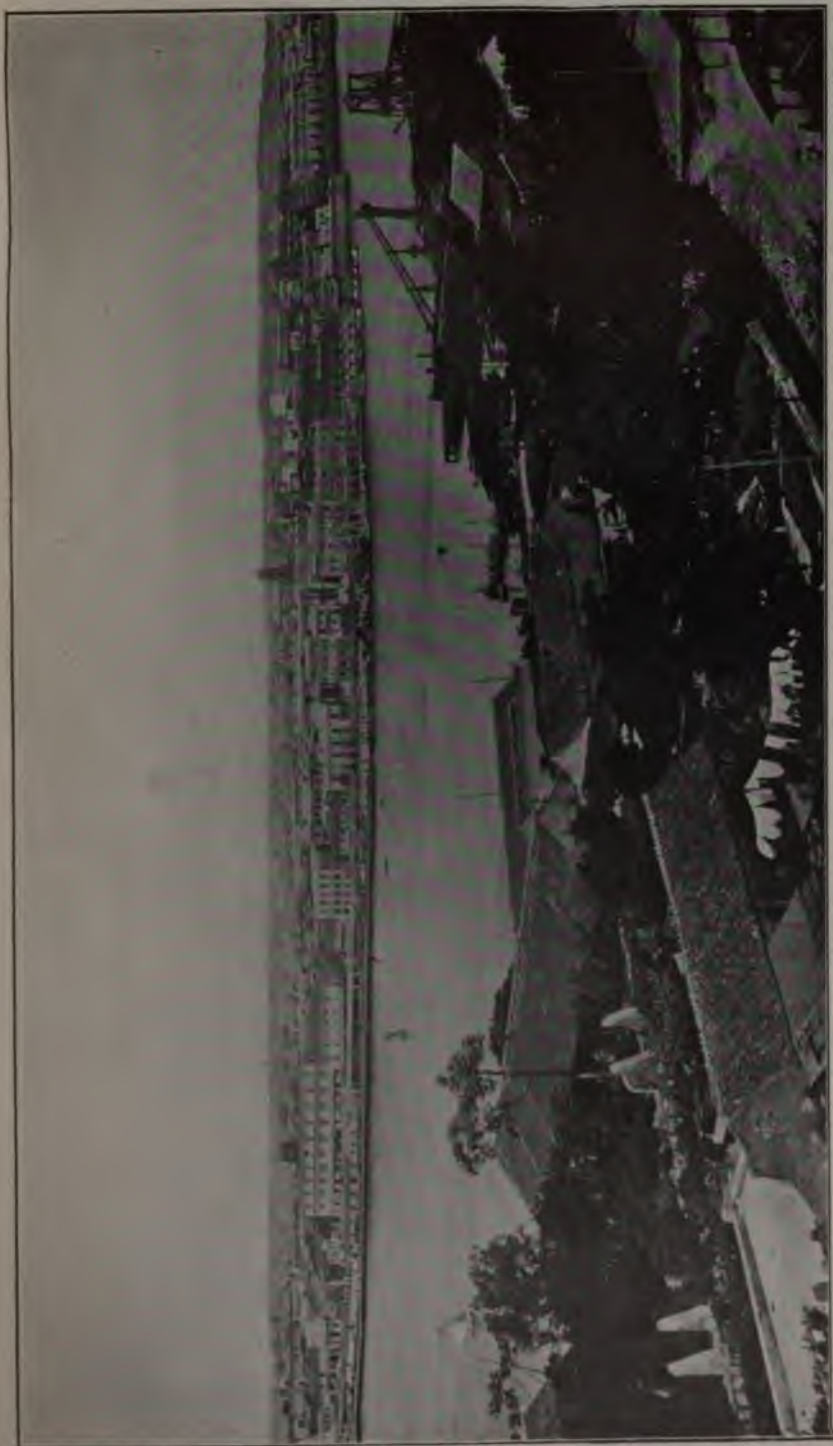
Pirates continued to harass the city until the Spanish Government sent a whole squadron of war ships, which made their headquarters at *Habana*. This protection gave the city immunity for some years against piratical attacks. Between the years 1625 and 1650, Dutch squadrons blockaded *Habana* three times; but in each case the Dutch commander was compelled to withdraw without having inflicted any material damage on the city.

In the seventeenth century, treasure ships from Mexico and Peru bound for Spain made *Habana* a stopping place and, notwithstanding the fact that they were armed or convoyed by war vessels, they were frequently attacked on the northern coast of Cuba by European pirates and privateers, who lay in wait for them, and with whom many desperate battles were fought, with varying results, but fortune usually on the side of the Spaniards.

In 1648 the city was infested with a plague known as the "putrid fever," which killed one-third of the population. It appeared again in 1654 and, while not so fatal as on its previous visitation, the mortality resulting therefrom was great. For some years subsequent to 1650 pirates were again very active in the vicinity of the city and, in view of their aggressiveness, work on additional fortifications was pushed, and in 1664 the garrison of the city was further increased to 600 regular troops, besides eight companies of militia. In 1671 work on the walls of the city was actively begun, funds for carrying on this work coming from Mexico. They were not completed until the early part of the eighteenth century.

During the last half of the seventeenth century and the first half of the eighteenth the city was frequently attacked by foreign squadrons, which, we are told, were invariably repulsed without great difficulty. The forces defending the city were constantly increased, and by 1738 had reached 4,000 militia, besides the regular troops. Relief expeditions were from time to time sent from the city to aid the besieged colony of Florida, which was constantly threatened by the English on one side or the French on the other. One of these expeditions was captured by the French at *Pensacola* in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The fleet of war vessels maintained by Spain in West Indian waters was unable not only to stamp out, but to check the growth of piracy, in view of which many letters of marque were granted to privateers between the years of 1720 and 1750. Spanish historians record that these privateers captured many pirates, who were invariably punished



CITY OF HABANA.

with death. In 1761 two Spanish war vessels bringing men and treasure from Veracruz, Mexico, reached Habana infected with yellow fever, called by the Spaniards at the time "black vomit," which was at once communicated to the city, resulting in an epidemic, from which more than 3,000 persons died between May and October of that year. The disease became endemic, and was only eradicated by the Americans in 1901. During the war between Spain and Great Britain in 1762 a fleet of 53 war vessels, under command of Sir George Pocock, conveying 145 transports bearing 12,041 soldiers and 2,000 negroes for working, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle, appeared off the harbor of Habana, and the following day began an attack on the city. The fortifications at Cojimar, a suburb, were destroyed without difficulty, and troops were then landed. Fighting continued daily until August 11, when the city capitulated, the formal surrender taking place the day following. The British continued in possession of the city until June 6, 1763, nearly five months subsequent to the declaration of peace.

By the creation of the intendency of Habana in 1764 Cuba was removed from the jurisdiction of Santo Domingo, to which it had previously been subject. During the British occupation vessels of all nationalities were permitted to enter the harbor, and this practice was continued to some extent after English evacuation, but it was stopped in 1766 by an order which positively forbade the entrance to the harbor of any foreign vessel. Within two months after the British evacuation the construction of the fortress of La Cabaña and the reconstruction of Morro Castle were begun. La Cabaña, which, together with La Punta and Morro, guards the narrow entrance to the harbor, and which is one of the largest forts in area in the world, was completed in 1774.

In 1768 a hurricane swept over the city, destroying or seriously damaging 69 vessels in the harbor and leaving scarcely a building in the city unharmed. The first census of Habana, taken in 1773, showed a population of 75,618, and in 1788 the streets of the city were lighted for the first time. In June, 1791, another storm passed over the city doing great damage to life and property. The order forbidding the entrance to the harbor of all foreign vessels was, in 1795, modified to the extent of granting said privilege to English and American ships. On January, 1796, a war vessel arrived, bringing the ashes of Columbus from Santo Domingo, which were deposited in a niche of the walls of the cathedral, where they remained until the latter part of 1898, when they were taken out and carried to Spain. The genuineness of these ashes is denied by Santo Domingo, which claims that they are the remains of the son of Columbus, those of the great discoverer being preserved in the cathedral of the capital of that Republic.

In 1818 a royal decree permitting the free entry to the port of vessels of all nations was issued. A census taken that year showed a population of 84,075, which was increased by 1827 to 94,023. In 1829 an expedition of 3,500 men for the recapture of Mexico was organized in the city and shortly afterwards set sail for that Republic, returning the same year unsuccessful with a depletion in their ranks of 1,000. In 1833 an epidemic of cholera in the city killed 12,000 persons, and a similar epidemic in 1850 caused great loss of life. A hurricane, which swept over the island in 1843, caused great ravages in the city, and it was followed by a more severe storm in 1846, which destroyed 216 ships in the harbor, besides doing great damage to life and property ashore.

In 1850 Narciso Lopez and Colonel Crittenden, of Kentucky, landed in Cardenas with a filibustering expedition organized in New Orleans, and not being supported returned to the United States. Afterwards, in 1851, another expedition landed in Pinar del Rio. They were attacked by a superior force, captured, and, with 50 Americans, taken to Habana, and all shot except Lopez, who died by the garrote.

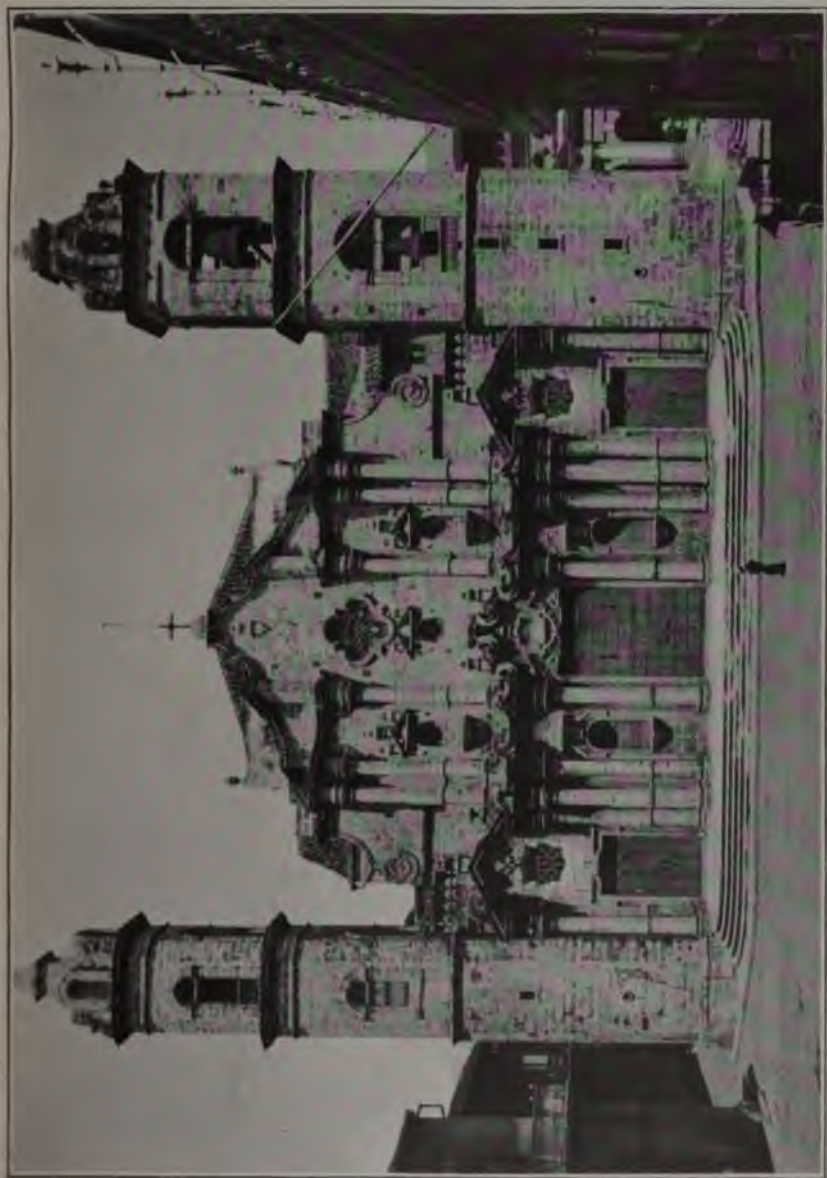
During the war of secession in the United States many southerners sought refuge in Habana, and safety was found there by many blockade runners.

Habana was the scene of many bloody occurrences during the period of the first revolution of the Cubans, known as the "Ten Years' War," the irregular forces of Spanish militia, known as "Voluntarios," being the chief offenders. During the revolution resulting in the separation of the island from Spain (1895-1898) riots and disturbances were also frequent. As a result of one of these the Government of the United States ordered the U. S. battle ship *Maine* to Habana, in which harbor it was blown up on February 15, 1898. This occurrence was perhaps one of the strongest motives which brought the rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, and consequently the declaration of war between the two nations.

This historical sketch of the capital city of Cuba may be found interesting, and especially so to Americans, who, since the advent of the Cuban Republic, have been visiting Habana during the winter months in ever-increasing numbers.

The importance of the old "Puerto Carenas," however, is not solely due to its history. Habana is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, both naturally and by its avenues, palaces, buildings, parks, promenades, and as a commercial center has splendid wharves and facilities for transportation.

It has a population of nearly 275,000 inhabitants, and the number is daily increasing by the powerful currents of immigration coming from all over the world.



THE CATHEDRAL, HABANA.



OBISPO STREET, HABANA.

Of the buildings the palace of the President of the Republic, formerly occupied by the Spanish captain-generals and the residence of the military governor during the period of American occupation, is worthy of mention, by the beauty of its architecture, its size, and the magnificence of its galleries and salons. This building belonged to the Habana municipality, which, when the Republic was established, granted the privilege to the executive to dwell in it. There is a statue of Columbus in the courtyard. The ancient convent of San Francisco, now occupied by the custom-house department, is also worthy of inspection by the visitor. The palace formerly occupied by the commander of marine, now used as the House of Representatives of the Republic, is a handsome building. The Nacional Theatre is considered one of the best in the world, not only for its size, but also because of its really wonderful acoustic conditions. The Tacon Market and the Colon Market are models in their class. The normal school for teachers, the jail, and the Payret Theatre are also important institutions.

The principal parks and squares are the following: Central Park, Park of Colon, Plaza de Armas, Plaza de Montserrat, Plaza de la Catedral, or "Discusion," and Plaza del Cristo.

The principal avenues and promenades are: The Malecon, the Paseo de Marti (formerly Prado), Avenida de la Independencia, Calzada de San Lazaro, Avenida de las Palmas, and Calzada de la Reina. There is a botanic garden divided into an experimental field and a section of botany.

Habana possesses several clubs and societies, the most important of which are: The Union Club, El Ateneo y Círculo de la Habana, Círculo Liberal Nacional, Círculo Moderado, Centro Asturiano, Centro de Dependientes, Centro Aleman, Centro Gallego, American Club, Circolo Italiano, Casino Español, Sociedad del Vedado, Sociedad del Pilar, Habana Yacht Club, Habana Chess Club, and several athletic societies.

Of all the Spanish-American cities Habana is perhaps the gayest. It has seven theaters--the Nacional, Payret, Albisu, Cuba, Marti, Alhambra, and Chinese, which are open during the greater part of the year; besides it has several baseball grounds where Cuban and American teams of the first quality are always to be admired. Jai Alai, the Spanish ball game, is also played. It would take considerable space to enumerate all the amusements to be found in Habana. Let it suffice to say that a prominent American has called the city "the American Paris."

The Habana press of to-day can favorably compare with that of many of the foremost countries in Europe. Besides the *Gaceta Oficial de la Republica de Cuba* and the *Boletin Oficial*, published by the national and provincial government, the most important newspapers

are: *La Discusion*, *Diario de la Marina*, *La Lucha* (which is printed both in Spanish and English), *El Mundo*, *El Comercio*, *El Nuevo Pais*, *El Avisador Comercial*, *El Liberal*, *The Habana Post* (an American paper published in English), *El Fígaro* (an illustrated weekly), *Cuba y America*, *El Economista*, *El Tabaco*, and many others. Most of these papers are supplied with up-to-date plants, rotary presses, photoengraving plants, linotypes, etc. Great importance is given by them to foreign news and they all have numerous correspondents in the principal cities of the United States and Europe. These papers circulate all over the island and in Central and South America, and their cablegraphic service is as good and efficient as that of any first-class newspaper in the world.

The water supply of Habana is unexcelled. It is carried to the city from the springs at Vento (Palatino), about 8 miles from Habana, and its abundance is such that it more than fills the present requirements and a large portion runs to waste. The purity of the Habana water is remarkable, no filtering being necessary.

According to the latest census there are about 18,000 houses in the city.

The mean annual temperature of Habana is 77° and the lowest recorded temperature is 49.6°. The average humidity is 75 per cent and the annual rainfall 52 inches, two-thirds of which is precipitated during the rainy season from June to the middle of October. The city has an excellent electric street-railway system, built by an American corporation since the Spanish-American war, whose lines extend not only through many of the narrow streets of the city, but to the suburban towns of El Vedado, Cerro, and Jesus del Monte.

Other lines are now being built through the business section of the city, and an elevated line extending along the harbor front. Strangers in the city are surprised at the cheapness of carriage fares. Rubber-tired victorias, drawn by horses usually in excellent condition, will take one or two passengers to almost any part of the city for the sum of 20 cents Spanish silver, equal to about 14 cents American currency.

The increasing number of American tourists who visit the city every winter, and return charmed with its climate and attractions, will undoubtedly tend within a few years to make Habana the most popular winter resort for the people of the United States living east of the Missouri River. Within a few hours' sail from Florida one reaches a city foreign in every respect and wholly unlike anything to be seen at home. Its streets, buildings, customs, and atmosphere are closely akin to those of Andalusia, the most interesting portion of Spain, while its vegetation is peculiarly Cuban. Three and a half years of American occupation made little impress on the customs of the people, and, except in cleanliness of streets and buildings, Habana, in a general sense, is the same now as during colonial days.

Except in luxurious hotels, Habana has many advantages over any point in Florida as an attractive winter resort, and this fact is becoming known to the winter-tourist public of the United States. Its many points of historic interest; its balmy, rainless winter days and more beautiful nights; its well-kept macadam roads, extending from the city to various interior picturesque towns and quaint villages through beautiful sections of tropical country, are sure to prove delightful attractions to the visitor from the frozen North.

Habana is justly proud of its firemen. The corps is a volunteer institution and the firemen receive no salary or compensation for their service. Many of them belong to the most prominent families of Cuba. The fire engines and other apparatus are of the most modern models, and the service is thoroughly efficient.

There is not, perhaps, any other city in the world which possesses a better police force than Habana. The city is divided into thirteen precincts, each precinct commanded by a captain. The number of patrolmen is the largest of any city in the world. They are well paid, splendidly organized and drilled, and handsomely uniformed. As a rule, the members of the force are all men of high moral standing and unquestionable courage. The Habana police is divided into two sections, infantry and cavalry, and their ability to handle large crowds is certainly praiseworthy.

Besides the uniformed police, there is in Habana a detective bureau. This branch of the Habana police is perhaps the one deserving more credit for its exceptional ability in discovering offenders and ferreting out crimes. Many a notorious criminal who had managed to evade the police of Paris, London, Chicago, and New York has been detected and arrested by the Habana detectives by means of the most ingenious combinations.

Habana is to-day what the Americans aptly term "a busy city." The first impression one receives on landing in the Cuban capital is that he has arrived at one of the great American or European centers of commerce and industry.

Habana is well provided with hospitals, the most important ones being the Mercedes No. 1; Las Animas, where the experiments for yellow fever were made; the Quinta de Higiene, for venereal diseases; the Tamayo Dispensary, the one for tuberculosis; La Caridad, and La Creche; the Paula (for women), and San Lazaro (for the lepers), besides a large number of emergency hospitals, called "casas de socorros," which render many good services to those who suffer from accidents. All these hospitals are well supplied with the most modern apparatus and surgical instruments and are in charge of the ablest physicians and practitioners as well as trained nurses.

Habana also has a hospital for the insane, at Mazorra, where the insane asylum is located.

There are 21 Catholic and 6 Protestant churches in Habana. The Catholic churches are: Belen, The Cathedral, Espiritu Santo, Guadalupe, Jesus del Monte, Jesus Maria y José, Merced, Monserrate, Pilar, San Agustin, San Felipe, San Nicolas, Santa Catalina, Santa Clara, Santa Teresa, Santo Angel Custodio, Santo Cristo, Santo Domingo, Salvador, San Lazaro, and Ursulinas. Of these Belen, Merced, San Agustin, Santa Catalina, Santa Clara, Santa Teresa, Santo Domingo, and Ursulinas are convents.

The Protestant churches are: Bautista (Baptist), Evangelica (Evangelical), Union Cristiana, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian.

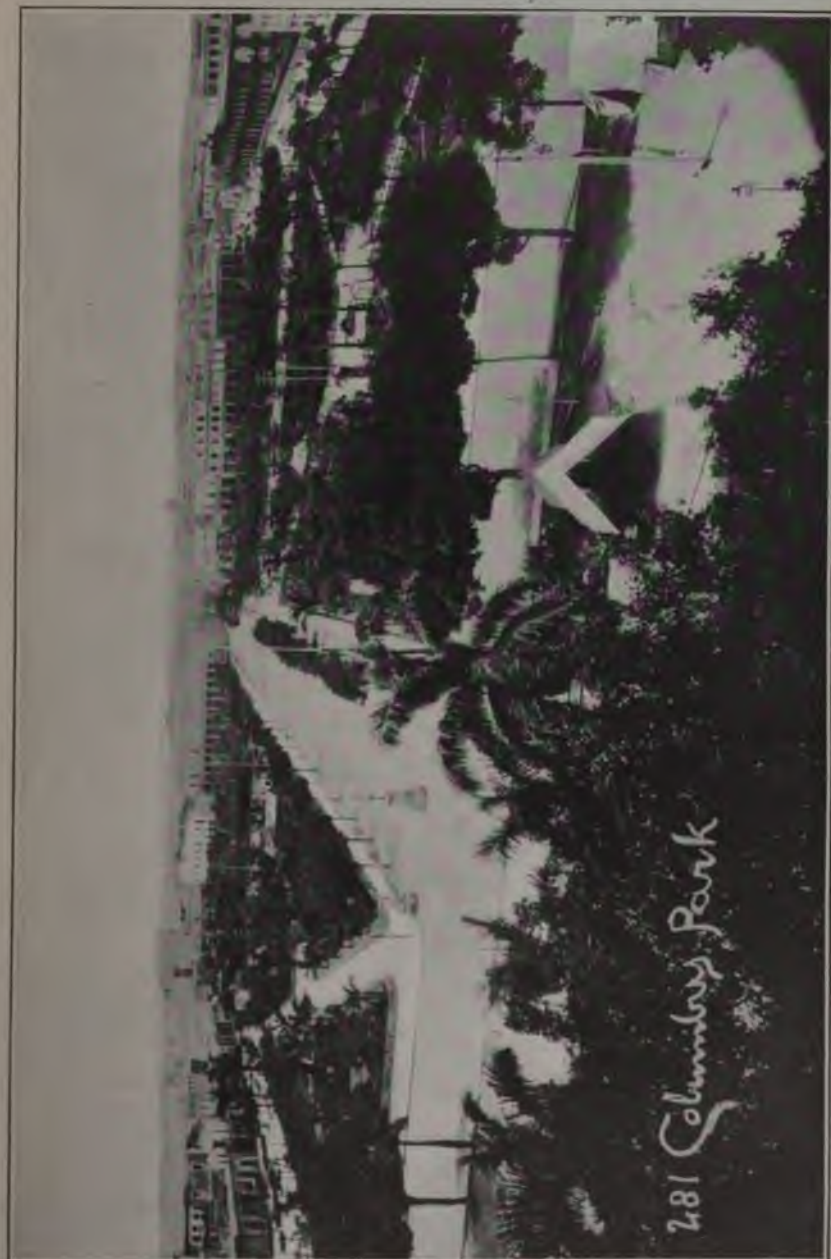
Habana also has two conservatories of music, a school of painting and drawing, institute or high school, school of arts and trades and several other professional institutions, besides many private and public schools and colleges.

The Cristobal Colon cemetery, one of the notable public institutions of Habana, is situated upon an eminence west of the city commanding an outlook over the sea. It is reached by a drive through the Avenida de la Independencia (formerly Paseo de Tacon) and past Principe Hill, or by the Universidad-Aduana line of street cars, which run to the entrance, and make the trip in twenty minutes from Prado (to-day Paseo de Marti). The grounds are open through the day. At the entrance, in a monumental arch of granite pierced by three openings, is a sculptured panel representing the raising of Lazarus from the dead, and surmounting the whole is a group of heroic figures representing the theological virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, protected by the mantle of Religion. The cemetery has many handsome monuments; richly chiseled marbles and tombs decorated with porcelain flowers line the avenues.

Noteworthy among the monuments are the tomb of General Calixto Garcia, the Cuban patriot, bearing the sentiment "Morir por la Patria es vivir" (To die for the country is to live); the one to Bishop Espada; the Students' Monument, erected by popular subscription in memory of the students of medicine of the University of Habana, who, in the year 1871, were sacrificed to the vindictiveness of the Spanish Volunteers; the Firemen's Monument, erected by the citizens of Habana in commemoration of the bravery of the volunteer firemen of Habana, 30 of whom perished in a fire which occurred in a warehouse on May 17, 1890, and many others; also the statues of Albear, Charles III, Ferdinand VII, and Marti.

The Temple, constructed in 1828 on the site where the first mass was celebrated, is an interesting building and contains paintings of historical value. Here the first council took place under a ceiba tree.

The University of Habana, located in the building formerly occupied by the Spanish military magazines, is also noteworthy. It possesses interesting collections of ethnology, zoology, geology, and



281 Columbus Park

COLUMBUS PARK.





PARK OF THE INDIAN WOMAN.

botany. The university has a beautiful and healthy situation on a high hill overlooking the sea, and where pure and fresh air circulates profusely.

Habana has several public libraries: The Biblioteca Nacional and Biblioteca de la Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País; the one of the Colegio de Abogados (law), the one of the Academy of Science, which has a museum, that of Pedagogia, the university, and the high school.

At the corner of Belascoin and San Lazaro streets is the Casa de Beneficencia y Maternidad (Charity and Maternity Asylum) for destitute children. It was founded in 1794 by Governor-General Luis de las Casas, whose administration was one of the bright spots in the history of Cuba and is one of the best institutions of the city. Other beneficent institutions are the Asylum of San Vicente de Paul, the Correctional School at Aldecoa, and the Asilo de Huerfanos de la Patria (Orphans of the Country), in which shelter, food, and education is provided for the children of those who died for the independence of Cuba.

CHAPTER IV.

PROVINCES—GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF EACH—RESOURCES— POPULATION, ETC.

The Republic of Cuba is divided into six Provinces, which from west to east are as follows: Pinar del Rio, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente.

These Provinces are subdivided into 83 municipal districts, in the following proportion: Pinar del Rio, 11; Habana, 17; Matanzas, 9; Santa Clara, 27; Camagüey, 4; Oriente, 15.

Some of these, especially in the rural districts, are again subdivided into wards (barrios), the size, number, and population of which varies; their object being to aid municipal control by means of delegates known as *alcaldes de barrio*, an office equivalent to the justice of the peace in the United States.

The area of the six Provinces is shown in the following table:

| | Square miles. |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Pinar del Rio | 5,000 |
| Habana | 2,772 |
| Matanzas | 3,700 |
| Santa Clara | 9,560 |
| Camagüey | 10,500 |
| Oriente | 12,468 |

The population of Cuba and its Provinces, at various censuses, according to the report of Colonel Sanger, U. S. Army (1899), is as follows:

| Province. | 1861. | 1887. | 1899. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Habana | 393,789 | 451,928 | 424,811 |
| Matanzas | 234,524 | 259,578 | 202,462 |
| Pinar del Rio | 146,685 | 225,891 | 173,082 |
| Camagüey | 85,702 | 67,789 | 88,237 |
| Santa Clara | 271,310 | 354,122 | 356,587 |
| Oriente | 264,520 | 272,379 | 327,716 |
| Total | 1,396,530 | 1,631,687 | 1,572,845 |

PROVINCE OF PINAR DEL RIO.

The Province of Pinar del Rio is situated at the western extremity of the island, and is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Province of Habana, on the south by the Sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the Strait of Yucatan.

As constituted under the late government, Pinar del Rio is divided into four judicial districts: Pinar del Rio, San Cristobal, Guanajay, and Guane.

The lands of this Province differ greatly in their formation; the Quaternaries are found forming two bands or zones, one to the north and the other to the south, excepting the piece of land pertaining to Cabo Corrientes. The southern band is a great deal wider than the northern. The portion of this Province between longitude 78° and 79° west, San Fernando meridian, Spain, is absolutely of the same post-Tertiary formation. These lands are limited by the coasts and, generally speaking, are low and marshy; they are used chiefly for raising cattle and swine as well as for the manufacture of charcoal and the gathering of leaves and bark of the red mangrove.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are also found in two strips parallel to the above mentioned. They are considered first class for the culture of tobacco, owing to their arenaceous, argillo-calcareous, humiferous composition, principally in the southern part of the Province (municipalities of Guane, San Juan y Martinez, San Luis, Consolación del Sur), where the Vuelta Abajo vegas of world-wide fame are located.

To lands of the Secondary period pertain all the central highlands of the Province. On the summit of these mountains small spaces of igneous soil, mostly composed of serpentine rocks, are found. These lands are generally of bad quality. Some coffee grows on them, but their principal products are feed for cattle, timber for construction, and wood for making charcoal. This portion of land is the most mountainous of the Province.

To the southwest of the Cordillera de los Organos (Organos Ridge) exists a zone pertaining to the primitive formation, covered by woods almost in its total area. Communications with Habana and through the Province are abundant and good.

The principal products of the Province of Pinar del Rio are tobacco (the most renowned in the world), sugar cane, coffee, timber, fruits, charcoal, and cattle.

The capital of the Province is the city of Pinar del Rio, with 8,880 inhabitants, situated in a fertile valley near the river Guamá, and connected with Habana by the lines of the Western Railway of Habana.

Pinar del Rio has a splendid situation in the heart of the famous tobacco-growing district of Vuelta Abajo. It communicates by rail

with the towns of San Luis and San Juan y Martinez, and will soon have communication with Remates de Guane, where the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco is produced.

An excellent macadamized road connects the city of Pinar del Rio with the port of La Coloma, on the south coast of the island.

The city itself is an antiquated one, although many changes and improvements have lately been introduced. It has several good, solid buildings, such as the civil governor's residence, the jail, the institute, and the old Spanish cuartel or armory. It has also a good hospital, cemetery, etc.

The most important cities and towns in this Province are: Guanajay, San Luis, Viñales, San Juan y Martinez, San Diego, Los Palacios, Cabañas, Bahia Honda, Mariel (where the quarantine station of the Republic is located), Consolacion del Sur, Remates de Guane, San Cristobal, etc.

One of the naval stations ceded by the Cuban Republic to the United States has been established at Bahia Honda, in this Province.

San Diego de los Baños is famous for its sulphur springs, of unequalled excellence.

The Province of Pinar del Rio suffered greatly as a consequence of the late revolution. It is, however, being rapidly reconstructed, and there is every reason to believe that its condition will soon be more favorable than ever before.

PROVINCE OF HABANA.

The Province of Habana, the smallest in area, is the most populated of the Republic.

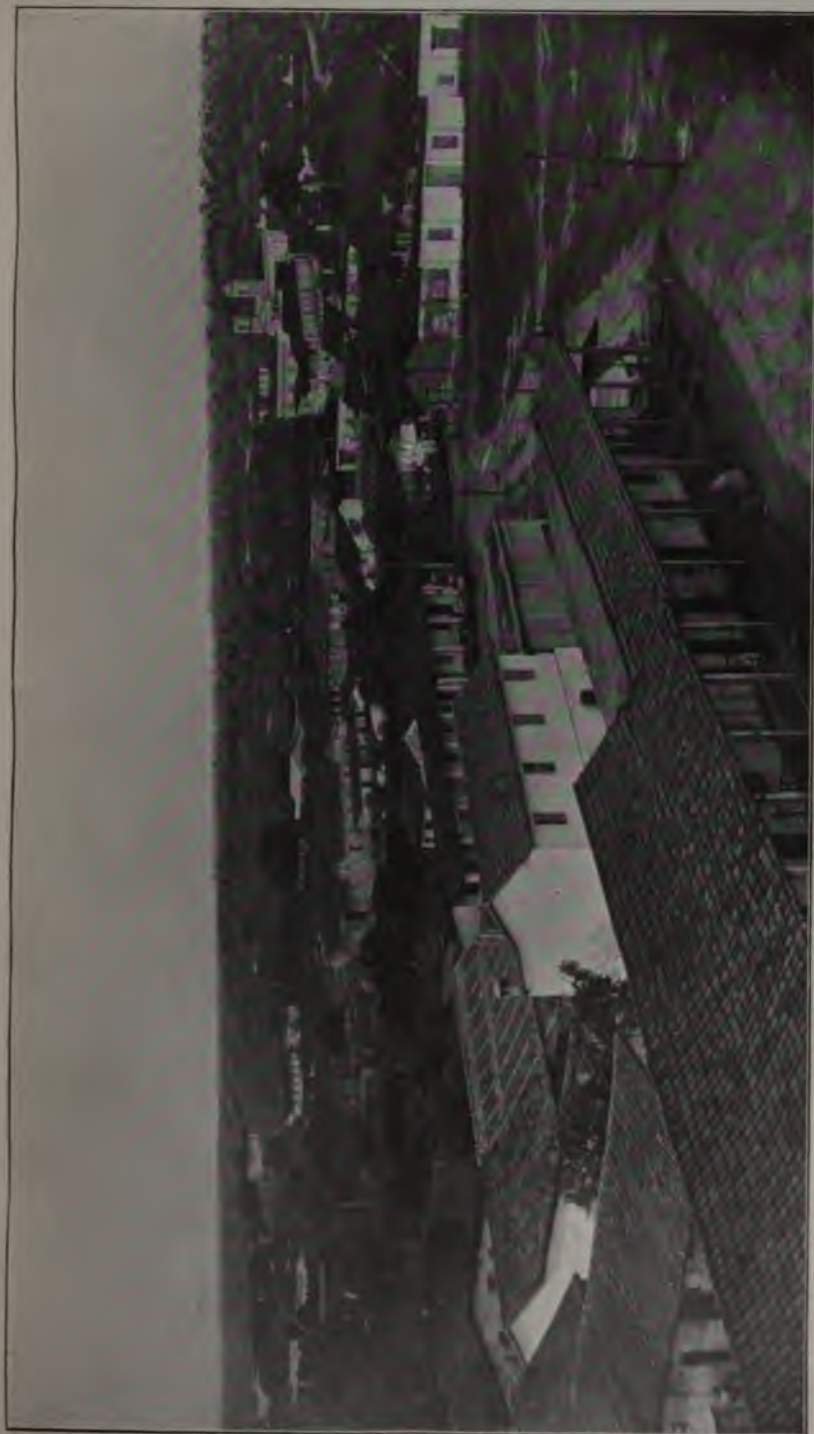
It is bounded on the north by the Florida Canal, on the east by the Province of Matanzas, on the south by the Sea of the Antilles, on the west by the Province of Pinar del Rio.

It is divided into the following judicial districts: Habana, Guanabacoa, Marianao, Jaruco, San Antonio de los Baños, Bejucal, and Güines.

The soil of the Quaternary period is found in all the south coast littoral and in a small portion of the north coast, east of Habana.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are located in the southern and western portions of the Province, adjoining the zones of the Quaternary formation, although the strips are rather narrow. In the municipalities of Alquizar and Güira de Melena, situated in the southwest section of the Province, tobacco of very good quality, called "Tabaco de Partido," is cultivated, and also coffee, bananas, sugar cane, and oranges.

The dark soil (black earth) of the municipalities of Güines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, and San Nicolas, on the south coast, to the east, produce sugar cane, and, in Güines, also potatoes, and many other



CITY OF PINAR DEL RIO.

excellent vegetables, enough to supply the Habana markets and to export to the United States.

The arenose-argillo-calcareous lands of the municipality of Bauta, to the west of Habana, are first class for cultivating white and violet pineapples, which are being shipped in large quantities to New York and other American markets.

The lands of the Secondary period form a strip beginning south of the city of Habana and running east to the limits of Matanzas. In this zone are located parts of the municipalities of Madruga, Tapaste, Santa María del Rosario, Casiguas, and others.

Only a small portion of igneous soil can be found in the municipality of Guanabacoa, to the east of Habana.

The principal productions of the Province are sugar cane, alcohol, tobacco, pineapples, "yuca," starch, coffee, bananas, corn, and fruits and vegetables of every kind, and other produce.

The capital of the Province, and of the Republic, is Habana. It is situated on the west side of the beautiful bay of Habana, known to Columbus and his companions as the "Puerto de Carenas," owing to the fact that the great admiral found in its bosom safe shelter to carry on the difficult task of overhauling his damaged ships; "carena" being a Spanish word meaning "overhaul." It is in latitude $23^{\circ} 8' 15''$ north and $88^{\circ} 22' 42''$ west longitude.

Habana occupies a very strategical position at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, a fact which has served to aptly give it the name of the "Key of the Gulf;" and a symbolic key is emblazoned in its coat of arms.

Habana is strongly fortified, the entrance to its harbor being guarded on one side by the Morro and the frowning heights of La Cabaña Fortress, and on the other by La Punta and other smaller coast batteries, which, supported as they are by the batteries of Castillo del Principe, Castillo de Atares, etc., and by the sand batteries extending upon the coast on both sides of the harbor, make the place a stronghold.

The mouth of the port is a rather narrow one, but expands into a wide and deep harbor, where a thousand ships can safely anchor.

The city has a population of nearly 275,000 inhabitants; it has beautiful drives, among which the now famous Malecon (embankment), which runs parallel to the sea; the Prado (now Paseo de Marti), running from the Malecon to the Parque Central; the Avenida de las Palmas, the Avenida de la Independencia, etc. Its parks are also very beautiful, notably, the Central, the Parque de Colon, and others.

The city has a number of associations for purposes of instruction and recreation, and several clubs, an academy of sciences, university, high school, charity institutions, asylums, civil, military, and private hospitals, several theaters, the principal one named Teatro Nacional,

being widely celebrated; large markets, a system of magnificent waterworks, an extensive and beautiful cemetery, sea baths, churches, convents, and good hotels, which are being improved yearly.

It has a great commercial traffic, interior as well as exterior, maintained by steamship lines, railroads, urban and suburban electric lines, and a large number of omnibuses and carriages, public and private.

The water supply of Habana is one of the most abundant and purest and healthiest in the world, it being gotten from the springs in Vento, tanked in reservoirs at a place called "Palatino," near Habana, and carried to the city by means of an aqueduct by an engineer named Albear, a native of Habana.

Very soon the works of the sewerage and paving will be accomplished.

Habana is the residence of the President of the Republic, the seat of the Congress of the Republic, etc.

It is the seat of the General Government, supreme court, superior court of Habana (audiencia) general direction of finance, naval station, arsenal, observatory, diocese of the bishopric, and the residence of all the administrative heads of the island (civil, military, maritime, judicial, and economical).

The cable companies are The International Ocean Telephone Company, from Habana to Florida, in connection with the Western Union of the United States and the Cuba Submarine Telephone Company (limited) connecting Habana with Santiago and Cienfuegos.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company has a cable connecting Habana with Santiago de Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and the lesser Antilles. The Compagnie Française de Cables Sous Marins connects Habana with Santiago, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, and Brazil.

It is rapidly becoming a favorite winter resort for Americans, who find in the Cuban capital the combined pleasures of seashore and city life.

The port of Habana is the most important of the island and one of the foremost in the world.

There are numerous cigar and cigarette factories, tanneries, manufactories of sweetmeats, rum, candles, gas, beer, carriages, soap, perfumery, glycerin, etc.

Its principal exports to the United States consist of tobacco, fruit, wax and honey, sugar, and molasses.

The Isle of Pines, with an area of 840 square miles, is a municipal district of the Province of Habana. It is in effect two islands connected by a marsh, the northern being somewhat broken by hills; the southern low, flat, and sandy.

There are also worthy of mention Guanabacoa, one of the most ancient towns of the island, Santa Maria del Rosario, Jaruco, San Antonio de los Baños, Bejucal, Guines, Santiago de las Vegas, Marianao, Managua, Guira, Batabano, Nueva Paz, and Aguacate.

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.

The Province of Matanzas is bounded on the north by the Florida Canal, on the south and east by the Province of Santa Clara, on the west by the Caribbean Sea and the Province of Habana.

It is divided into five judicial districts, viz, North and South Matanzas, Cardenas, Alfonso XII, and Colon.

The Quaternary formations are found in the shape of narrow strips, running along the north coast from the Bay of Matanzas to the limits of Santa Clara Province and along the south coast of the Province.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are situated on the west side of Matanzas, running in said direction to the limits of Habana Province, in the central and southern part of the Province to the Zapata swamps and limits of Santa Clara.

The red soil of the municipalities of Jovellanos, Guira de Macuriges, Cervantes (formerly Perico), Bolondron, and La Union are considered of the very best kind for cultivating sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, sweet potatoes, "ñame," "yuca," corn, etc. The soil of the municipalities of Alacranes, Jaguey Grande, Guanajayabo, and Guamacaro are of argillo-arenose-calcareous humiferous composition, of dark or brown color, in some instances rather humid, but of thick vegetable coat. It is good for the cultivation of sugar cane.

The lands of the Secondary formations are situated in the central highlands of this region, forming a zone running from the west of the village of Colon nearly to the municipality of Union de Reyes.

The igneous soils are located in the center of the Secondary zone, forming narrow strips, which begin at Colon and end at Union de Reyes.

The parts of this Province pertaining to the municipalities of Cimarones and San Jose de los Ramos are extensively flooded during heavy rainy seasons on account of the swelling of the rivers through or near by said districts.

The principal products of the Province are sugar cane, alcohol, and timber.

Matanzas has 40,000 inhabitants and is the capital of the Province that bears its name, about 60 miles directly east of Habana. This city has great commercial activity, and is noted for the beauty of its surroundings, one of the most enchanting views being the celebrated Valley of the Yumuri. It has also a pretty plaza, and good buildings, the most notable being the Esteban Theater and the City Hall, and there are also many others of a public and private nature. One of the

city's great attractions are the Caves of Bellamar, containing most beautiful stalactites and stalagmites.

The chief warehouses, distilleries, and sugar refineries are on the south of the river San Juan, easily accesible to railroads and lighters.

The principal industries are rum distilling, sugar refining, and the manufacture of guaba jelly. There are railroad, car, and machine shops. Sugar and molasses are sent to the United States, amounting from 1891 to 1895 to \$59,988,497.

The climate is fine and Matanzas is considered the healthiest city on the island.

Cardenas, with 32,000 inhabitants, is also an important commercial center, and occupies the third place in the value of its exports during the last fiscal year 1902-3.

Sugar is the chief article of export. The total exports to the United States in the fiscal year 1895-96 were \$2,920,905, of this sugar represented \$1,872,626. About half of the imports are from the United States.

The Cardenas and Jucaro Railway (Caminos de hierro de Cardenas y Jucaro) with main line from Cardenas to Santa Clara.

Colon is on a branch of the Macagua Railroad.

This municipality has of late years made great efforts in the direction of educational advancement. It is in the heart of the sugar-producing region.

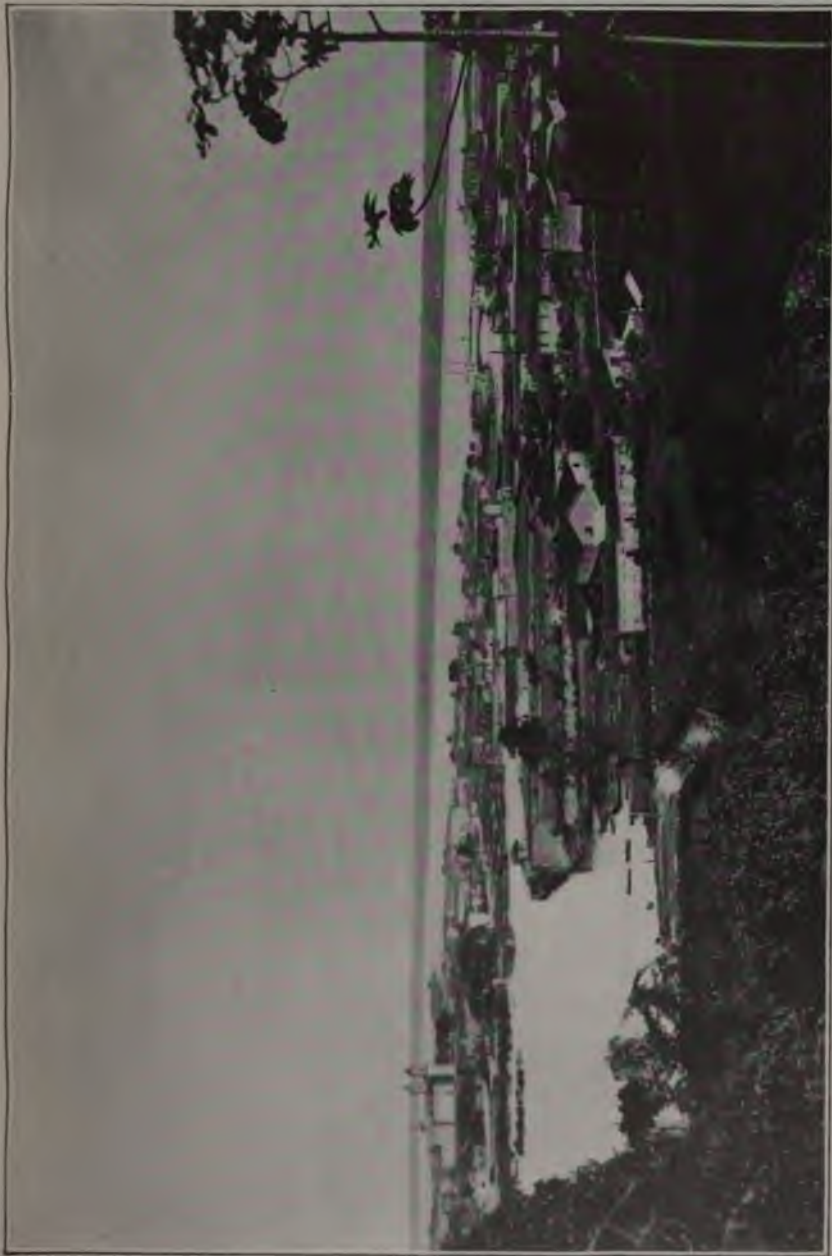
PROVINCE OF SANTA CLARA.

The Province of Santa Clara is bounded on the north by the Channel of Bahama, on the east by the Province of Camaguey, on the south by the Sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the Province of Matanzas.

It is divided into six judicial districts, Santa Clara, Sagua la Grande, Remedios, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, and Sancti Spiritus.

The soil of the Quaternary formation extends from the limits of the Matanzas Province to the north of Sagua la Chica River on the north coast, and to Cienfuegos on the south coast.

The lands of the Tertiary formation are found in the northern part of the Province, from Sagua la Chica River to the limits of the Province of Camaguey, forming a wide zone, extending westward to the Province of Matanzas. In this zone are located, in part, the municipalities of Yaguajay, Remedios, Taguayabon, Vueltas, Camajuani, and Sagua. On the south coast they form a narrow strip, beginning at the port of Cienfuegos and ending in the Province of Camaguey. This zone becomes wider in the central region of the Province, occupying a considerable extent of land. The municipalities of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus are situated in this zone. Soil of the same formation, occupied by the municipalities of Cartagena and Santa Isabela de las Lajas, can be found in the western portion of the Province.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF MATANZAS.





BRIDGE OVER YUMURI RIVER, MATANZAS.

The lands of the Secondary period form two irregular bands joining in the west. Lands of this formation, although occupying a small area, can be found to the north of Cienfuegos port, in the place where the municipality of San Fernando is situated.

Soil of the Primitive formation can be found on the east side of the Arimao River, extending to the north slope of the Sigüanea. The renowned Manicaragua Vegas are located on this formation.

The principal products of the Province are sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, corn, bananas, honey, wax, timber, alcohol, cattle, charcoal, and bark and leaves for tanning.

Cienfuegos, having a fine harbor bearing the same name and of great commercial activity, occupied the second place for its exports during the last fiscal year. It is in latitude $22^{\circ} 9'$ north and longitude $73^{\circ} 50'$ west, on a peninsula in the bay of Yagua, 6 miles from the sea. The depth of water at the anchorage in the harbor is 27 feet, and at the different wharves from 14 to 16 feet.

The commercial importance of the place was recognized some forty years ago, and has increased with the development of the sugar industry. This port is now the center of the sugar trade for the south of the island. It is connected by rail with Habana and the principal points on the north of the island.

Sugar and tobacco are exported to the United States, and soap and ice are manufactured.

The city has a beautiful plaza and its streets are wide and straight; its buildings are large and substantial and it is surrounded by a great number of the finest sugar plantations on the island.

The climate from December until May is dry and moderately warm, the temperature ranging from 60° to 78° during the day and falling several degrees at night. At this season almost constant winds prevail from the northeast or northwest, accompanied by clouds of dust. For the rest of the year the temperature ranges from 75° to 93° , descending a few degrees at night.

The population in 1899 was 30,038.

Santa Clara, 13,763 inhabitants, capital of the Province of the same name, is situated in the center of the island and has railroad connection with all the important cities.

Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Remedios, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Cruces, Camajuani, Placetas, and Tunas de Zaza are important cities.

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

The Province of Camaguey is bounded on the north by the channel of Bahama, on the east by the Province of Oriente, on the south by the Antilles Sea, and on the west by the Province of Santa Clara. It has three judicial districts, Camaguey North, Camaguey South, and Moron.

Soil of the Quaternary period extends in a narrow strip in the northern part of the Province and also on the south coast from the port of Santa Cruz to Santiago de Cuba. Lands of this kind can be found also at the mouth of the Santa Clara River.

Lands of the Tertiary formation form two parallel zones, one in the north and the other in the south portion of the Province. The municipalities of Moron, Nuevitas, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz are located in said zones.

The principal products of the Province are cattle, sugar cane, wax, honey, timber and hemp.

Camaguey, or Puerto Principe, has 25,102 inhabitants, and is the capital of the Province of the same name. The city is connected with the port of Nuevitas by railway and with all the other large cities of the island by the new railroad that crosses the island through its center, and is located in the heart of one of the wildest parts of the island, distant 528½ miles from Habana and 47 miles from the port of Nuevitas on the north, and about 50 from Santa Cruz on the south coast. It is the seat of a court of appeal.

The manufacture of cigars is large; sugar, tobacco, wax, and honey are important export articles.

Along the north coast exist three large isles known as Cayo Coco, Cayo Romano and Guanaja, almost desert, though possessing rich soil. They are inhabited by fishermen, and the abundance of sea birds along the coasts is extraordinary.

“La Gloria,” the American colony developed after peace was restored, belongs to Camaguey Province.

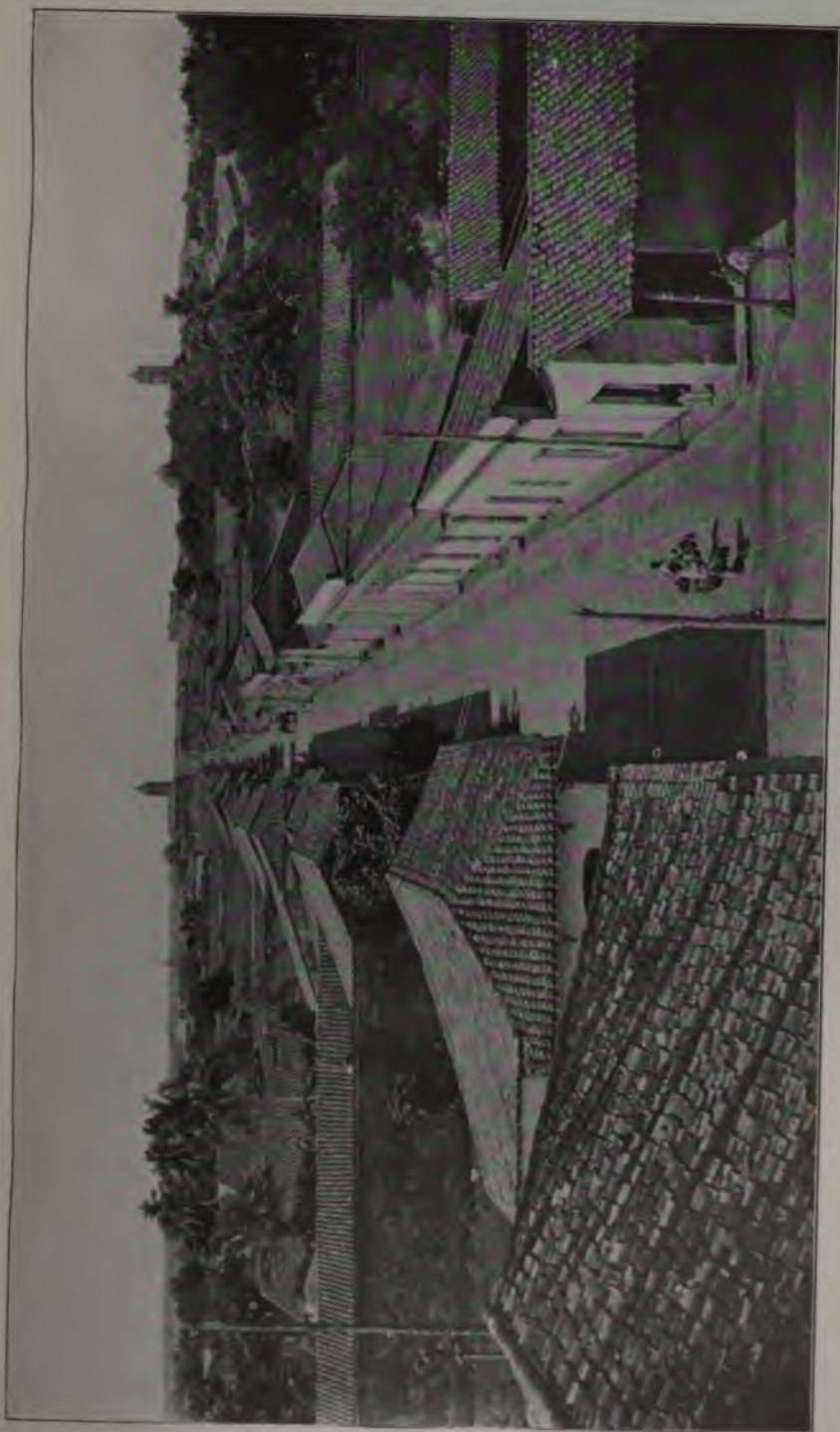
Some of the cities are Nuevitas, Moron, Ciego de Avila, and Santa Cruz. The first and last are situated by the sea. Cedar, mahogany, honey, and wax are shipped to the United States to the annual value of \$300,000 to \$400,000.

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

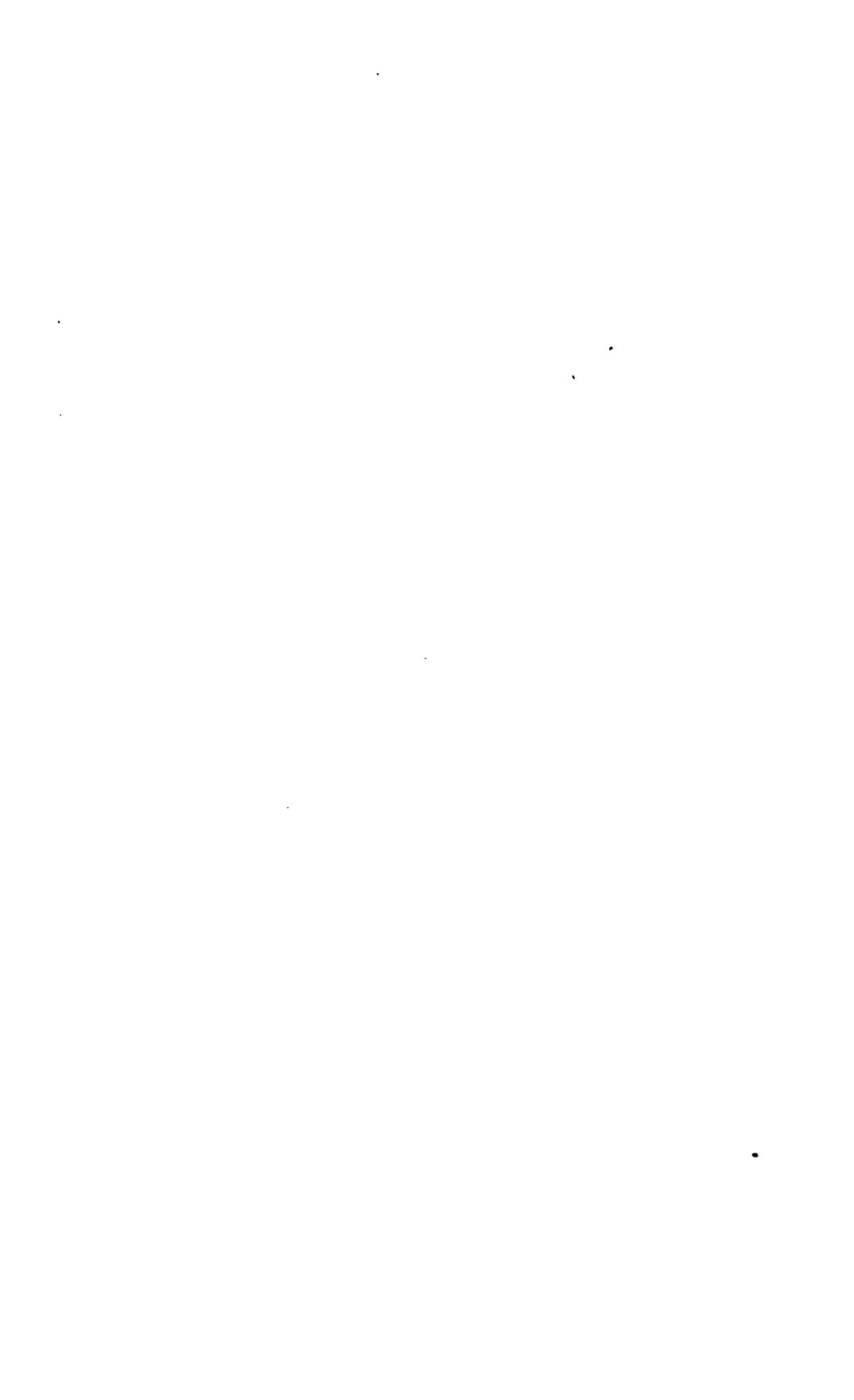
The Province of Oriente is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by El Paso de los Vientos, or Strait of Maisi, which separates it from the island of Haiti or Santo Domingo; on the south by the Straits of Colon, which separate it from Jamaica; on the west by the Gulf of Guaycanaybo and the Province of Camaguey.

It has seven judicial districts: Norte de Cuba, Sur de Cuba, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguin, and Baracoa, the oldest city in the island, and Guantanamo.

The soil of the Province of Oriente is of the Quaternary formation in the northern part of the Province, extending to Mangle Point; in the south it extends from Cape Cruz in a westerly direction to the limits of the Province of Camaguey and again from Puerto Escondido to Cape Maisi.



CITY OF PUERTO PRINCIPE.





CITY OF NUEVITAS.

Lands of the Tertiary period exist all along the south coast excepting the portions from Puerto Escondido to Cape Maisi, which are, as stated, of the Quaternary formation. The towns of Piedras, Jiguani, Barajagua, and Mayari are situated on this kind of soil, as are also San Pedro, San Marcos, and the municipality of Gibara.

Lands of the Secondary formation occupy the southern part of the Province, from Cape Cruz to Guantanamo, and thence to the northeast to the mountains of Toa. This is the richest mineral region in the Province.

Lands of the Primitive formation are found only to the northeast of the port of Manati, and in a limited district.

Igneous soil forms a wide zone embracing the municipalities of Bayamo, Holguin, and Victoria de las Tunas; all the northern slope of the Sierra Maestra is also of the same kind of soil, being crossed by strips of the Secondary formation.

The principal products of the Province are minerals, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, wax, honey, cocoanuts, bananas, and timber.

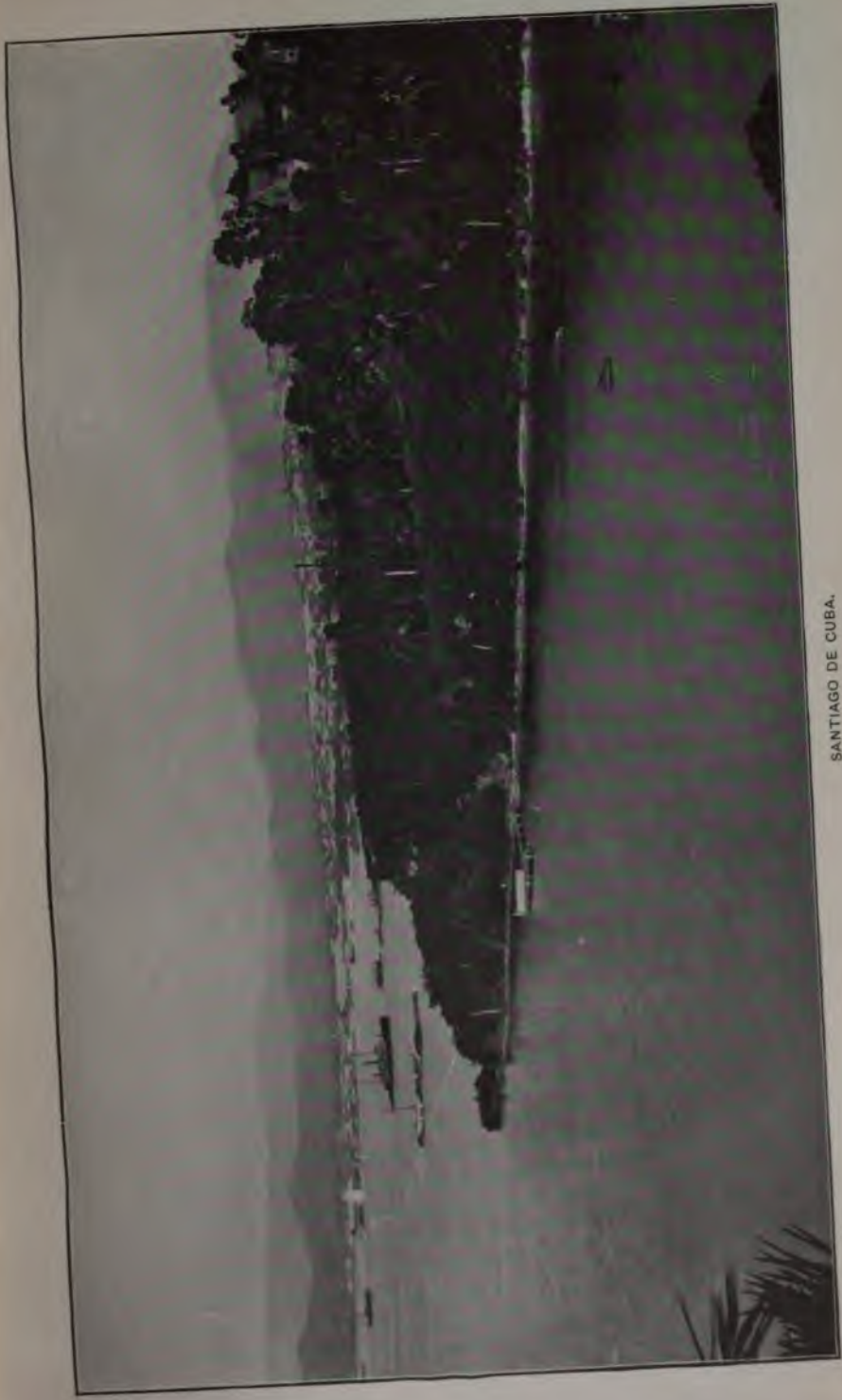
This Province contains the principal mountain ranges of Cuba. Commencing at Cape Maisi the land rises in a series of irregular terraces of limestone rock until an elevation of about 1,500 feet is reached, then gradually slopes upward, mingling with a series of irregular mountains which extend from the north to the south coast. These mountains are extremely precipitous and irregular, and are covered with vegetation almost to the summits. They are fairly well supplied with water by numerous small springs, but are so rough that no roads have ever been constructed through them, and all traffic between the north and south coast in the vicinity of Maisi, and for 80 miles to the westward, has always been by trail. The mountains in this portion of Cuba rise to an elevation of about 4,000 feet. Seventy miles from Cape Maisi, on the south coast, the country flattens out and the mountains recede from the ocean, leaving a large and comparatively level plain, indented by a deep, irregular harbor, furnishing excellent anchorage for any amount of shipping. This plain is known as the Guantanamo Valley, and the harbor is the harbor of Guantanamo. The Guantanamo River is a stream of considerable size and navigable for light-draft boats for about 6 miles. It drains the mountains and country adjacent to the valley. The valley of Guantanamo is extremely fertile, and contains some of the largest and best sugar plantations in Cuba. Between Guantanamo and Cape Maisi, on the south coast, there are no settlements to speak of—now and then fishermen's huts perched on the precipitous sides of the mountains near the ocean. On the north coast, about half a mile from the cape, is "Cape Maisi Light," a light of the first class.

The coast of Oriente Province, west of Guantanamo, is extremely rough and mountainous. The mountains here reach an altitude of

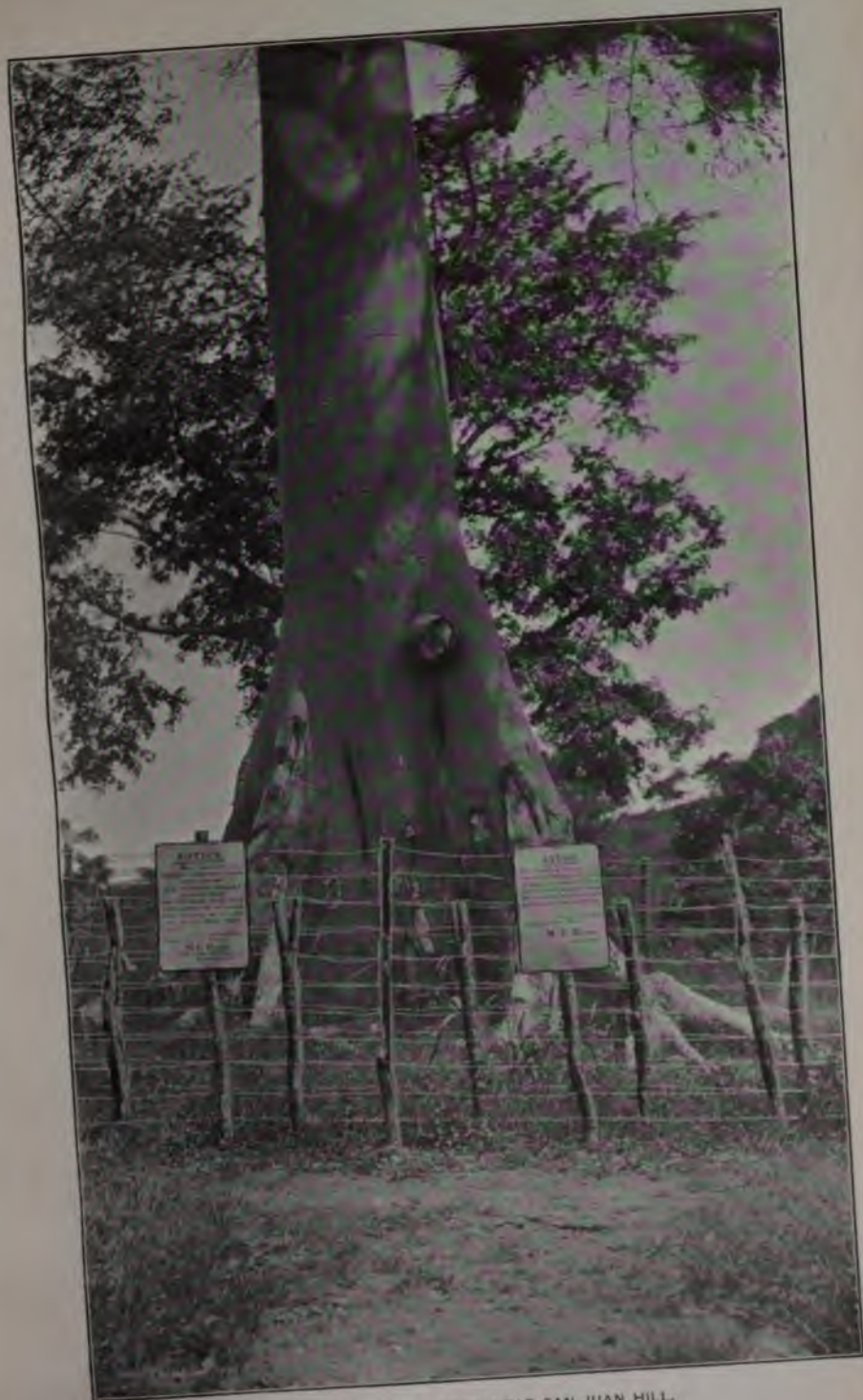
5,500 feet and extend down to the sea. Between Guantanamo and Santiago the remains of an old wagon road are seen, but it is out of repair and extremely rough and dangerous to pass over. At a point about 25 miles west of Guantanamo the mountains commence to bend back from the seacoast, leaving near the sea one or two ranges of comparatively low foothills. In the second row of these foothills are situated the large iron mines of the Juragua and Spanish-American iron companies. The first settlement on the coast between Guantanamo and Santiago is Daiquiri. The Spanish-American Company's iron mines are situated about 6 miles back from Daiquiri, at an elevation of nearly 700 feet above the sea. A broad-gauge railroad connects these mines with the ocean, where a large pier with extensive ore bins has been constructed. The output of these mines is increasing, and there seems to be comparatively no end to the ore in sight.

Eight and a half miles farther to the westward is the village of Siboney. Running along the seacoast is a narrow-gauge railroad belonging to the Juragua Iron Company, whose mines are situated back of Siboney, and, like those of the Spanish-American Company, about 6 miles from the seacoast. The output of this company is large. From Siboney to Santiago there is a wagon road passing through a rather low, swampy valley, in which were formerly some rather large sugar plantations. Along the sides of the mountains are the sites of many old coffee plantations. As we approach Santiago the mountains recede farther and farther from the coast, leaving another large, irregular valley covered with rolling hills, in which are situated the city of Santiago, the villages of Caney, Cubitas, Dos Bocas, Boniato, and Cobre. A large portion of this valley was formerly under cultivation, the largest plantations being sugar. The hills were covered in former times with coffee plantations, owned and controlled largely by Frenchmen, refugees from Haiti.

Santiago is a city of about 43,000 people, founded in 1514. It is situated on a limestone hill, 160 feet high, and is at the northeast extremity of the harbor. The harbor is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and varies from a few hundred yards to a mile and a half in width. It has sufficient water for the largest ships up to a point within half a mile of the present wharves. It is completely landlocked and furnishes an absolutely safe harbor. At Cobre are located large copper mines, which formerly were famous for their large output of high-grade copper ore. Santiago is connected with the interior by a standard gauge railroad, running through a pass in the mountains to San Luis, and sending a branch off to the north and eastward to the old Sabanilla plantation. The entire line consists of about 45 miles of road. The pass through which it reaches the interior is about the only available one for a railroad, a fact which gives this road considerable importance; this line forms part to-day of the road from Santiago to



SANTIAGO DE CUBA.



THE SURRENDER TREE NEAR SAN JUAN HILL.

Santa Clara. The mountains around Santiago form almost a continuous rim. On the east the Sierra Maestre rises to an altitude of 5,500 feet. This gradually slopes down to an almost even ridge of grass-covered hills or small mountains, varying in height from 1,000 to 1,800 feet, and rising again on the west to a height of nearly 6,000 feet. The effect is very pleasing, and the bay and the city appear to be completely hemmed in by the mountains. Passing over the lower part of the encircling range are the remains of several old roads leading to the interior, which must have been built with great labor and expense. These were constructed, some of them, over two hundred years ago, but for the last fifty or sixty years have been allowed to fall into almost complete ruin. One of them, the Camino de la Isla, or Island road, formerly ran from Santiago to Habana.

After passing over the low rim of mountains directly back of the city, the traveler finds himself on the edge of the great central plateau of this portion of Cuba. To the eastward the plateau sweeps around the coast range of mountains connecting with the head of the Guantánamo Valley, gradually losing itself in the foothills of the mountains, which cover the whole breadth of the eastern portion of the island. To the northward it runs for nearly a hundred miles in an almost unbroken succession of wonderfully rich tracts of agricultural land, with here and there a high range of hills. It is well watered by numerous streams, and presents almost limitless possibilities in the way of cultivation and development. Throughout the center of this great plateau are still found large forests of mahogany and cedar, as well as other valuable woods.

To the westward this valley swings around the coast range of mountains and joins the great valley extending from Bayamo to Manzanillo, and to the north and west it connects with the level rolling country of Camagüey.

Returning to the seacoast, west of Santiago, we find the mountains rising to the height of over 7,000 feet and extending down to the water's edge. In fact, from Maisi to Cape Cruz the mountains at most points rise from the sea, which is to all intents and purposes fathomless, and anchorages are few and far between. There are numerous small harbors, none of them practicable for large ships, between Santiago and Cape Cruz, which is about 118 miles to the westward. At Cape Cruz the coast bends sharply to the northward and the mountains fall back from the sea. This is the commencement of the great valley or plain of Manzanillo, which extends from the mountains on the east to the Cauto River on the west and north, and runs inland, becoming merged in the great central plateau of the island.

Manzanillo is situated at the head of the Bay or Gulf of Manzanillo on the border of a great level and extremely fertile plain, in which are some of the finest sugar plantations in Cuba. Years ago a railroad

was projected and a small portion of it built from Manzanillo toward Bayamo, but for some reason the project was abandoned. The construction of this railroad will be of the greatest benefit to the country. From Manzanillo to Bayamo the country is a level plain of great width and wonderful richness. It will compare advantageously with the richest adobe soil of southern California. The greatest needs here are good wagon roads and a railroad, for, while this plain is easily traversed in dry weather, it becomes literally impassable after a few heavy rains. All this magnificent country is practically undeveloped. Its extreme fertility and richness can only be appreciated by those who have ridden over it. It is comparatively well watered, and is bound in the future to become the source of great wealth and prosperity. On the west, and sweeping completely around the head of this valley, is the Cauto River, the largest of all the Cuban rivers, and navigable for light-draft vessels for 60 miles from its mouth. At the head of the valley where it joins the table-land is situated the old town of Bayamo, a picturesque old place, now largely in ruins. It was destroyed during the Ten Years' War to prevent its capture by the Spaniards. Twenty miles beyond is the old town of Jiguani. Years ago about these towns were almost countless herds of cattle and horses, but these entirely disappeared during the Ten Years' War, only to again recover their old importance since the advent of the Republic. From Bayamo to the north coast we have a beautiful rolling country, broken by great forests of timber such as are found north of Santiago. Returning to the north coast, and starting westward from Baracoa, we find the coast still lofty and mountainous.

Baracoa, which is 20 miles to the west of Cape Maisi, is the oldest settlement in Cuba, and was founded in 1512 by Velasquez. The harbor is small and comparatively shallow. The country is rough and mountainous, but extremely picturesque and beautiful. The principal industry is the cultivation of cocoanuts and bananas; some tobacco is grown, although this is limited in amount. The natives of Baracoa are very skillful in manufacturing articles from tortoise shell.

The first harbor of importance west of Baracoa is the Bay of Nipe. This is probably one of the finest harbors in the world. The entrance is narrow but deep (nearly 10 fathoms on the bar), with high cliffs on either side. Suddenly one emerges into what seems almost like an inland sea. This magnificent harbor is about 15 miles long and 8 or 9 miles wide. It is completely sheltered from the ocean by a high range of hills, which shut it off entirely from view. Flowing into it are two comparatively large streams, the large one known as the Mayari River. This river is navigable for boats and scows for about 15 miles, up to the town of Mayari. About Mayari are some of the best tobacco lands in Cuba; also large forests of hard wood. The



CITY OF BARACOA AND HARBOR ENTRANCE.

country is wonderfully fertile, and presents great opportunities for the enterprising agriculturist and investor. Almost any kind of fruit can be grown here in the greatest abundance. Commencing at the Bay of Nipe the mountains recede from the ocean and practically come to an end, so far as their extension westward is concerned. They swing south and gradually merge into the central plain. The country about Nipe and farther on to the border of Camagüey is low and rolling, and in former times was the seat of great tobacco and sugar plantations, as well as the cultivation of bananas.

The next port westward of Nipe is Banes—another excellent harbor, much like Nipè, but smaller and difficult to enter on account of strong currents. The entrance is deep, narrow, and bordered by high cliffs, and is known as the Canyon of Banes. This entrance is about 3 miles long, and suddenly merges into the beautiful harbor. The vicinity of Banes is one of the greatest banana-producing districts in Cuba, and it is not unusual to load a steamer a day with this fruit.

The land all about this bay is very much like that about the Bay of Nipe. It is wonderfully rich and will grow, generally speaking, anything which can be grown in the Tropics. From Banes a standard-gauge railroad runs up to the plantations.

About 6 miles from the port is the little town of Banes. This town, like most others in this section of Cuba, was almost entirely destroyed during the war, but is now built up. All this section presents splendid opportunities for investment.

Still farther to the westward we come to the harbor of Vita, with its deep, narrow entrance, like all the eastern harbors of Cuba. Once inside one finds an absolutely quiet, landlocked harbor, at the head of which is situated the terminus of the Santa Lucia Railroad and the large warehouse and storehouses of the great Santa Lucia sugar plantation. A standard-gauge railroad runs from the dock to the plantation and to its various cane fields. This estate has on it some 25 or 30 miles of railroad, and has within its limits 110,000 acres of land, many thousand of which are under sugar-cane cultivation. In the town of Santa Lucia, situated near the great central mill, are over 3,000 inhabitants, made up entirely of the employees of the estate and their families. It is quite worth a trip to Cuba to go over this sugar plantation and study the scientific methods employed.

Still farther to the westward is the old town of Gibara. The harbor of Gibara is of fair size. On the town side the depth of water is not sufficient for large ships, and all cargoes have to be discharged by lightering. The town is a quaint and picturesque old Spanish town, entirely inclosed by a wall, along which are scattered masonry block-houses. This town, or port, has been for years the port of entry for all the northern portion of the Province of Oriente.

Twenty miles in the interior is situated the old town of Holguin, connected with Gibara by a narrow-gauge road in good condition and repair. Gibara has always been largely commercial. Holguin, on the contrary, in the midst of an agricultural and grazing country, is dependent on these industries for its resources. About Holguin, as elsewhere in the Province, there is evidence of an extensive ruin and destruction wrought by the wars, and here, also, the cattle and agricultural industries are but now recovering. The town is situated in a rolling, barren country, reminding one very much of certain sections in New Mexico. In former times small amounts of gold were washed in the streams near Holguin, and now and then reports are circulated relating to the rediscoveries of old placer mines. Holguin is connected with Bayamo by a passable road.

Passing westward from Gibara, the next port of importance is Puerto Padre. Here we have another of those magnificent Cuban harbors, with its deep narrow entrance and extensive inner harbor. Puerto Padre is at the head of the harbor and is a small and comparatively prosperous village. The country back of Puerto Padre is low and rolling and has several large sugar plantations. Central Chaparra, one of the largest sugar plantations of Cuba, has recently been erected in this neighborhood, employing over 4,000 laborers of all kinds.

About 40 miles inland is the old town of Victoria de las Tunas. This town was practically destroyed during the recent war. The country all through this section is low and rolling and suitable for either grazing or agriculture.

Taken as a whole the Province of Oriente presents wonderful opportunities for industrious Americans. The country is healthy. Sunstroke is unknown; heat prostration is rare. It is necessary to avoid working in the middle of the day, especially during the first year or two of one's residence on the island.

Along the northern coast of the Province rain falls every month in the year, although the same general conditions apply there as on the south coast—that is, the rainy season commences in the latter part of April or early May, and it is indicated by an occasional heavy rain at rather long intervals. In June there is temporary cessation in the rainfall, and in July the real rainy season commences and almost daily rains can be expected until the latter part of August or middle of September. These rains are not long continued, but are sharp and sudden, followed by a fair sky and sunshine. They may occur only once a day or possibly several times. On the south coast the late fall, winter, and spring months are practically without rain. The real rainy season commences at the same time as on the north coast and has the same duration. The rainfall in the interior during the rainy season is much more heavy and constant than on either coast and pours in torrents. On the seacoast the rains are unusually short and sharp.

The general character of the soil in the extreme eastern end of the Province is rocky and barren, except in the narrower valleys between the mountains, where it is extremely rich but very limited in extent. Farther westward we enter upon the rich plains of Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Bayamo, etc.; we find a rich adobe soil of great depth and of almost inexhaustible richness. Through the interior of the island this same characteristic obtains, only now and then do we find the clay or loam cropping out. Generally speaking, it can be said that all comparatively level tracts of land are highly fertile. As to the products of the soil, almost all vegetables grow rapidly and quickly, but lose flavor unless fresh seeds are brought in every two or three years. The tropical fruits all grow in the greatest abundance—especially is this true of the different kind of bananas. Cocoanuts grow in the greatest abundance, also figs, although no attention is paid to their cultivation. Limes and lemons grow wild, as do many tropical fruits unknown to us, such as the nispero, anoncillo, sapote, mamey, plantain, guanabana, caimito, anon, pineapple, and oranges; also the much abused mango in unlimited quantities. Ordinary "garden truck" grows with great rapidity and is of good quality, but like the vegetables and seeds should be changed frequently. Oranges of excellent quality grow wild.

There is every reason to believe that the very best quality of oranges can be grown here, and that there is a great future for the orange industry. Excellent tobacco is also grown all about the Bay of Nipe and along the Mayari River. This tobacco is rated second only to the best Pinar del Rio tobacco. Sugar, of course, had been for many years the principal product of the soil. The larger sugar estates are at Guantanamo, at San Luis and vicinity on the plateau back of Santiago, at Manzanillo, and along the north coast of Vita and Puerto Padre, etc. At these large plantations are found modern machinery and appliances, and the development of the sugar industry is carried on upon a strictly scientific basis. The land is largely loaned to the workingmen, who agree to turn in the cane at the "central" or mill of the owner of the land. He pays them not by the gross weight of the cane, but in accordance with the percentage of sugar the cane produces. This is an incentive, of course, to produce the very best kind of cane. All through the extreme eastern part of the island, along the mountain ranges and hillsides, are the remains of almost numberless coffee plantations. This was formerly a great industry in eastern Cuba, but like almost everything else it was totally destroyed by the Ten Years' War and the recent war. These plantations were principally established by French refugees from Haiti, who came to Cuba after the rising of the negroes against their French masters. These coffee plantations were a great source of revenue to their owners and to the State for many years. The coffee grown was of

excellent quality and, like the best grades of the present Porto Rican coffee, commanded very high prices in the markets of Europe. The cocoa was also grown extensively by these same Frenchmen, cocoa and coffee bushes being cultivated together, the former furnishing the necessary shade for the latter. All over the mountains one finds the ruins of coffee plantations and all through the valleys the ruins of sugar plantations.

The Province of Oriente includes the richest mineral region in the island of Cuba. The deposits of iron, copper, and manganese have long been known and have been extensively and successfully worked. In addition to the minerals mentioned there are found zinc and lead.

The deposits of copper in the vicinity of Cobre were formerly worked with great success, but for many years nothing has been produced from them.

The iron mines near Daiquiri and Jaragua have been successfully producing for several years and continue to be worked. Considerable deposits of manganese exist in the neighborhood of Songo and Socorro and are profitably worked now.

The deposits of zinc, lead, and other ores have not been exploited. Coal of poor quality exists in small deposits. Evidences of petroleum have been found in the western part of the Province, near the south coast. Asphaltic rock, believed to be suitable for paving and similar purposes, has been found but has never been utilized. Gold was formerly produced in small quantities, but no paying deposits are now known to exist.

Santiago de Cuba, the capital of the Province, has a fine harbor, beautiful drives, and rich mines of iron, copper, and manganese in its immediate neighborhood.

There are a number of tobacco factories, but the chief business is the exportation of raw materials, and the importation of manufactured goods and provisions. Sugar, iron ore, manganese, copper, coffee, cocoa, fruits, and timber are the principal products.

The city is full of historical interest; the battles of San Juan and Caney, the peace tree, and the remains of the Spanish squadron, destroyed outside of the harbor of Santiago, have made it a most interesting place to visit for Americans.

CHAPTER V.

REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH—LANDS, THEIR CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES—FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING GOVERNMENT LANDS; LAWS GOVERNING SAME—FOREST AND PRODUCTS—PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS; THEIR CULTIVATION, USE, AND DISPOSITION—PLANTS CULTIVATED—TRUCK GARDENS—SIZE OF FARMS AND ACREAGE OF CROPS—FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

Cuba is essentially an agricultural country, and prior to the last war there were nearly a hundred thousand (90,960) plantations, farms, orchards, and cattle ranges, valued at 220,000,000 pesos (\$200,000,000). Of manufactories there were practically none, if we except the cigar factories and the sugar mills producing raw sugar, molasses, and rum.

In early colonial days the principal industry was cattle raising, very little attention being paid to agriculture for two hundred and fifty years after the settlement of the island. The chief agricultural products of Cuba are sugar, tobacco, and fruit, and the cultivation of oranges for exportation has of late augmented. Very little more coffee is cultivated than is required for home consumption, although it was once a promising industry. The soil and climate of the eastern Provinces are well adapted to the growth of the coffee berry, and it is said to equal in flavor the best coffee of the West India Islands. No doubt coffee culture will again be revived and extensively developed, and we may expect to see in Cuba a revival of the once famous "cafetales," or coffee plantations.

Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are being exported in large quantities, especially pineapples, cocoanuts, bananas, potatoes, tomatoes, etc. The Cuban potato, hitherto unknown to the world, has made its appearance in the United States markets during the last few years, and is already a dreaded rival of the once famous Bermuda tuber.

The fact that frost is unknown in Cuba, which greatly diminishes the dangers to the crops, and the unquestionable excellence of the Cuban fruits and vegetables, are all-powerful factors, which will no doubt contribute toward the spreading of the Cuban fruit and vegetable trade.

The island of Cuba can not be divided properly into agricultural zones or sections, as is the case on the continents, principally Europe, not only on account of the comparatively small area of its territory, but above all, due to the uniformity of its climate, the nature of its soil, and many other causes that have an influence on vegetable life; therefore it is not possible to assign a special region to cane or another to tobacco, for, although the finest tobacco leaf is confined to limited localities in Pinar del Rio, this plant as well as sugar cane is cultivated all over the island with more or less success.

LANDS.

CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE.

The cultivable lands of Cuba contain all the elements necessary for the richest and most varied vegetation, and are classified by the natives according to their composition, color and aspect, as red, black, mulatto (a mixture of both colors), and white clayey (a calcareous whitish clay); the red earth is subdivided by the natives into rocky and dusty; but soil, according to its composition, may be divided into four different classes, siliceous, clayey, calcareous, and alluvial.

The black, red, and mulatto lands are the best for all kinds of planting, the sandy soil of certain localities being preferred for tobacco, as it produces the finest and most aromatic leaf.

The value of land depends upon many and varied circumstances, the principal being its proximity to settled portions of the country, the facilities for communication and transportation, the class of products to which it can be devoted, nature of the soil and altitude, whether well watered or not, and lastly the quantity of land desired; hence values can not be considered except as approximate. However, taking as a basis tracts of less than 8 or 10 caballerias (a caballeria is equal to 33.16 acres or 13.42 hectares) and under the conditions set forth, it can be safely stated that in the Province of Pinar del Rio there are lands worth \$200 a caballeria; but when it is desired to purchase a portion of its celebrated "vegas" or tobacco farms, a high price must be paid. The value of lands in Habana Province is between \$400 and \$2,000 the caballeria, but those situated in the municipal districts of Güines, many of which are irrigated, of course obtain still higher prices.

Lands in Santa Clara and Matanzas Provinces vary from \$300 to \$800 a caballeria, and in Camagüey and Oriente between \$100 and \$800. If large tracts are purchased these prices fall sometimes to less than \$100 a caballeria.

The wooded lands of the Republic of Cuba comprise a considerable area, and can be calculated approximately at 109,422 caballerias, or 1,468,443 hectares, 3,628,433.52 acres, of which 13 per cent are found in Pinar del Rio Province, 3 per cent in Habana, 3 per cent in Matan-

zas, 12.5 per cent in Santa Clara, 34 per cent in Camagüey and 34.5 per cent in Oriente.

These wooded lands, many of them unexplored forests, contain timber of all kinds, valuable for building purposes, the bark for tanning, the fibers for the rope industry, and the gum or resin for commercial uses. There are also fruit trees and others producing seeds used for the manufacture of oil.

In the above are included about 496,540 hectares (1,226,950.34 acres), 33.82 per cent of the total area, considered as public forest lands, which formerly were not subject to sale or rent; but according to a recent law, passed January 30 of the present year, the President of the Republic has been empowered to sell at public auction waste and unsettled lands belonging to the Government not used by the same and inscribed in the public registers as Government property. In payment of these lands the certificates of warrants issued according to the law of July 24, 1903, to the soldiers of the war for independence, will be accepted.

The lands above referred to are divided as follows among the Provinces:

| | Hectares. | Acres. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Oriente..... | 210,200= | 519,204.2 |
| Camaguey (Puerto Principe)..... | 35,680= | 88,165.20 |
| Santa Clara..... | 124,660= | 308,034.80 |
| Matanzas..... | 46,000= | 113,666.00 |
| Habana..... | 20,000= | 49,420.00 |
| Pinar del Rio..... | 60,000= | 148,260.00 |

A portion of these forest lands is under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture, and has not been surveyed, and a portion under the department of finance. Parts of these lands have been rented and others have been disposed of in the form of grants, the Government holding an unlimited mortgage or "censo," with interest at 5 per cent per annum, upon the value fixed for said lands.

The income derived from the exploitation by private parties of forest rights and privileges granted by the Government was, during the last fiscal year, \$3,478.20, as against \$297.50 the preceding year. The former consisted mainly in the extraction of lumber, principally mahogany and cedar, firewood and charcoal, and barks for tanning purposes.

The average price obtained for lumber varies according to the kind of wood, the principal being mahogany and cedar, worth, say, \$27 to \$100 and \$25 to \$50 per 100 feet, respectively, according to the grade and Province where the sale is made. Jucaro and Yaba are worth \$7 per 100 feet; Ayua, \$15 per 100 feet; Granadillo, Yamaguey, and Cerilla, \$25 to \$30 a ton.

The quintal (100 pounds) of mangrove leaves is paid at from 25 cents to \$1.18, and the bark from 79 cents to \$1.41.

SYSTEM OF CULTIVATION.

In Cuba, as in every new country, where there are extensive tracts of unexplored lands, the system of planting over an extended area prevails. The first plantings are made on cleared lands. The timber from these clearings is used for fuel or charcoal. The fields are burned during the dry season, leaving a layer of ashes or mineral substances on the ground.

When the rainy season sets in and the ground has received sufficient moisture to favor the germination of plants, holes are made with the "jan" (a pointed instrument of native construction made of hard wood), or with a spade, and in the holes are placed a piece of cane, an offshoot of the banana, a tuber of the yucca, a sweet-potato vine, a part of a potato, grains of corn, etc.; in other words, whatever plant it is desired to cultivate.

In this manner the crops are obtained, their number varying according to the natural fertility of the soil and the requirements of the plant that has been set out. The soil naturally grows less productive as the elements taken from it by the crops are not returned to it; and after a time it is necessary to plow it, in order that its productive elements may be again in condition to be assimilated. But when these elements have been consumed by a series of crops the soil will become unproductive or "tired," as the natives call it, and it becomes necessary to return to the earth its strength by the use of fertilizers, or to abandon its cultivation. The latter is the course generally pursued, and another clearing is made in the forest and the same system gone over again. This has been properly called by the great agriculturist Liebig "a system of cultivation by expoliation," because it contributes to the living of the present at the expense of future generations. The fact is that in the island of Cuba, a country thinly populated and with great tracts of uncultivated territory, there is a total want of proportion between the three factors of agricultural production—an extensive territory, with a small amount of capital and labor—and it is only logical that the area cultivated is very much extended with corresponding dissemination of the remaining elements, obtaining the smallest results.

For this condition of affairs to change it is necessary to do everything possible to increase the population of the island and that agricultural experiment stations be established where investigations can be made for the purpose of arriving at a perfect knowledge of its territory, its adaptability to agriculture, and of the systems to be applied for the improvement of the plants at present under cultivation; and only in this way will the island of Cuba modify its present extensive system of planting changing to an intensive system by which the maximum amount of production can be obtained from the minimum area cultivated.

The Government with a view to contributing to these results, and finding that the industrial school which had been established at Santiago de las Vegas did not fill any practical end as such, or considered as a charitable institution, proposed to the Cuban Congress in November, 1903, to transform the school into an agricultural experiment station, and for that purpose an appropriation of \$75,000 was made in the budget approved in January of last year. This useful plan is now being carried into effect under the able management of Mr. Frank S. Earle, agricultural expert attached to the Department of Agriculture of the United States, who has been engaged to organize, direct, and manage the Cuban agricultural experiment station. For the present it is proposed to divide the work into six departments, as follows: General agriculture, animal industry, including veterinary science, horticulture, biology, a study of the chemical and physical conditions of the soil, botany, and vegetable pathology, including entomology.

This first station once established and in running order, its success will show the advisability of creating others, especially in those sections of the country adapted to the production of certain kinds of plants, and these in turn will operate as auxiliaries to the central station at Santiago de las Vegas.

CULTIVATION IN THE PROVINCES.

Toward the western and southern portions of the Province of Habana, in the municipal districts of Alquizar and Guira de Melena, may be found red lands where excellent tobacco, known as "partido" (tobacco cultivated outside of the tobacco zone proper), is raised, as well as coffee, bananas, and oranges. Toward the eastern and central portions of the same Province in Guines, Melena del Sur, Nueva Paz, and San Nicolas, exist lands of black earth that give a very good quality of cane. Irrigation is practiced upon a small scale in Guines; and vegetables, greens, potatoes, and onions are raised in abundance, supplying Habana's market with the last two named during the season when they can not be imported.

The municipalities of Jovellanos, Corral Falso, Perico, Bolondron, and Union de Reyes, possess red lands of a very good quality suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane, coffee, oranges, bananas, and vegetables. In Alacranes, Jaguey Grande, Maximo Gomez, and Limonar may be found lands with clayey-siliceous, chalky-damp, black, or mulatto soils, quite deep and suitable for cane, with the exception of a few that are somewhat damp or moist.

Great floods occur at times at Carlos Rojas and San Jose de los Ramos during years of heavy rains, owing to the risings of the rivers that cross that region, many of which are subterranean.

In conclusion, the principal products of Matanzas Province are sugar, alcohol, and several kinds of building woods.

The Tertiary lands of Pinar del Rio Province, which are composed of a siliceous-clayey-chalky-damp soil, are considered the best for the cultivation of tobacco, particularly in the southern portion, where the most famous tobacco plantations are situated.

The Secondary lands are of poor quality, only some coffee being cultivated thereon and are used mostly for stock raising.

The principal products of the Province of Santa Clara are sugar cane, tobacco, corn, bananas, honey, beeswax, and alcohol.

Cattle breeding constitutes the principal source of wealth of Camagüey, although sugar cane is cultivated, as well as hemp. Some attention is paid to bee culture.

The principal products of the Province of Oriente are coffee, cocoa, and sugar cane, excepting various large tracts in the Baracoa districts, which are devoted to the cultivation of bananas for export to the United States.

SALE OF RURAL PROPERTY.

If title to the property is clear and it is presented according to law, any encumbrance said property may have must be certified to by the recorder of deeds where the farm is registered; with this proof in hand, the deed is issued before a notary public, canceling the mortgages if desired or acknowledging them in the property bought and sold. The deed is then presented in the treasury for the payment of the fees for transferring the property, and it is then taken to the recorder of deeds for reference.

The fiscal fee is 1 per cent on the amount of the sale. The notary's fee for acknowledging the deed amounts to \$8 per \$1,000, and that for recording same varies according to the value of the estate, subject to the tariff annexed to the mortgage law in force at the time.

In addition to the above charges the only items of expense to be paid are those occasioned upon the issuance of the certificate by the recorder of deeds, required before the deed is made out in order to ascertain whether it is encumbered or not. The fee charged for this instrument is also mentioned in the tariff and depends upon the number of entries that are to be searched by the recorder.

The proceedings above set forth are those generally followed in transactions in buying and selling rural lands already surveyed and marked out, as are almost all existing in the Provinces of Habana, Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio; but there are a great many in the Provinces of Oriente, Camaguey, and Santa Clara known as "haciendas comuneras" (property held in common) that, inasmuch as they lack as yet demarcation, and belong jointly to several owners in proportion to the amount of capital recognized in each in the property, can only be acquired through other and more complicated proceedings requiring the advice of persons well versed in the matter.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The following statement shows the extent of the public lands, including forests:

| Province. | Area. | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------|
| | Hectares. | Acres. |
| Oriente | 175,200 | 432,744 |
| Camagüey | 2,586 | 6,387 |
| Santa Clara | 9,181 | 22,677 |
| Matanzas | | |
| Habana | | |
| Pinar del Río | | |
| Total..... | 186,967 | 461,808 |

CONDITION.

In regard to the condition in which these public lands are, it must be stated that the limits or boundaries are not fixed, and in consequence they have not been entered in the registry of property (registro de la propiedad).

These lands are covered with forests, and as most of them are situated in the interior of the island no availments can be made owing to the absence of roads. Some of the public lands under the care of the department of finance are rented and other portions have been ceded to private parties in consideration of an annual tribute of 5 per cent of the value assigned to each caballeria (33 acres).

OLD CONCESSIONS.

When Spain took possession of the island of Cuba large portions of lands were ceded to the Spanish settlers with the object of promoting the breeding of cattle of every kind. These concessions were called "mercedes" and were granted by the municipalities from the year 1550 to 1729, when further grants were prohibited. At first the geometric form and the surface of the lands ceded were unknown, the word "sabana" being used to express the concession of the land granted for breeding large cattle, and the word "sitio" for those granted for breeding swine and other minor cattle.

In 1579 it was agreed to fix the boundaries of these lands, and the circular form was adopted, allowing a radius of 1 Cuban league to the "corral" (421½ caballerias, or 5,651 hectares=13,958 acres) and 2 leagues to the radius of the "hato" (1,684½ caballerias, or 22,606 hectares=55,837 acres). The names "hato" and "corral" were substituted for "sabana" and "sitio."

FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The area of the public forests of the island of Cuba, it can be assured, is not less than 37,000 caballerias, or 496,540 hectares (1,226,454 acres), existing in the several Provinces in which the island is actually sub-

divided. The most important Provinces in this respect are Oriente and Santa Clara. In the aforementioned area are included the forest of the littoral and those on the isles and keys surrounding the island, the main production of which is wood for fuel and bark and leaves of the red mangrove; also "pataban," used for tanning purposes. The timber forests of the property of the municipality of Jiguani, with an area of 46,759 hectares (115,591 acres), have also been included, as they are considered public forests. Following is a statement of the public forests in each Province:

| Province. | Area. | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Hectares. | Acres. |
| Oriente | 210, 200 | 519, 914 |
| Santa Clara | 124, 660 | 307, 910 |
| Pinar del Rio | 60, 000 | 148, 200 |
| Matanzas | 46, 000 | 113, 620 |
| Camagüey | 35, 680 | 88, 130 |
| Habana | 20, 000 | 49, 400 |
| Total | 496, 540 | 1, 226, 454 |

The names and the applicability of the trees are as follows:

FOR CONSTRUCTION.

| Common name. | Technical name. | Common name. | Technical name. |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Acana | <i>Bassia albeacens.</i> | Guayacan | Guajacum officinale. |
| Almendra | <i>Laplacea curtyana.</i> | Jaimiquí | <i>Byrsonima lucida.</i> |
| Arabo | <i>Erytroxylum obovatum.</i> | Jamaquey | <i>Belaira mucronata.</i> |
| Abua amarilla | <i>Zanthoxylum bombacifolium.</i> | Jiquí de costa | <i>Malpighia obovata.</i> |
| Barla | <i>Cordia gerascanthoides.</i> | Jocuma prieto | <i>Syderoxylon mastichodendron.</i> |
| Carne de doncella | <i>Byrsonima lucida.</i> | Jucaro prieto | <i>Busida capitata.</i> |
| Caoba | <i>Swietenia mahoganí.</i> | Maboa | <i>Cameraria latifolia.</i> |
| Cedro | <i>Cedrela odorata.</i> | Majagua | <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus.</i> |
| Cocuyo | <i>Bumelia nigra.</i> | Moruro de costa | <i>Acacia littoralis.</i> |
| Cuajani | <i>Cerasus occidentalis.</i> | Quiebra hacha | <i>Copaifera hymenofolia.</i> |
| Chicharrón prieto | <i>Chuncoa obovata.</i> | Roble real | <i>Tecoma longiflora.</i> |
| Dagame | <i>Calicophyllum candidissimum.</i> | Sabicu | <i>Lysiloma sabico.</i> |
| Fustete | <i>Maclura tintorea.</i> | Tengue | <i>Poeppigia procera.</i> |
| Guao de costa | <i>Rhus metopium.</i> | Yaba | <i>Andira inermis.</i> |
| Frijolillo amarillo | <i>Renchocarpus tatifolius.</i> | Yaití | <i>Excocaria lucida.</i> |
| Guaguasi | <i>Casearia totlodes.</i> | Yaya | <i>Gualteria virgata.</i> |

FOR TANNING.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Los guayabos | <i>Psidium.</i> | Mangle colorado | <i>Rhizophora mangle.</i> |
| Marañón | <i>Anacardium occidentale.</i> | Mangle blanco | <i>Avicennia nitida.</i> |
| Moruro de sabana | <i>Petoporum adriatum.</i> | Encina | <i>Quercus virens.</i> |
| Peralejo de sabana | <i>Byrsonima crassifolia.</i> | Pataban | <i>Laguncularia racemosa.</i> |

DYEWOODS.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Fustete | <i>Maclura tinctoria.</i> | Brazil colorado | <i>Cesalpinia crista.</i> |
| Bija ó achilote anato | <i>Bixa orellana.</i> | Brazilito | <i>Coulleria tinctoria.</i> |
| | | Peralejo de monte | <i>Byrsonima cubensis</i> |

OIL WOODS.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Coco | <i>Cocos nucifera.</i> | Mamey colorado | <i>Lucuma bonplandii.</i> |
| Corojo | <i>Cocos crispera.</i> | Aguate | <i>Persea gratissima.</i> |
| Pifión | <i>Erythrina corrallo-dendrum.</i> | Encina | <i>Quercus virens.</i> |

FIBER WOODS (USED FOR CORDAGE).

| Common name. | Technical name. | Common name. | Technical name. |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Daquilla..... | Lagetta lintearia. | Guama comun.... | Lonchocarpus pyxidanius. |
| Guara comun..... | Cupania tomentosa. | Guacacos..... | Daphnopsis cubensis. |
| Majagua..... | Hibiscus tiliaceus. | Corojo..... | Cocos crispa. |
| Majagulla..... | Pavonia racemosa. | | |

GUM AND RESIN WOODS.

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Almácigo..... | Bursera gummifera. | Abey hembra..... | Papigia excelsa. |
| Ciruelo..... | Spondias lutea. | Maboa..... | Cameraria latifolia. |
| Cedro..... | Cedrela odorata. | Mango..... | Manguiera indica. |
| Copal..... | Volca copal. | Marañon..... | Anacardium occidentale. |
| Guaguasi..... | Caseria lotiodes. | Mamey amarillo..... | Mammea americana. |
| Manajú..... | Rhedea aristata. | Pino..... | Pinus occidentalis. |
| Copey..... | Clusia rosea. | Yaba..... | Andira inermis. |

Fruit trees, etc.—Besides the enumerated species, whose uses have been expressed and which are the most important known, there are about fifty different species of fruit trees and a great number of trees used for fuel, fencing, carpentry, and cabinetwork.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

Lumber (mahogany and cedar principally) to the value of nearly \$3,000,000 has been cut, and over \$2,000,000 worth exported, of which about \$1,250,000 worth went to the United States and the rest chiefly to Germany and England. Dyes to the value of \$100,000 are exported to Russia, France, and Germany, and textile fibers to the approximate value of \$160,000 are shipped to Italy, Germany, and France. In forest products considerable increase is noted in exports. Since 1899 they have been as follows: 1899, \$1,059,900; 1900, \$1,265,400; 1901, \$1,356,100; 1902, \$1,874,800; 1903, \$2,528,600, and 1904 about \$2,400,000.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS.

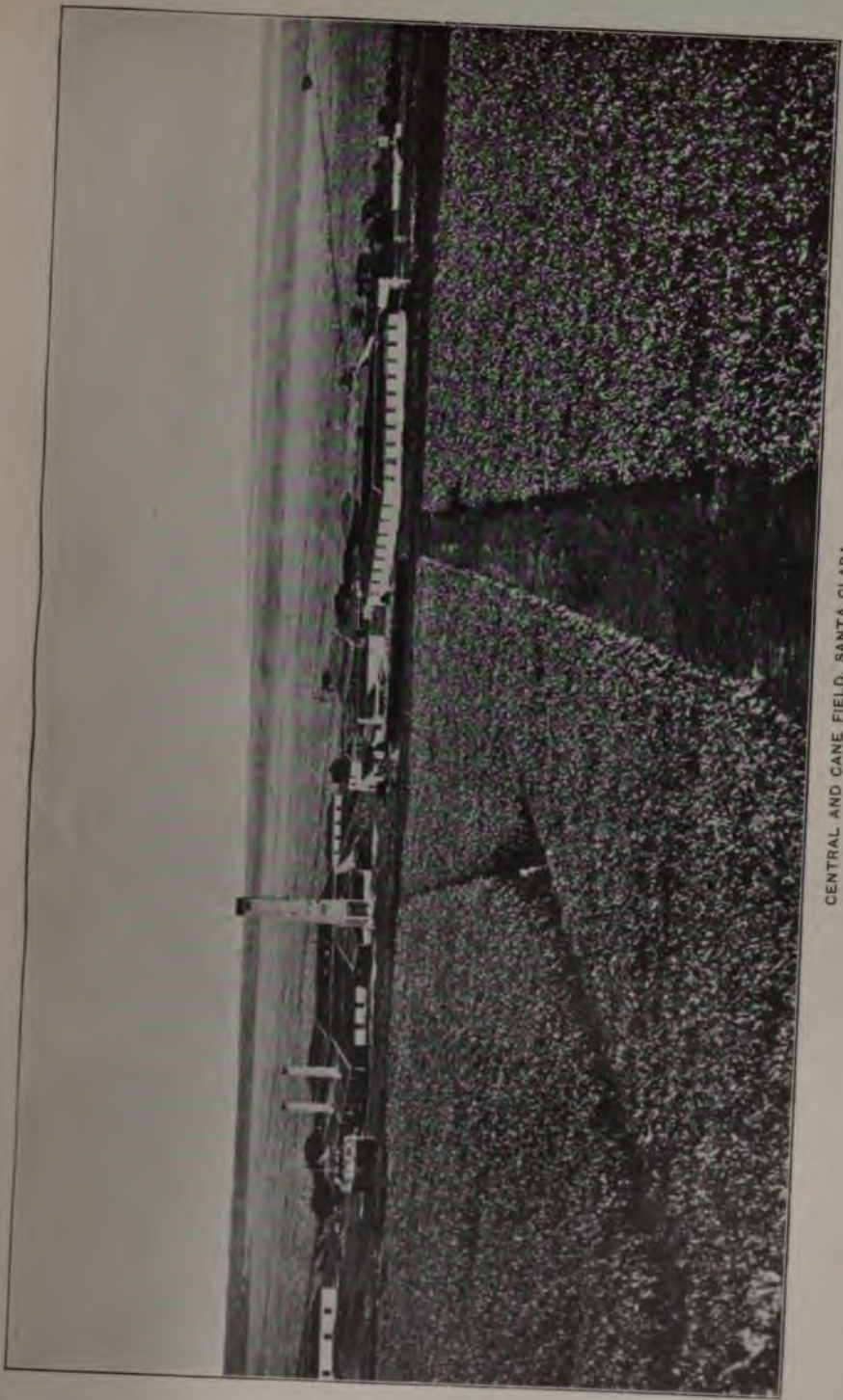
The two principal staples of the island, for the remarkable excellence of which it has had a world-wide renown ever since the very incipency of commercial enterprise on the part of the inhabitants, are sugar and tobacco.

SUGAR.

The sugar of Cuba, is entirely the product of the sugar-cane plant, and is of a uniformly superior quality. The cane is not indigenous to Cuba, but was introduced soon after the discovery of the island and proved exceedingly congenial to its soil. Detailed statements and figures showing the growth of the sugar industry of Cuba are to be found elsewhere in this volume. Although prosecuted for centuries the industry has received its main development since about 1830, since which year the annual production of sugar in the island has mounted from about 100,000 tons to about 1,000,000 tons. Sugar is raised pretty

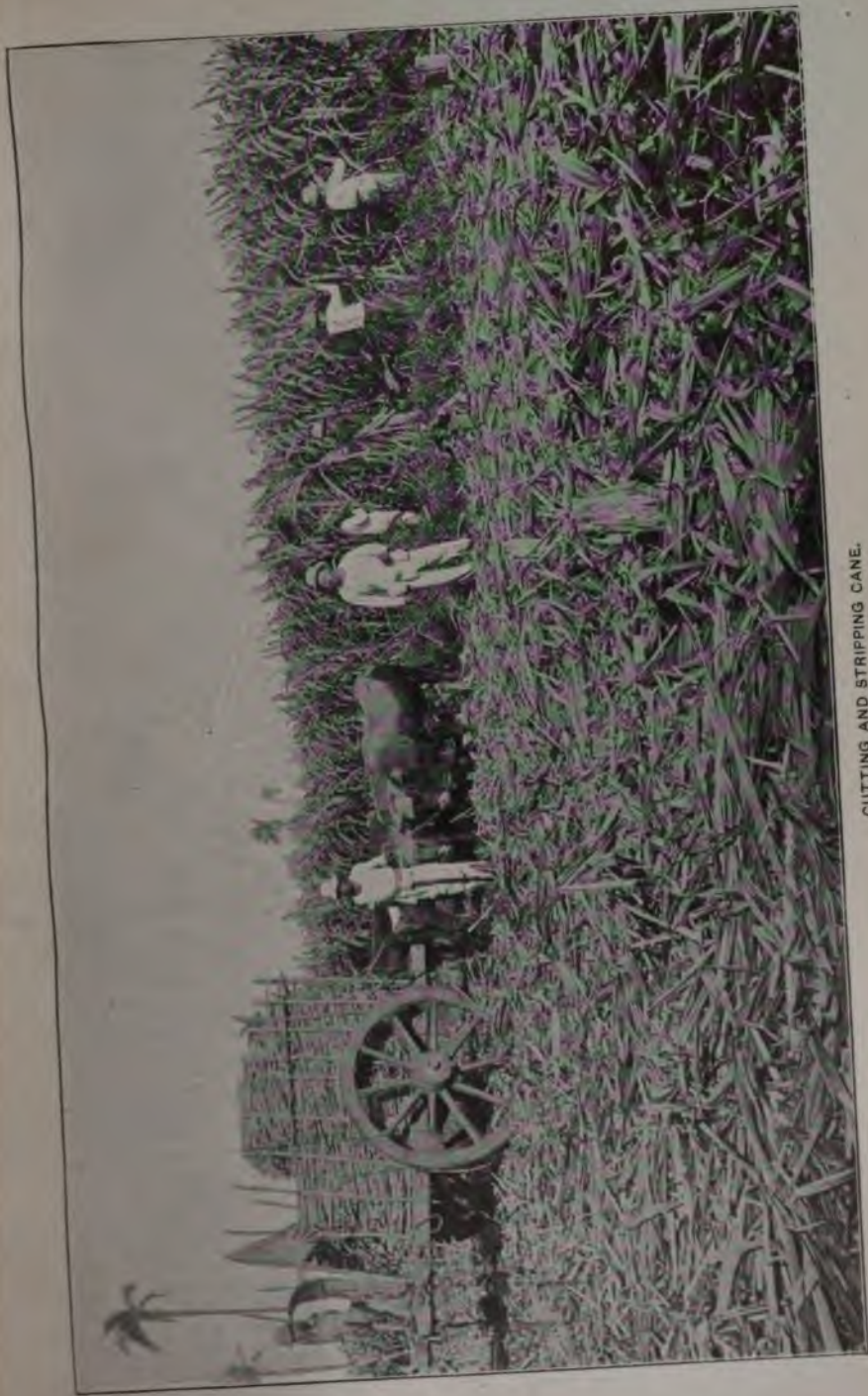
generally all over the island, but the bulk of the product comes from the five Provinces—Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camagüey and Oriente. The plant flourishes luxuriantly as a rule, with comparatively little care or encouragement, and replanting becomes necessary only once every ten or fifteen years, on an average, so that agriculturally the crop is raised easily and cheaply; but the preparation of the crop for market is expensive in comparison, involving as it does hard labor in harvesting, the building of grinding mills, the purchase of costly machinery for making the sugar and for handling and transporting the product, the expenses of shipment, etc.

The cost of raising a pound of sugar in Cuba may be said to be, speaking roughly, 1 cent, and the cost of manufacturing and transporting it to seaboard under present conditions 1 cent more, so that the total cost of production of sugar in Cuba, from the planting to the shipment at Habana, is about 2 cents a pound—not less than that, and perhaps on the average a little more. The whole process of production involves and includes the purchase or lease of the land, the hire of laborers and their housing and sustenance, the clearing away and breaking up of the fields, the purchase of the original cane plants and their renewal from time to time, the planting, the cultivating, the weeding, the harvesting, the procurement of agricultural tools, implements and machines for these undertakings, the erection of buildings for storing and sheltering the stalks, the construction of roads or private railways for transporting the same from the fields or farms to the mills, the vehicles, cars, animals, or locomotives for use in transportation, the building of mills and their equipment with their various kinds of necessary sugar machinery; repairs, salaries of mill operatives, loading and freight to seaboard, insurance, and interest on investment. The wonder is that the total cost can be reduced to the moderate figure of 2 cents a pound. In the old times the cost was much greater. It is only within a comparatively recent period that sugar could be produced in Cuba, or anywhere else, for anything like that amount of money. In the case of Cuba, this low cost has been made possible of late years by the application of improved machinery and methods of cultivation and manufacture, by the improved conditions of the local labor market, by the cessation of strife and war, and by the abolition of the oppressive taxes and inequitable tariff restrictions imposed upon the Cubans for many generations by their former rulers. The new era of improvement has only just begun; and it is the concurrent opinion of all the best-informed observers that with the additional improvements which may be certainly expected soon to follow—the reconstruction of the plantations ravaged by war, the establishment of new ones, the liquidation of old loans and other debts incurred under the former régime, and the more general adoption of the up-to-date machinery and industrial methods—the cost of production will be still



CENTRAL AND CANE FIELD, SANTA CLARA.





CUTTING AND STRIPPING CANE.

further reduced. Improved roads and transportation facilities will probably also reduce the cost of transportation.

It is also worthy of consideration that, although nearly the whole island is well suited for the successful raising of sugar cane of the best quality, the largest crop ever produced on the island—that of 1894—was raised on plantations covering about 2,000,000 acres, or only about one-fourteenth of the total acreage of Cuba. Owing to the terrible devastation wrought during the years of the recent revolution, many plantations were abandoned or greatly crippled, and the recovery from these ravages is by no means yet complete, so that the present sugar acreage is somewhat less than the acreage of 1894. Considering this fact, and also the other fact that without doubt at least 5,000,000 acres of the island might quickly and easily be turned into first-class sugar plantations, in addition to the plantations already existing and in operation, and granting that all these plantations be managed on the most approved modern systems, the imagination is dazzled by the contemplation of what Cuba would be capable of doing in the sugar-producing line in the near future.

But whatever amount of sugar the Cubans might produce, there would be no advantage from the industry to them unless they could sell the crop for more than the crop cost them to produce. This they were not able to do during the seasons of 1902 and 1903, owing to the fall in the price of sugar in the world's markets since 1900 and 1901, consequent upon the great increase in the output of beet sugar in those years, and the general overproduction of sugar of all kinds. In order for the Cuban planters to attain real prosperity and success, they must manage to produce and market their crops at a cost per pound lower than the prevailing market price per pound, or the prevailing price must return to the figures which were the rule before the present period of depression.

The total number of plantations and farms of all sorts in Cuba just prior to the late war was 90,960, but in 1899, just after the war, the number was only 60,711. These figures furnish a significant illustration of the blighting effect of such a civil conflict. Since 1899 the number has no doubt materially increased, though no census has been taken since that year, and the increase is believed to be steadily proceeding, owing to the recuperative energy of the Cubans themselves, and also to the accession of immigrants and capital from other countries, and principally from the United States. In the antebellum times the onerous burdens of taxation had a tendency to keep down the size of farms. The local designation for the standard-size small farm of $33\frac{1}{2}$ acres is "caballeria," but according to the last census $63\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the farms and plantations of Cuba were less than one-quarter of a caballeria in dimensions, while the large plantations of 10 caballerias and over (333 acres and over) were only 5 per cent of the

whole number of farms. This latter class includes, however, a number of very large plantations, of from 5,000 to 25,000 acres or over. The original and most natural system of producing sugar was for the farmers to raise the cane and to grind it themselves; but this has been superseded by the system of colonias, or cane farms, which raise cane to be transported to the large and expensive mills, to be ground and turned into sugar and molasses. Some of the larger and more successful planters, however, when they can command the requisite funds for the outlay, unite both branches of the process—the agricultural branch and the manufacturing branch—on their own premises. Such plantations, equipped with the buildings and apparatus necessary for the manufacture of sugar and molasses, are called “ingenios,” while “centrales” is the name given to such ingenios as have concentrated from several comparatively small ingenios into one large one. •

The improvements that have been gradually introduced in the process of sugar production in Cuba during the last few years or decades include the introduction of steam power in the fields and in the mills, labor-saving machines of various kinds, improved furnaces, clarifiers, grinding machines, defibrators, defecators, vacuum pans, centrifugal separators, and other modern sugar machinery, cane carriers and railway tracks through the fields for moving the crops to the mills, chemical laboratories, cane loaders and unloaders, electric-light plants in the mills, and a large variety of novel improvements, tools, fertilizers, and systems of cultivation. These improvements have become available mainly of late, since the abolition of the excessive Spanish taxes and the reduction of tariff rates.

As is commonly the case in agricultural operations everywhere, the size and quality of the cane crops vary greatly according to the fertility of the soil and the ability of the planter. The usual range is from 12 to 50 tons of cane for the yield of 1 acre. The average is about 25 tons of cane, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar per acre. The plant matures in the autumn or early winter, according as it is early or late planted, and is harvested and ground all along through the months from December to May.

In considering the figures as to the acreage of the cane plantations of Cuba, it must be borne in mind that not by any means the whole area of these plantations is devoted to cane culture. The larger part of every plantation, in all probability, is utilized for building sites, gardens, the raising of vegetables, fruits, tobacco, and other crops besides sugar, pasturage for cattle, the growth of timber, etc. At the same time it is essentially a sugar plantation, as sugar production is its main activity and main source of revenue. So, in like manner, the cotton plantations of the Southern States and the hop farms of central New York are not devoted exclusively to the raising of cotton and hops, and

the areas actually covered by cotton and hops in those plantations or farms are probably in most cases only a small fraction of the whole estates. So when it is stated, as above, that the sugar crop of 1894, amounting to little over 1,000,000 tons, was raised on about 2,000,000 acres, the meaning is that it was raised on plantations covering that acreage. In point of fact the actual acreage of the cane fields themselves was only about 400,000 or 450,000 acres. A crop of 1,000,000 tons raised on 400,000 acres, as will be seen, gives an average yield of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar an acre.

The fluctuations of the sugar crops in point of size have been occasioned not only by the causes just indicated, but also by wars, hurricanes, and the Cubans' political and economic conditions. Thus the crop of 1853 was 322,000 tons; the crop of 1868, at the beginning of the 'Ten Years' War, 749,000 tons; the "hurricane" crop of 1871, 547,000 tons; the crop of 1878, at the end of that war, 533,000 tons; the crop of 1883, under unsatisfactory political conditions, 460,000 tons; the crop of 1894, just before the last revolution, 1,054,000 tons; the crop of 1897, in the midst of the revolution, 212,000 tons; the "drought" crop of 1900, 308,000 tons, and the crop of 1903, about 975,000 tons; the crop of 1904 over 1,100,000 tons, and 1905 about the same amount.

According to the 1899 census, 47 per cent of the entire cultivated area of the island was planted in sugar cane. It is believed that the same proportions still obtain—in other words, that practically half of the cultivated lands of Cuba are given over to sugar production. That would make the entire cultivated area in the island about 1,000,000 acres. To this must be added the areas of the cities and large towns, and the very large areas devoted to pasturage. Exact figures as to the latter are lacking, but the best estimates unite in stating the total area of developed land, including cities, towns, villages, farms, plantations, and pasturages, as being about 14,000,000 acres, or just about one-half of the island. That would leave the other undeveloped half, of the same extent, for future exploitation. As already said, that half is for the most part as capable of high development as the already developed half. It is covered in most localities at present with forests of a very valuable description, and is known to contain much precious mineral material.

Sugar production.

| | Tons. | | Tons. |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1892-93 | 815, 894 | 1899-1900 | 300, 073 |
| 1893-94 | 1, 054, 224 | 1900-1901 | 615, 000 |
| 1894-95 | 1, 004, 264 | 1901-1902 (estimated)..... | 800, 000 |
| 1895-96 | 225, 221 | 1902-1903 | 977, 712 |
| 1896-97 | 212, 051 | 1903-1904 | 1, 106, 057 |
| 1897-98 | 305, 543 | 1904-1905 | 1, 104, 911 |
| 1898-99 | 335, 668 | | |

The following statement as to the Cuban sugar industry is taken from the appendix to a report made to the Secretary of the Treasury by Hon. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner of the United States to Cuba, in June, 1899. His conclusions seem as well warranted now as then, notwithstanding the intervening fall in the market price of sugar.

Although it made so early a start in the history of American agriculture, the sugar industry in Cuba languished for two hundred years. The annual output during that time was only about 28,000 tons. A quarter of a century later it reached 75,000 tons. The middle of the nineteenth century saw it at 250,000 tons, and in 1894 it passed the million mark. * * * With millions of acres of the richest and best cane land on the globe yet untouched by the plow, with a climate unsurpassed for the growth and development of sugar cane, and with a prestige for Cuban sugar second to none in the markets of the world, the future of Cuba's sugar presents a possibility of wealth surpassing the richness of the gold and silver which came to Columbus in the marvellous tales of the interior of the magnificent island which he had discovered.

Recurring to the effect of the rebellion of 1895-1898 on the sugar industry, it is appalling to contemplate the dreadful decrease in a country's chief source of wealth and income to the Government, as well as to the individual. In 1894 the output was 1,054,214 tons, and the following year, under the first touch of war and its alarms, the crop dropped off 50,000 tons, though it remained still above the million. This was the second year in Cuban sugar history that the million mark was passed. In 1896 the war was raging all over the island, and, with the Spaniards on one side taking men and cattle and the insurgents on the other burning cane and buildings and stealing stock, the sugar planter was utterly obliterated in some sections and so badly crippled in others that the output reached only 225,221 tons, the lowest figure known in fifty years. Nor was this astounding decrease a matter of gradual accomplishment, permitting the country, the business, and the people to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions, but it happened almost in a night, and an income from sugar of \$80,000,000 a year dwindled on the instant to \$16,000,000, a loss of \$64,000,000 at once as the result of Spanish mismanagement.

As a cane-sugar producing country, nature has made Cuba superior to any competitor which may appear; but all sugar does not come from cane, and since 1840, when the first record of beet sugar appeared, with 50,000 tons for the year's output for the world, as against 1,100,000 tons of cane sugar, about 200,000 tons of which was raised in Cuba, the sugar growers of the island have had their only dangerous rival. * * * With the growth of the sugar production in Cuba have come newer and better methods; and whereas in 1825 the largest plantations rarely exceeded 1,500 acres in extent, producing only 350 tons per year, with a total value of land, buildings, machinery, stock, and slaves of, say, \$500,000, * * * in these later times there are plantations of 25,000 acres, representing an investment of \$2,000,000.

Market facilities.—The principal sugar plantations in the Province of Oriente are located near the seashore in the municipalities of Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Puerto Padre; and in the Province of Camagüey they are situated near Nuevitas. They use the maritime way for transportation of products.

In the western Provinces those located near the seashore utilize the maritime way, but the greater number of them use the several railroad systems of Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Habana for transporting their products.

The prices obtained from the sale of sugar in January, February, March, April, and May, 1903, were 1.965, 1.824, 1.774, 1.651, and 1.667 cents per pound, or an average for the five months of 1.776 cents per pound. These prices are in Spanish gold.

Sugar crop.—The following table shows the sugar exported and on hand of the crops of 1903 and 1904:

| Port. | Exported. | | On hand. | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | 1903. | 1904. |
| | <i>Sacks.</i> | <i>Sacks.</i> | <i>Sacks.</i> | <i>Sacks.</i> |
| Habana..... | 451,962 | 1,313,318 | 463,382 | 32,344 |
| Matanzas..... | 1,127,614 | 1,253,413 | 134,086 | 15,287 |
| Cardenas..... | 939,493 | 1,301,695 | 332,617 | 14,241 |
| Cienfuegos..... | 1,165,782 | 1,316,060 | 40,190 | 14,901 |
| Sagua..... | 522,166 | 488,609 | 38,192 | 1,085 |
| Caibarien..... | 376,237 | 553,457 | 78,118 | 2,299 |
| Guantanamo..... | 287,066 | 343,516 | 6,033 | ..... |
| Santiago..... | 100,082 | 101,283 | 5,997 | 2,100 |
| Manzanillo..... | 275,325 | 247,037 | ..... | ..... |
| Santa Cruz del Sur..... | ..... | 69,040 | ..... | ..... |
| Nuevitas..... | 143,477 | 68,938 | ..... | ..... |
| Gibara..... | 299,940 | 423,020 | ..... | 22,340 |
| Zaza..... | 7,730 | ..... | 11,590 | 13,815 |
| Trinidad..... | 85,890 | 72,959 | ..... | ..... |
| Total sacks (320 pounds each)..... | 5,782,754 | 7,552,345 | 1,110,155 | 118,412 |
| Total in tons of 2,240 pounds..... | 826,108 | 1,078,906 | 158,593 | 16,916 |

The principal crop of 1904, as for some years past, has been sugar, of which the production has been 60,817 tons in excess of that of last year. Prices obtained for sugar this year exceeded those of last year, and the value of the crop is consequently considerably more, and can safely be stated as \$50,000,000. The prices obtained during the first six months of 1904 were as follows per 100 pounds: January, \$1.77; February, \$1.77; March, \$2.04; April, \$2.18; May, \$2.38; June, \$2.43; average for the six months, \$2.09. Sugar sold as high as \$3 per 100 pounds in August, 1904.

Molasses.—The molasses produced in 1903 amounted to 40,000,000 gallons, of which 12,000,000 gallons of the first quality were exported from this city (Habana) to Philadelphia, and 10,000,000 gallons of the second quality to other ports in the United States and to Europe. The remainder—18,000,000 gallons—was consumed on the island. Molasses of first quality sold at 8 cents, and second quality at 3 cents. The total value of the production was \$1,800,000.

The by-products of sugar cane—molasses and rum—constitute a considerable source of income to the sugar producer. They are produced from the juice of the cane as it is extracted at certain stages of the sugar-making process, and the molasses output in particular is of material value to the sugar planter. The rum product is comparatively small and mainly destined for home consumption, but molasses is exported to a considerable extent. Of the last crop of molasses more than half was exported.

The production of molasses in Cuba during the first six months of 1904 amounted to 42,200,000 gallons, disposed of as follows:

Disposition of Cuban molasses, first six months of 1904.

| Method of disposal. | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Gallons.</i> | |
| Boiling molasses shipped to Philadelphia | 7,600,000 | \$608,000 |
| Distilling molasses shipped to other points in United States | 10,600,000 | 265,000 |
| Distilling molasses consumed in Cuba | 10,000,000 | 250,000 |
| Distilling molasses shipped to Europe | 9,000,000 | 225,000 |
| Used for fuel and other purposes or unsold for want of transportation | 5,000,000 | ..... |
| Total | 42,200,000 | 1,348,000 |

To the foregoing should be added shipments made to the United States and Europe during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1903: To the United States, 3,053,630 gallons, valued at \$244,290; to England, 1,935,516 gallons, valued at \$47,388; total, 4,989,146 gallons, valued at \$291,678, making a grand total of 47,189,146 gallons of molasses, valued at \$1,639,678.

Rum and aguardiente.—Spirits produced from sugar cane amounted to 1,651,676 gallons, valued at \$219,434. Most of the rum and aguardiente went to Uruguay (550,990 gallons), Canary Islands (478,698 gallons), and England (301,961 gallons); only 29,782 gallons went to the United States.

Total sugar product.—The total value of the sugar products of 1904, therefore, was as follows: Raw sugar, \$50,668,995; molasses, \$1,639,678; aguardiente, \$219,434; total, \$52,528,107, against \$41,940,955 in 1903; \$30,863,524 in 1902, \$32,258,580 in 1901, \$17,603,839 in 1900, and \$19,206,815 in 1899. The Bureau of statistics gives the following figures for year ending June 30, 1904, for value of exports to the United States: Sugar, \$56,547,377; molasses, \$874,343, or over \$54,100,000 without rum.

Sugar plantations.—It is only a few years since the sugar industry was separated from agriculture in most of the large plantations, called "centrales." Considerable increase in the sugar production was the result, owing to the reasonable and methodic subdivision of labor.

The industrial process for the manufacture of sugar was greatly improved during the years preceding the invasion of the western Provinces by the forces of the revolution initiated in February, 1895, in the eastern region of the island. With few exceptions, the centrales were furnished with furnaces for burning green bagasse as fuel; machinery of great power, mills of large dimensions, regrinders, defibrators, and defecators were established; improvements were made for the purpose of maintaining the juice at a high temperature, thus avoiding fermentation; vacuum pans for boiling, evaporating, and concentrating the saccharine matter of the cane juice (called

triple-effect apparatus) were also established; and to separate the molasses from the sugar, centrifugal filters were introduced. At the same time railways were constructed in the interior of mills and factories, easily accessible laboratories were established to assure the chemical proceedings in the process of sugar manufacturing, and electric light used instead of kerosene, gasoline, etc.

Sugar-cane colonies.—Owing to the lack of pecuniary means among the owners of lands where these colonies were established, agricultural development is rather unimportant, as the proprietors of the centrales can not afford to advance money for the purpose of rebuilding the wrecked houses, purchase of oxen and agricultural implements, as well as for plowing and planting anew the fields; and as there are no agricultural banks in Cuba to furnish the necessary funds for this purpose, the planting of new cane lands since the end of the war has been limited.

TOBACCO.

Second only in importance to the sugar industry in Cuba is that of tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), in the cultivation of which upward of 80,000 people are employed.

The tobacco plant is indigenous, and was found in use by the natives at the time of the discovery of the island.

It was imported into Spain sixty years later by Francisco Fernandez, a physician who had been sent by King Philip II of Spain to investigate the products of the new discovered lands.

It can be safely said that the first European who ever smoked tobacco was an Englishman, Ralph Lane, the first governor of Virginia, who, on his return to England, brought pipes and tobacco, which he made a present of to Sir Walter Raleigh, the famous courtier of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Walter soon took a fancy at smoking, and this was sufficient to make the use of tobacco one of the favorite occupations of the English court.

Perhaps the fact that contributed more strongly to popularize its use was the opposition which it met with. The church condemned its use, kings and emperors declared it unlawful, and in some nations, especially in Russia, very severe punishment was administered to the smokers.

King James I of England described its use as "a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and the black, stinking fumes thereof nearest resemble the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

The Spanish historian, Oviedo, describes its use among the Santo Domingo Indians, in the following words:

The Indians inhabiting this island have, among other evil customs, one which is very pernicious, namely, that of smoking, called by them "tobacco," for the purpose of producing insensibility. This they effect by means of a certain herb which,

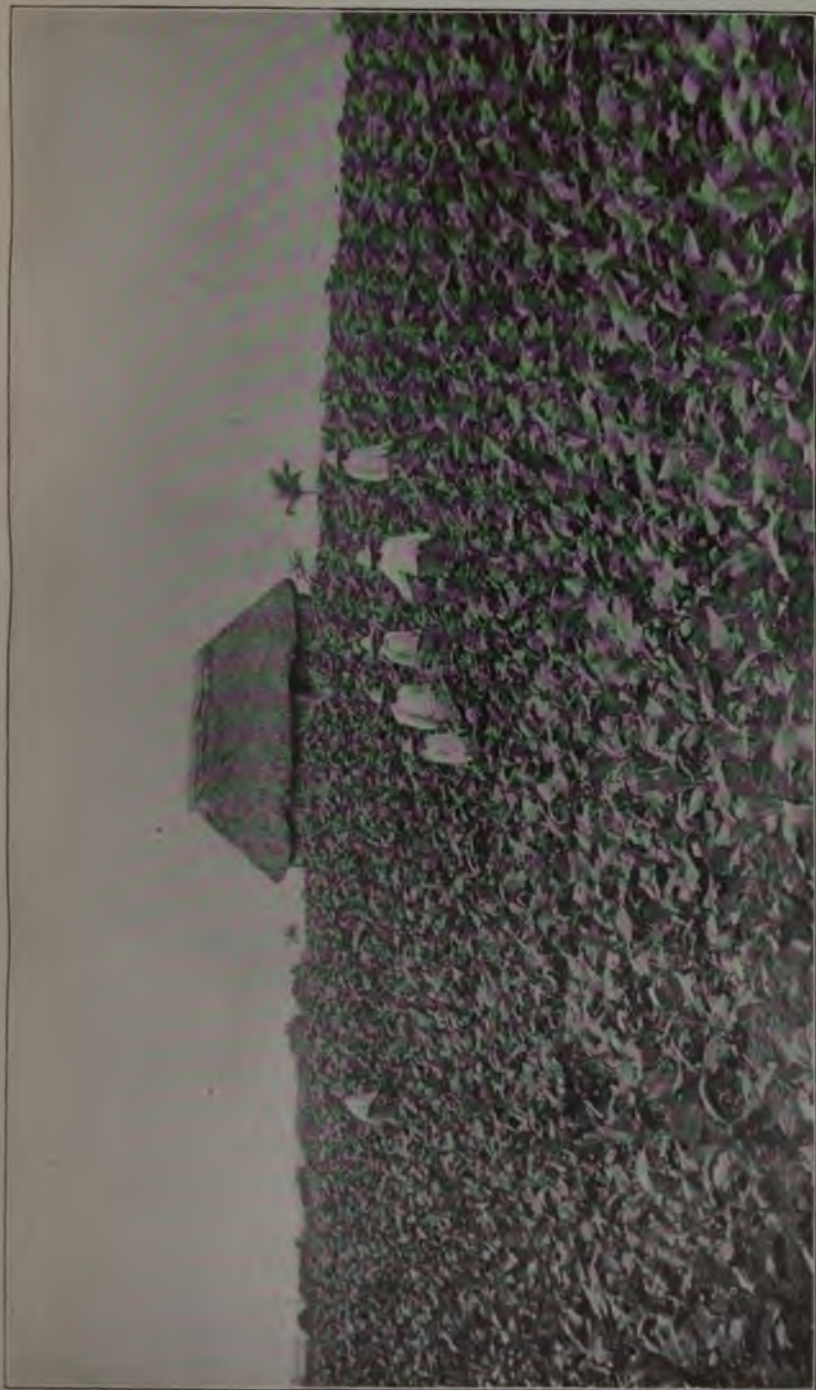
so far as I can learn, is of poisonous quality, though not poisonous in its appearance. It is about 4 or 5 palms high; the leaves, which are large and broad, are soft and downy, and in color it resembles the plant called bugloss by doctors and herbalists. The manner in which they use it is as follows: The caziques and principal men have small hollowed sticks, about a span long and as thick as the little finger; they are forked in the manner here shown, Y, but both the forks and the stalk are of the same piece. The forked ends are inserted in the nostrils and the other end is applied to the burning leaves of the herb, which are rolled up in the manner of pastils. They then inhale the smoke until they fall down in a state of stupor, in which they remain as if intoxicated for a considerable time. Such of the Indians as can not procure a forked stick use a hollow reed or cane for the purpose of inhaling the smoke. Their smoking instrument, whether it be forked or merely a hollow cane, is called "tobacco" by the Indians, who do not give this name to the herb, nor the stupor into which they fall, as some have erroneously supposed.

The remains of baked clay and other kinds of pipes found in the Indian mounds of the North American continent indicate plainly that smoking was generally prevalent among the Indians of the mainland long before the discoveries of Columbus.

For many years the tobacco trade of Cuba was a Crown monopoly, with the royal office and warehouse in Habana and branches in Santiago de Cuba, Trinidad, Bayamo, and Remedios, where the planters could store their tobacco, receiving such prices as might be established by the Crown for each crop. In later years the tobacco monopoly was sold to private companies, and was again resumed by the Crown in 1760. Finally, in 1817, by a royal decree of June 22, the trade and cultivation of tobacco were declared free on payment of a tax by each planter equivalent to one-twentieth of the production. Since that date the taxes have varied according to circumstances, but gradually decreased, so helping an industry that can be considered the chief industry of Cuba, for although it is true that the sugar industry has so far proved a larger and most productive one, sugar of as good quality as Cuba's is produced in many parts of the world, while the Cuban tobacco has not and will never probably be equaled.

Reliable statistics of the annual production of tobacco in early times are not at hand, nor is it possible to tell how much was shipped, except through the custom house, owing to the large amount smuggled. From such data as are available, it appears that from 1702 to 1817 the total amount regularly exported was about 20,500,000 pounds; that during the periods of Government monopoly the amount was less than during the period of private monopoly, and that the amount exported was largely increased after the trade monopoly was discontinued. It is probable that the amount smuggled was equal to the amount exported.

Coming down to a later period, it appears that the average production in bales in 1894-95 was in the neighborhood of 560,000 bales of 50 kilograms, or about 62,000,000 pounds of leaf, valued at \$22,000,000. Of this amount about 220,000 bales (nearly 40 per cent), valued at



A TOBACCO PLANTATION.

\$10,000,000, were used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and this is about the proportion with normal crops. The remainder (about 60 per cent) is mainly exported in the leaf.

Since 1895 the tobacco crops have been as follows:

| Year. | Bales. | Year. | Bales. |
|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1896 | 875,000 | 1900 | a 510,000 |
| 1897 | 88,000 | 1901 | a 485,000 |
| 1898 | 220,000 | 1902 | a 410,000 |
| 1899 | 460,000 | 1903 | b 400,000 |

^a As reported by the Tobacco Leaf, New York.

^b Approximately.

The values of tobacco imported into the United States from Cuba (in all forms) since 1893 are shown in the following table:

| Year ending June 30— | Cigars, cigarettes, etc. | Leaf tobacco. | Total. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1894 | \$2,052,404 | \$5,828,964 | \$7,881,368 |
| 1895 | 2,040,186 | 7,271,794 | 9,311,980 |
| 1896 | 2,093,884 | 10,613,468 | 12,707,352 |
| 1897 | 1,971,214 | 2,306,067 | 4,277,281 |
| 1898 | 1,490,818 | 2,883,260 | 4,374,078 |
| 1899 | 1,951,641 | 4,964,719 | 6,916,360 |
| 1900 | 2,191,702 | 7,615,991 | 9,807,693 |
| 1901 | 2,302,284 | 9,834,849 | 12,137,133 |
| 1902 | 2,321,627 | 8,578,297 | 10,899,924 |
| 1903 | a 3,175,722 | 9,967,124 | 13,242,846 |
| 1904 | 2,970,205 | 9,793,672 | 12,763,877 |

^a Approximately.

Crop of 1902.—The tobacco crop of 1902 was only medium, being 77,836 bales less than the crop of 1901. This deficit may be divided as follows: Vuelta-Abajo district, 12,425 bales; Partidos district, 5,354 bales, and Remedios district, 60,057 bales.

The statistics of the 1902 tobacco crop show the following figures: Vuelta-Abajo, 172,870 bales; Semi-Vuelta, 13,042 bales; Partidos, 54,486 bales, and Remedios, 111,796 bales.

According to weights, the returns are approximately as follows:

| District. | Quantity. | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Kilos. | Pounds. |
| Vuelta-Abajo | 7,952,020 | 17,531,023 |
| Semi-Vuelta | 559,925 | 1,234,411 |
| Partidos | 2,005,075 | 4,420,388 |
| Remedios | 6,171,139 | 13,604,893 |
| Total | 16,688,159 | 36,790,715 |

The deficit in the 1902 crop compared with that of 1901 was not only due to the shortage in the crop from the fields, but also to a decrease in the acreage under cultivation. This latter cause especially obtained in the Remedios section, in which a large stock of tobacco had to be taken over from 1901 to 1902, as consumption in the United States had fallen off considerably.

Owing to want of rain, the 1902 crop did not cure as satisfactorily as desired and remained in a raw condition. About 60 per cent of the crop was sent to the United States. The balance was divided among the different nations as follows, the values being approximate:

| Country. | Quantity. | Value. |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| | <i>Bales.</i> | |
| Germany..... | 12,000 | \$200,000 |
| France..... | 2,000 | 116,000 |
| Spain..... | 28,000 | 350,000 |

The total amount of 1902 tobacco exported was 243,958 bales, valued at \$6,700.

The tobacco crop in the year 1903-4 was good in both quality and quantity, and may be safely valued at over \$30,000,000. The exports during 1903 were valued at \$26,046,431, against \$25,400,000 in the previous year. The exports of leaf tobacco in 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by \$600,000. The total exports of leaf tobacco amounted to 40,977,946 pounds, valued at \$13,245,187, 24,128,430 pounds of which, valued at \$9,931,802, went to the United States, and 10,306,574 pounds, valued at \$1,921,079, to Germany, the next largest purchaser.

Tobacco stems, which are used in the manufacture of snuff, etc., were exported to the amount of 598,178 pounds, valued at \$9,959, principally to the United States, Argentina, and Germany.

Tobacco seed to the value of \$3,112 was exported to the United States.

Farmers raising tobacco in the Province of Pinar del Rio use the Western Railway and some northern seaports for exporting their leaves.

PRINCIPAL PLANTS CULTIVATED.

A perusal of these notes will show that the soil of Cuba contains all the elements necessary for vegetable life and that its climate (tropical-temperate) contributes to cover the island with a rich and luxuriant vegetation formed by growths of all kinds which it is not possible to study separately, not only for the reason that many of the plants grow wild and have never been cultivated, but because in general there is very little known of their habits.

Considerable data has been obtained since the establishment of the Republic, and the department of agriculture is at present making every effort to gather and organize agricultural information of all kinds, considering this the only means of arriving at a proper knowledge of methods at present employed for cultivation in the island. As these become known and agricultural experiment stations are established to investigate the progressive and rational changes that can be made in the system of agriculture practiced, condensing and publishing the

facts in book form (a species of agricultural catechism) with appropriate illustrations and views, planters may obtain objectively and apply with profit rational systems for the cultivation of plants and thus obtain at a minimum cost the maximum results from a given portion of land. With the impossibility of treating this matter as extensively in these notes as its vital importance would require, for a country agricultural par excellence, making a study of the rich flora of Cuba, it will be necessary to confine ourselves to a description of the principal plants which have been the subject of more or less perfect cultivation.

SUGAR CANE.

This grass-like saccharine plant occupies the first place among those cultivated in Cuba in proportion to the extent of territory, forming, as it does, the basis for the sugar production, the principal source of wealth of the island.

Cane is cultivated all over the island with more or less success. In certain sections, where it seems to find itself perfectly at home without agricultural improvement of any kind, its growth is almost wild, and during the late war the plant showed great powers of resistance to the havoc caused in fields that were set on fire more than once.

The plant thrives until the land is totally impoverished, tired, as the natives call it, for want of renewal by fertilization, and, robbed of its productiveness by successive crops, the cane ceases to grow in proper conditions.

The varieties known as "Otaohiti white cane" and "crystalline cane" are those most extensively produced in Cuba, no doubt because they are the most adaptable to the natural conditions of its climate and soil.

The cost of cultivating a caballeria of seed cane, from the time that the soil is first broken until the cutting of the plant varies considerably according to the quality of land, the price of labor, the system of cultivation, the capital invested, the class of seed used, etc., but it can be asserted that it fluctuates between \$1,000 and \$1,400, or an average of \$1,200.

The cultivation of the ratoons—that is, of the cane field after one or more successive cuttings—consists in the labor of weeding and cutting the grass, and can be figured at \$342 per caballeria.

The cost of cutting and stripping off leaves can be calculated at \$400, loading at \$200, and hauling at \$194.

In round numbers the cost of preparation, cultivation, cutting, hauling, etc., runs between \$1,900 and \$2,000 per caballeria; the above figures can be reduced to \$1,700, and even to \$1,500.

It can be asserted that if the proper lands are selected—such as sandy and clayey soil of suitable depth, not very compact, rich in organic matter—five and six cuttings can be obtained, yielding an

average of 80,000 arrobas (about 25 pounds to each arroba) per caballeria, and in conditions very much less favorable the average yield is 50,000 arrobas.

Taking as a basis that the total cost of cultivation reaches in five years \$2,568, that of cutting and stripping, loading and hauling \$3,970, we reach a total cost, from the setting out of the cane until the end of the fifth crop, for the 250,000 arrobas obtained, supposing the minimum yield to be 50,000 arrobas per caballeria, of \$6,538, or, say, \$2.60 per hundred arrobas, delivered at the sugar mill.

TOBACCO.

This solanaceous plant whose rich leaf as produced on Cuban soil is reputed the best in the world, occupies the second place among the Cuban plants, for, although it is not cultivated as extensively as cane, it serves as a basis for two important industries, one of which is agriculture, which prepares and packs the weed for export, and the other manufacture, which represents a considerable value, as it manufactures the millions of cigars and cigarettes consumed in the country or exported, giving employment to skilled workmen and contributing to the welfare of the laboring classes of the cities.

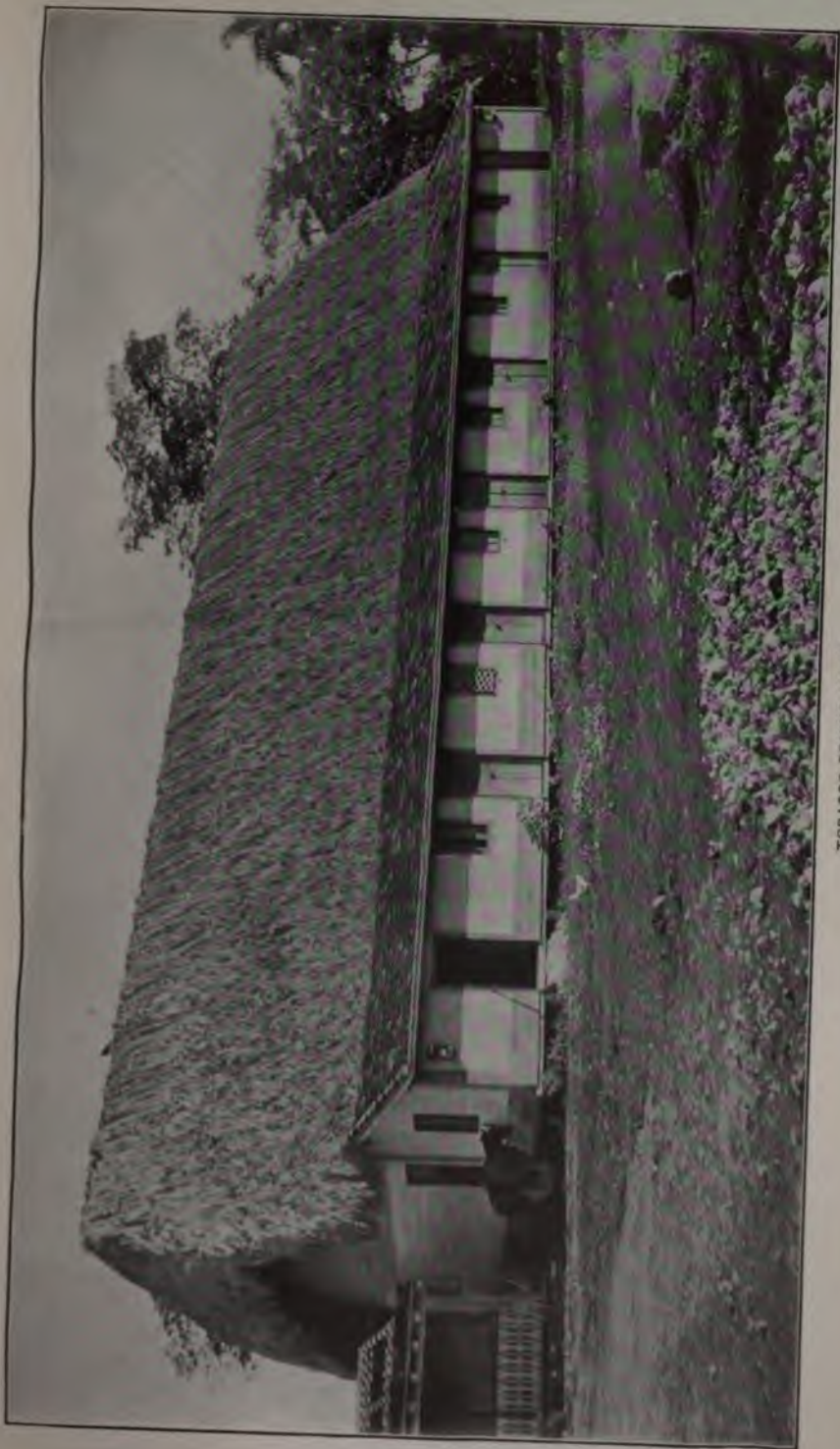
Tobacco requires for its cultivation a loose, rich, sandy soil, the best for the purpose being found in some localities in the Province of Pinar del Rio, especially in the southern portions, which lands produce the fine tobacco that brings the high prices paid by expert smokers, particularly in England and the United States.

The plant is also produced in the central and eastern portions and even in the western portions of the island of quite good quality, especially on the northern watershed of the Siguanea River, Province of Santa Clara, on lands east of the Arimao River in the famous Manicaragua vegas and others.

Notwithstanding its well-earned fame, the Cuban product can not reach the development it should, inasmuch as all countries consider tobacco an assessable article and endeavor, besides, to protect their home product by burdening the imported article with high import duties, which in some cases become almost prohibitory. One of the nations in which the conditions are most favorable for the consumption of Cuban tobacco without injury to its own products is the United States, and it is certain that this result will be reached when the effects of the recent reciprocity treaty between the latter nation and Cuba become thoroughly known and the advantages are fully appreciated by both sides; then the increase will necessarily follow, and at the same time the cultivation of the plant under cover will continue to develop until a wrapper is produced capable of substituting the Sumatra, which to-day is preferred by numerous consumers among the many addicted to the weed in the United States. A good deal of interest was manifested in the experiments toward the culture of der cheese



CENTRAL CONCHITA, MATANZAS.



TOBACCO-DRYING HOUSE.

cloth as a protection to the plants from the sun and from injury by insects. The duty on cheese cloth, ranging from 15 to 50 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds), was repealed July 30, 1902, in order to encourage this new industry. It is believed that Cuba may rival Sumatra in the production of fine wrappers, for which there is a large demand in the United States.

The cost of preparing the soil, its fertilization, value of the seedlings, planting, and distribution of fertilizers, care of the plant, rent and general expenses; in a word, the cost of one *caballeria* from the time it is plowed up until the tobacco crop is gathered, varies considerably, due to the same causes that have already been mentioned in connection with the planting of cane; but taking as a standard the Province of Pinar del Rio it can be stated that the cost will reach about \$7,940. The yield of a *caballeria*, consisting on an average of 211 tercios (bales) at \$50 per tercio, 54 arrobas of seed at \$1, and 12 cartloads of stems at \$1, would therefore be about \$10,778, leaving a balance as profit of \$2,838.

Before closing these remarks relative to the planting of tobacco, it is advisable to say a few words in regard to the adoption by many tobacco planters of the system of cultivating the leaf under cover or with mosquito nets, as the natives call it, and which consists in placing over the plants a covering of cheese cloth, 2 or 2½ meters over the same in the form of an awning. This serves to temper the intensity of the sun's rays, moderate the force of the wind and its action on the leaves, keep the earth moist and, above all, to avoid the insects, inasmuch as the latter being unable to penetrate into the territory under cultivation are unable to deposit their larvæ on the leaves.

The results obtained up to 1904 with this system of cultivation have been satisfactory, as, according to data furnished to the department of agriculture by the Junta Provincial (provincial board) of Pinar del Rio, 212 hectares in which 6,776,000 seedlings were planted gave trees, according as they were budded or not, varying in height from 1.78 meter to 2.10 meters, with 14 to 18 leaves each plant, with a yield of 14 per cent for trees weighing 40 pounds and 60 per cent of first-class leaf for wrappers. The average total cost per hectare in the Province was \$736.44.

On the other hand, two well-known and experienced planters of Pinar del Rio state that tobacco grown under cover will yield to the *caballeria* 330 bales instead of 150 grown by the ordinary method, producing leaves from 28 to 32 inches long by 14 to 16 inches wide in the proportion of 7 per cent.

The total number of plants laid out for the crop of 1902-3 in all the island was about 1,260,628,800, which yielded approximately, 399,020 bales, weighing 563,653 quintals (1 quintal equivalent to 46 kilograms), at an average price of \$21.75 a bale and \$15.70 per quintal.

CORN.

Among the grasses belonging to the cereal class, corn easily occupies the first place, owing to its importance as an article of food, the alimentary properties of which seem to be greater in Cuba, the native variety showing a greater quantity of gluten, albumina, oily matter, and phosphates.

Corn is grown to a greater or less extent all over the Republic, but as a rule it is not the subject of exclusive cultivation, but is planted in connection with other products, such as cane, coffee, and vegetables.

In order to obtain the most abundant yields, the best soil is that possessing a porous subsoil over which is a stratum in which silica predominates over albumina and lime.

The variety cultivated in Cuba belongs to the group of the yellow corn and generally two crops are harvested, one known as the wet crop, belonging to the summer season, which is gathered between August and September or November, and the other called the cold crop, belonging to the winter season, planted between September and November, to take advantage of the first northers, and according to the appearance of the north winds the crop is called early or late.

The superiority and natural advantages of the soil of Cuba for the growth of corn has been proven on two occasions: The extraordinary crops which almost spontaneously sprang up during the blockade resulting from the Spanish-American war, and the results obtained by planters in 1880, stimulated by the bounty offered by the *Circulo de Hacendados* (planter's association) for the greatest crop that could be produced on one-eighth of a *caballeria*, and which demonstrated that, without applying strictly the intensive system, with a little care, from 604 to 614 *fanegas* can be obtained—that is, 408 to 414 bushels per *caballeria*.

It is difficult to obtain definite information as to the cost and yield of corn, for the reason that these crops are generally planted in connection with others on small portions of land near the large cities; but, taking as a basis the data furnished by various growers of experience, we can state that preparation, plowing, sowing, cultivation, and picking reaches about \$950 per *caballeria*, provided labor costs under \$1 and mechanical cultivation is employed.

During the fiscal year 1902-3, 50,593,091 pounds of corn were imported into Cuba. Of this amount more than 99 per cent came from the United States, with a total value of \$628,010.

The price of a *fanega* of corn fluctuates between \$4.30 and \$2.75, according to the Province and the season of the year.

RICE.

Rice is a cereal that is never absent from the table of the Cuban workman. It therefore can be considered as one of the staple articles of the food he consumes. In spite of this fact all of the rice consumed in Cuba comes from foreign countries. Still the rice industry grows in Cuba, where extensive fields can be planted without the drawbacks which the cultivation of this plant carries with it, to which the swampy lands, subject to paludic fevers and otherwise unhealthful, are devoted, for the reason that in Cuba there exists a variety, "arroz seco" or dry rice, which grows on soil not subject to inundation.

The cultivation of rice at present is limited to the variety known as "arroz de la tierra" (dry earth rice), very much liked by the natives in spite of the fact that it does not present a good white color, due to the fact, no doubt, that in the operation of hulling the shell can not be entirely separated from the grain, not even where the most modern and perfected machinery is used.

This plant, badly cultivated in Cuba as it is at present, yields more than 2,000 arrobas to the caballeria, a yield that can be increased to as much as 3,000 and 4,000 arrobas. The average price of an arroba of rice fluctuates, according to the Province, between \$0.80 and \$1.34.

THE SWEET POTATO.

This rich tuber is a powerful helper in the food consumption of the working classes in the fields, and serves also as food for breeding cattle and swine raised in stables and pens.

The cost of preparing the ground, planting, weeding, and gathering is \$905 per caballeria.

The crop is harvested by picking the most developed tubers, and leaving the mother plant all others until they attain their full growth, when they too are picked. The largest specimens are taken to market, while the smaller, known vulgarly as the "rabuja," are fed to the animals.

One caballeria planted during the so-called winter season, especially during January and February, yields about 25,000 arrobas, or some 50 tons of tubers, and should the cultivation thereof be attended with intelligence the yield will be doubled. That planted in August produces from 18,000 to 20,000 arrobas.

The price of an arroba of sweet potatoes fluctuates between \$0.18 and \$0.26.

THE POTATO.

There are in the Republic fertile lands easily subjected to irrigation, as, for instance, the valley of Guines, some 12 leagues (3 miles to a league) from the city of Habana; they can be devoted with profit to

growing this root for the purpose of supplying the American markets during the winter season.

The principal varieties cultivated are the white and rose colored potato.

The total expenses, from breaking the ground to harvesting, reach \$1,200 per caballeria of land, including the cost of 260 barrels of seed potatoes; and it is calculated that this proportion of land will produce 13,000 arrobas, which can be increased by intelligent methods of cultivation to 17,000 arrobas.

The average price of an arroba of potatoes varies, in different portions of the island, from \$0.80 to \$1.25, according to the season of the year.

• YUCA.

There are in Cuba two kinds of yuca, the sweet or edible variety (*Jatropha manihot*) and the sour or poisonous (*Jatropha toxica*), but rich in fecula.

Both varieties are produced on substantial and moderately damp soil, the first being used as a diet for man and beast, and the second in the manufacture of starch, of which it contains about 20 per cent.

The planting is done by laying pieces of the stalk, 7 to 8 inches long, in furrows during the months of March, April, and May, to obtain what is known as the spring crop; or in September, October, and November for the cold season crop.

The average cost of production may be calculated at \$1,000 per caballeria, bearing in mind that the picking and gathering should be done with great care, for, in the event of a sprout breaking near the vital knot the root will cease growing, will hardens and finally become a total loss.

A caballeria of land produces 5,000 arrobas of the sour yuca, from which 1,000 arrobas of starch can be obtained. The water residue of the manufacture of starch from the sour yuca is poisonous, for it contains cyanhydric acid—in small quantities it is true, but in a greatly diffused state. When this root is subjected to a boiling process at a temperature of 100°, it loses its toxic properties but retains a disagreeable taste which makes it unfit for food.

The price of sweet yuca—that is, the edible yuca—varies from \$0.25 to \$0.32, and the sour yuca from \$0.34 to \$1.20 per arroba.

The ground fiber, after extracting starch, is called “cativia,” and made into flat round cakes, 1 foot in diameter, called “casabe,” which is eaten with sauce or jerked beef.

ÑAME (YAMS).

This tuber, which is very large, and, as a rule, is sold at a high price as compared with the sweet potato (its price varies between

\$0.50 and \$0.80 per arroba, according to the quality), is cultivated on a small scale on the outskirts of large cities, the best quality or white ñame being quite scarce.

The comparatively large size of this tuber requires a deep, loose soil, well broken up, and the planting should be made in deep furrows. The cost thereof, including harvesting, can be calculated at from \$1,100 to \$1,200 a caballeria.

One caballeria of land can produce 5,000 arrobas of yams only once a year.

MALANGAS.

Of this tuber two classes are generally consumed, the white and the yellow, the last named being preferred, although both, especially the first, are cultivated on a small scale only. The cultivation of this root is being considerably increased, as it is quite popular, due to its agreeable taste, similar to that of the white ñame.

It can be calculated that a caballeria will produce 4,000 to 5,000 arrobas of white malanga, the price fluctuating between \$0.28 and \$0.39 per arroba.

BANANA.

The plantain (vegetable) constitutes one of the principal articles of food of all classes of society in Cuba, rarely being absent from the table, especially at the midday meal, due no doubt to its recognized alimentary properties, which, according to the deceased Cuban chemist, Doctor Barnet, contains 11.20 per cent of fecula and 22.40 per cent of pectic matter.

The banana (fruit) is also consumed in large quantities. There are a number of varieties, the best known being the "Manzano" and "Johnson" banana, the latter being cultivated on a large scale in the eastern portions of the island and exported mainly through the ports of Baracoa and Banos. The exportation of this fruit during the fiscal year 1904 to the United States was \$1,938,080.

For planting purposes the offshoots that grow around the stump or protuberances coming out of the principal root are used; in the first case, the tree bears fruit within nine or ten months, and in the second within twelve or sixteen. One caballeria will hold 7,500 trees; therefore each tree occupies a space of 15 square feet.

The cost of felling and clearing one caballeria of land, cutting and hauling to nearest loading port, is \$1,923.75. If planted on land already cleared the cost is reduced \$300. The yield is about 7,500 bunches, of which 75 per cent have nine "manos" (hands) and are worth 40 cents per bunch; 40 per cent are provided with 7 or 8 manos worth 25 cents a bunch, and 13 per cent have 6 manos and are worth 12 cents per bunch. The total yield of a caballeria is \$2,270.

The ripe fruit pressed and dried in the sun, or in a special oven, forms what is called "dried banana" (a preserve).

There is also extracted from the banana in the proportion of about 10 per cent a flour known as "bananina," which differs from the wheat flour only in that it contains less nitrogenized matter.

The average price of the plantain banana and of the fruit banana, for home consumption, is from 20 cents to 47 cents per bunch, and from 15 cents to 25 cents a bunch, according to the locality.

PINEAPPLE.

This plant, producing the finest of Cuban fruit because of its aromatic and refreshing juice, is extremely rustic in its habits and has great powers of resistance against the rigorous droughts as well as through the excessive rains, provided the land is weeded and freed of objectionable grasses.

There are two varieties of this plant in Cuba, the "piña de la tierra" (indigenous pine) and the "piña blanca de la Habana" (Habana white pine) *ananasa sativa*. The latter is the sweetest and largest in size, but does not keep well, for which reason it is not adapted for export. The *piña morada de Cuba* (purple Cuban or large-headed pineapple) *ananasa Cubensis*, smaller and more scaly is less juicy and sweet, but has better resisting qualities and is the species cultivated for export, principally to the United States, the latter country consuming each year an increasingly large amount. In the last fiscal year, 1903-4, 21,325,773 kilograms of pineapples were exported, worth \$617,607, to the United States.

Planting can be done by means of the new radicles (a part in the embryo of the plant which belongs to the roots), called in Cuba "criollos," which bear fruit in one year, or by those that surround the fruit known as "hijos de corona" (offspring of the crown), which, while they require eighteen months before becoming productive, are preferable under certain conditions, because they are more abundant, easily gathered, and therefore cheaper.

In planting the sprouts shooting from the stems under the crown of the fruit are also used in those pineapple fields wherein the vegetation as exuberant and which are more easily developed, according to expert growers. In one *caballeria* of land, providing for the proper space, and for the gathering of same, 18,000 dozen plants can be raised.

It is estimated that the planting and cultivation of one *caballeria* of land with pineapples costs between \$3,000 and \$3,500 during the first eighteen months, which is the period wherein the plant bears fruit; and as a pineapple field kept in good order yields about five crops, and the cost of production after the first crop is reduced to \$500, we can calculate that the total cost per *caballeria* during the five years will be \$4,000.

Therefore each crop yielding 18,000 dozen pineapples—that is to say, *as many* pineapples as there are seedlings planted—in a period of five



A PINEAPPLE GROVE.

years a pineapple field would yield about 90,000 dozen, but it must be borne in mind that the fruit diminishes in size until, during the last year, it is so small that it can be used only in the manufacture of sweets and preserves. The best pines are those harvested during the two first years and the fruit of ordinary quality is that gathered during the remaining three.

The first shipments are made during the month of March. The fruit is most abundant during the month of June, harvesting continuing through July, but in addition to this small quantities of the pine known as "piña aventurera (adventurous pine) are exported during the entire year.

The white pineapple for home consumption brings an average price of 40 cents to \$1.17 per dozen, according to the Province and season of the year. The pineapple raised for export brought at one time during the first period of its cultivation \$1 per dozen, but as the supply increased the value decreased, until it fell to 25 cents per dozen, but even at this extremely low figure, and granting that it can be obtained only for the fruit produced during the first three years, with the 54,000 dozens harvested, all the expenses can be covered and there will be a balance left of \$9,800 in addition to the net amount of the last two crops.

ORANGE.

Although the orange is cultivated in its perfect state in Cuba and with little care the tree produces abundant and delicious fruit, before the establishment of the Republic there existed in the island very few groves, but there is already noticeable a great increase in the cultivation of this plant, which will no doubt come to occupy the place that properly belongs to it among the plants of Cuba.

The orange not being a very exacting plant in regard to soil, will grow even in rocky territory of inferior quality, provided it is fertilized and copiously watered in the summer. The orange can be cultivated in Cuba on almost any class of land; the best results, however, are obtained from a loose, substantial damp soil, with a deep layer of vegetable matter.

The total cost of preparing and planting 1 caballeria varies from \$2,000 to \$2,500; cultivation, manure, transportation, irrigation, etc., \$1,200. The young plants are worth 25 cents each.

An orange grove of 1 caballeria of land yields in a fair year about 1,400,000 to 1,800,000 oranges (1,600,000 average), and the fruit is sold at \$5 per 1,000 for export and 65 cents to \$1 per 100 for home consumption.

To secure rapid and easy communication over highways or railways with the port of Habana, the lands most prized in the Province of Habana for orange groves are those situated in the districts of Guira de Melena, Alquizar, Aguacate, Bainoa, and others. In the surround-

ings of Nuevitas (Camaguey Province) there are also lands suitable for the cultivation of oranges, the price of which varies according to topographical position and quality of same, from \$500 to \$2,000 per caballeria.

COTTON.

This plant has been cultivated in Cuba from the early part of last century to the extent that in the year 1842, 1,082,351 arrobas were exported. Its cultivation afterwards diminished to again acquire a new lease of life during the war of secession in the United States, as a result of the high prices obtained for the fiber; however, the year following the conclusion of the war prices fell to such an extent as to no longer compensate the native planters, and to this was added the difficulty of picking and cleaning which, with the machines then in use, could not be done except with great loss in the process.

After peace was established on the island planters have again been stimulated in the cultivation of this rich fiber, especially in the Province of Camaguey, where it appears that satisfactory results have been obtained from the trials that have been made. Experiments of this nature have been made by the Cuba company, this railroad having established small plantations along its route, and the American colonies of "La Gloria" and "Columbia" have planted 1,000 acres of land in cotton after obtaining good results from small plantations.

Nearly all the lands of Cuba are adapted to growing cotton, but the best results are obtained from fertile lands containing about 30 per cent of sand, the same proportion of "mantillo" (rich black soil), and 10 per cent of lime, and these conditions are improved if situated near the sea, the saline element in the atmosphere favoring the growth of this plant.

Planting can be done at any time of the year, provided there is the necessary amount of moisture in the soil for the germination of the seed, but it is advisable to select the time so that the leaves of the plant will be sufficiently developed and hardened during the laying season of insects (generally in June), as the latter can devour only the young and tender leaves. Care should also be taken that the opening of the boll does not coincide with the rains, as an excessive amount of humidity spoils the fiber.

According to information furnished by experienced planters, a cotton plant properly attended will yield on an average 500 bolls annually, each containing 70 grams of cleaned cotton; some of them calculate a yield of 30,000 pounds to the caballeria.

It may be interesting to add that experiments with this fiber have been made recently at the agricultural experiment school in the city of Habana by Mr. Jose Cadenas, the professor in charge.

The varieties experimented with were Sea Island, Select Upland, Mit

Affi, **Abisis** of Egypt, Georgia, and what is known as the "arboreo," a plant indigenous to the country.

After the seedlings were sown they were transplanted and placed 1 vara (34 inches) apart in furrows also about 1 vara apart. Success was obtained with all the plants of the last three varieties with a loss of 30 per cent, 38 per cent, and nearly 8 per cent, respectively, of the first three.

In the month of May when the plants began to bloom they were attacked by the cutworm (*Allecea argillacea*).

Picking was done in the months of May, June, and July, with the result that the most productive was the Sea Island, followed by the Egyptian variety, Upland, and finally the native species, the latter plant continuing its growth as a shrub. The Upland gave the best results as to length, whiteness, and strength of fiber, followed closely by the Sea Island.

RAMIE.

This plant has become perfectly acclimatized in Cuba, the stalk at times attaining a height of three meters, containing from thirty to forty shoots, without the fiber losing any of its distinctive properties owing to this fact. The plant can be pruned two or three times a year provided two years are allowed to elapse before it is worked.

It is calculated that the total cost of preparing the land, seeding, sowing, and cultivation does not exceed \$1,200 per caballeria the first year, \$300 the second and following years until the fifth, which is the life of the plant.

A caballeria of land yields in each cutting 375,000 kilograms, which is reduced to 37,500 (10 per cent) after drying; 18,750 (5 per cent) after cleaning, as, for instance, China grass, and yields ultimately 11,250 kilograms (3 per cent) of pure and silky fiber. The value of this fiber varies, but can be quoted at \$120 per metric ton.

HENEQUEN.

Two species of henequen are known in Cuba, *Agave americana* and *Agave cubensis*, these plants yielding a hard, tough filament applied mainly to the manufacture of rope and cordage; both grow spontaneously and in the most barren lands, unfit for any other kind of cultivation, always provided the mineral composition of the soil abounds in lime and sand.

The cost of cultivation, including the price of the young plants, can be calculated at about \$836 per caballeria and the cost of cutting, preparing, and packing, \$2,248, or a total of \$3,084.

Information obtained on a large plantation of 25 caballerias, shows that each caballeria will hold 50,000 plants. These after three years, the time when they attain their most perfect development, yield on an

average three leaves monthly, and as it is calculated that each leaf contains one and a half ounces of fiber; 1,000,000 leaves gathered from a caballeria during one year, will yield 420 bales of 4 quintals (400 pounds) each.

In the surroundings of the plantation above referred to, and where the leaves are gathered, cleaned, and the bales prepared, there are many smaller plantations where the leaves are sold on the plant at the rate of 50 cents silver (about 28 cents, United States currency) per thousand, the purchaser paying for cutting, gathering, and cartage; the leaves, collected in bunches of ten each, are paid for at the rate of \$1 currency per thousand.

The life of a plant is calculated at 15 years, but as each plant disappears it leaves an offshoot or young plant which at the end of three years will again commence to give the same yield for another fifteen.

LENGUA DE VACA.

This exotic plant, known also by the name of "piel de maja" (snake skin) or "pasa de negro" (negro hair), has prospered greatly in Cuba, not only on account of the facility with which it is reproduced through its seeds and offshoots, leaves, and even pieces of these, but because of its rusticity and the ease with which it is propagated, growing almost spontaneously wherever it finds shade and a certain amount of moisture in the soil.

The land most appropriate for this plant should have a substantial, somewhat dry soil, containing a certain proportion of lime and sand, and it thrives to greater advantage where the subsoil is clayey and does not retain all of the moisture.

The fiber of this plant, which is pearl white, handsome, strong, and does not rot under water, is used with good results in the manufacture of the finer cordage and of white dry-goods fabrics.

The cost of preparing the soil, planting, care, gathering and extracting the raw material, is almost the same as that of henequen, and can be calculated at about 75 per cent of the gross output during the first year and about 55 per cent during the following years.

A caballeria of land, not taking into account the ground space required for paths, will hold 332 beds, 84 meters long by 3 wide. In each bed 1,176 seedlings can be planted, and therefore the caballeria will hold 413,952 plants. The roots of these produce new sprouts which, finding a loose soil, multiply to such an extent that at the end of two years the field is entirely choked up.

With careful cultivation on land that can be moderately shaded and a certain amount of water given the plant, the latter will grow as high as two a half meters, with 50 offshoots of about a meter, the leaves from which weigh 34 pounds; and as the fiber extracted by hand rep-

resents 4 per cent, the total production will be at least 560 quintals or 25,760 kilograms.

From data obtained in regard to prices offered for this fiber, it is found that, provided the same is delivered in large quantities, England has offered 8 cents per pound for first-class and 3 cents per pound for the refuse fiber or culls.

COFFEE.

The cultivation of the species of coffee known as Mirto or Arabian (*Coffea arabica* L.) developed to such an extent from the year 1720, when it was introduced into Cuba, that in 1846 there were 2,328 coffee plantations on the island, yielding more than 2,000,000 arrobas of the grain, but from 1850, in which year the price fell considerably, due to the competition offered by South America and the East Indies, the plantations decreased in number until in 1894 there were only 191, still further reduced at present to the small number found in the uplands of the oriental Provinces of the island. Competition, however, was not the only cause of the decadence of the cultivation of coffee, for it was also due to the irrational systems of cultivation and pruning adopted, to such an extent that coffee culture ceased to be profitable and to the additional circumstance that great success was obtained in the cultivation of cane and high prices paid for sugar, the latter occupying finally most of the territory formerly devoted to coffee.

The aromatic and tonic beverage made from the coffee bean is consumed in large quantities in Cuba, especially by the rural population and working classes. The demand could be in a great measure supplied if the system of cultivating one plant only was abandoned, and coffee planted in small quantities by farmers, if only in sufficient amounts to satisfy the needs of the family.

Coffee can be raised on nearly all the lands of the Republic where a fresh and damp soil is found, as the young plants suffer greatly from droughts, and it is therefore necessary to cultivate them under shade. To this effect bananas, oranges, and other trees are planted in the same field.

Assuming that a plantation has to be established on land covered with timber, the cost of clearing, leaving on the same the trees necessary for shade, digging, the price of the young plants and patrons during the first year, is \$925.25, adding thereto the expenses of the second and third year, \$216.25 and \$200 respectively, the total cost per caballeria will be \$1,341.50, or about \$44 per acre.

The plant begins to yield between the third and fifth year, reaching the highest state of development during its seventh year, and continues vigorous for 35 years, which is calculated to be the life of a plant. It is asserted, however, in some localities that the plant reaches 80 years.

Picking the berry begins generally in the month of October, and it is calculated that each tree will yield approximately from one-half to 2 kilograms.

After the crop is picked, the berry is subjected to what is called a dry or wet process; the first consists of drying the berry and afterwards hulling it by machinery; in the second, as the berry is gathered, it is placed in machines to be cleaned, then dried and prepared, and after being classified is stored or sold.

The following table shows the extent of the coffee exports of Cuba during the most remunerative period of that industry:

| Year. | Arrobas. ^a | Year. | Arrobas. ^a |
|------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1809 | 820,000 | 1819 | 642,716 |
| 1815 | 918,263 | 1820 | 686,046 |
| 1816 | 370,229 | 1822 | 501,429 |
| 1817 | 709,351 | 1823 | 895,924 |
| 1818 | 779,618 | 1824 | 661,674 |

^a An arroba is about 25 pounds avoirdupois.

The decline of the industry is strikingly apparent from the appended table, containing a record of the exports of coffee in the years 1867-1886, inclusive, from the ports of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo. As most of the Cuban coffee has always been raised in the Province of Oriente, the bulk of the exports has always been shipped from those two ports.

| Year. | Pounds. | Year. | Pounds. |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1867 | 3,855,220 | 1877 | 37,660 |
| 1868 | 2,671,460 | 1878 | 33,200 |
| 1869 | 4,009,320 | 1879 | 37,114 |
| 1870 | 2,158,820 | 1880 | 23,700 |
| 1871 | 571,600 | 1881 | 9,000 |
| 1872 | 28,080 | 1882 | 132,480 |
| 1873 | 56,100 | 1883 | 22,500 |
| 1874 | 37,600 | 1884 ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | 198,100 | 1885 | 6,295 |
| 1876 | 91,000 | 1886 | 7,967 |

The rehabilitation of the Cuban coffee industry would appear certain, and already it may be said to have begun.

In the Province of Oriente a move in the way of reconstruction of farms of this kind has begun, and it is hoped that this industry will soon be of great benefit to the island and a sufficiently large crop for home consumption be gathered.

The total number of coffee plantations that yielded crops in 1901-2 in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente was 1,091, containing 1,273,493 trees. The yield of these was 37,654 quintals (about 3 pounds per tree), or 158 quintals, approximately, per caballeria. The average price per quintal was \$11.35.

COCOA.

The cultivation of this plant, reduced at present to the Province of Oriente, is one of the most remunerative; as the tree which produces cocoa attains great development, and yields fruit of excellent quality in fertile lands with a deep stratum that are fresh without being damp, characteristics possessed in a high degree by the virgin lands of Cuba.

Planting can be done directly by seeds or by young plants from a seed plat or nursery. The first system is the safest for the reason that where the second is employed, the young plants being very delicate, in the operation of transplanting a considerable number is lost, even though every precaution is taken, but the former presents the difficulty of giving to the tender young plants the care they require.

Planting should be done with seeds from perfectly developed and recently gathered pods, inasmuch as after a certain time they lose their germinating properties. The seed beans should be planted three or four meters apart with the thickest part downward resting on the ground, and well covered with earth, in order that an excessive amount of sunlight may not injure the embryo plant.

As cocoa requires shade during the early stages of its development, or, in other words, until the tree is covered with leaves, it is generally planted together with bananas, or advantage taken of the natural shade furnished by the forest trees in plantations where only the necessary clearings for planting have been made. It is better still, however, to plant the *bucare erythrina umbrosa*, which is a tree that grows rapidly and does not impoverish the soil.

Planting is done from September to November, but the fruit of the latter month is preferred where it is not possible to irrigate the land, as the October rains of the eastern portions of the island where cocoa is principally grown might injure the plant, especially if the soil is clayey.

Care of the plant is reduced to weeding, ridding the tree of dried branches and premature flowers, replacing defective plants, harrowing the ground, if necessary, all of which can be easily done by one man for every thousand plants.

Cocoa trees begin to yield, generally, between the fourth and fifth year, and continue for from thirty to fifty; the finest harvests, however, are those gathered in the spring or autumn.

The approximate cost of cultivating a caballeria of land, including felling the trees, planting the cocoa and necessary shade trees, is estimated to be about \$1,856.

The fruit is considered ripe when the pod becomes a dark yellow in color. Gathering must be done with care, the fruit heaped in piles to encourage fermentation, the latter lasting four or five days.

Should this not take place about that time, however, it is advisable to facilitate fermentation by means of additional moisture.

The fermentation having once taken place, it becomes necessary to thoroughly separate the beans by a drying process or by washing them in tanks and drying by a rapid process, so that the fruit will undergo no change.

Each tree yields from one-half to 1½ kilograms of pods.

The quintal (100 pounds) of cocoa brings a price of \$9, approximately.

During the last fiscal year, 1903-4, Cuba exported to the United States 17,888 sacks, or 3,357,547 pounds, valued at \$345,924; the total exports was 5,119,517 pounds, valued at \$565,540.

CAOUTCHOUC, OR INDIA RUBBER.

The rubber tree is found in many portions of the island, where it was introduced in 1828. The plant was acclimatized by Dr. Ramón de la Sagra, in the botanical gardens then belonging to the University of Habana on ground to-day occupied by the station of the Villanueva Railroad. Seedlings from said garden were distributed by Doctor Sagra to the coffee growers of that time, on whose lands trees exist to-day, over 70 years old, with trunks measuring from 18 to 26 inches.

There is also found in the country the species of rubber tree maniocoba (*Manihot glaziovii*), of which a great number of seeds were planted during the year 1900, but many of them failed to grow, due either to the poor quality and age of the seed or to the lack of proper care given the plants in the nurseries.

A caballería of land will hold 3,657 rubber trees of the first species mentioned, which, set out in beds six meters square; on land that has been cleared and prepared, five men digging, measuring, and transplanting can plant in twelve days at a cost of \$48. The total cost of felling, planting, value of young plants, and cultivation during six years, until the plant begins to bear fruit, can be estimated at \$900.

The yield of 200 trees can be gathered by six workmen in twenty-four days, four to cut the bark and collect the milk, and two to carry this product to the place where the purifying and thickening process takes place.

The twenty-four days mentioned are divided during the first four months of the year at the rate of six days to each month, the period of greatest production, according to experienced planters, taking place at the time of the full moon.

It can be asserted that each tree after attaining the age of 6 or 7 years yields from 2 to 3 pounds of rubber a year.

Rubber not purified brings from \$0.50 to \$0.60 a pound and the pure article from \$0.90 to \$1.15 according to the quality and purity.



A COCOA GROVE.



While the plant is growing and developing, bananas may be cultivated with it, the proceeds from the sale of which will cover the greater part of the expenses.

COCOANUT.

This tree and the royal palm are extremely useful to the natives of Cuba, as from the trunk he takes the boards to build his hut and the leaves he uses to thatch his roof. The fruit of the cocoanut tree before ripening entirely contains a liquid called "agua de coco" (cocoanut milk), which is very palatable and has excellent diuretic properties. When ripe, the fruit contains a greasy matter known as "cocoanut oil," which is applied in a multitude of ways.

The best lands for the cocoanut are those near the coast, containing a loose sandy soil.

The plant is propagated by means of seeds planted between January and May, which produce seedlings in about six or eight months. These are transplanted during the dry season from August to November and from January to April.

In the eastern portions of the island the cultivation of this plant has reached important proportions, especially in Baracoa, where there is an oil mill established for the manufacture of cocoanut oil and cocoanut butter.

Each cocoanut tree will yield at the end of seven years, the period of its highest development, about 40 cocoanuts.

During the fiscal year 1903-4 Cuba exported to the United States cocoanuts to the value of \$288,736.

TRUCK GARDENS.

There are extensive tracts of land in Cuba which, owing to their fertility and location, are especially adapted to truck farming; but the scarcity of population, bad roads, and the tendency, contrary to the most elemental and good principles of rural economy, of cultivating on a large scale only two plants, cane and tobacco, all other necessary articles being imported from foreign countries, brings about the result that truck farming has not received the attention that it should have done; not even small portions of land on plantations being devoted to this class of products, sufficient to satisfy the wants of the planter and his workmen. Only a short while ago no attention was paid to truck farming except on lands having manifestly good conditions and located on the outskirts of large cities, and then exclusively for the purpose of supplying the home market. But, stimulated by the betterment in the commercial relations between Cuba and the United States, fresh garden products being very scarce in the latter country during the winter season—the very time when they are at their best in Cuba (December and January)—truck farming is acquiring a rapid development and will no doubt reach such proportions

that a part of the territory of the island will be converted into the great winter garden of the United States. This would result in immediate and direct benefits and an increase in the trade of both countries, giving Cuba the necessary stimulus which this class of cultivation carries with it and the corresponding progress in agricultural methods; inasmuch as, being eminently intensive and truck gardens requiring constant and careful attention, it would come to be the best school and field of experiment for the Cuban planter, who could learn many useful lessons from the practical and advanced methods of gardening as happens even now with many planters in portions of the Provinces of Habana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Oriente, where American gardeners have grown fine cabbages, egg plants, vegetable pears, tomatoes, etc., vegetables that were formerly imported and which to-day are easily obtained in the country.

SIZE OF FARMS AND ACREAGE OF CROPS.

The census of 1899 gives the following figures as to the size of Cuban farms and plantations, and as to percentage of cultivated area:

Comparative size of Cuban farms.

| Size of farms. | Per cent of number of farms. | Per cent of cultivated area. | Size of farms. | Per cent of number of farms. | Per cent of cultivated area. |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Under one-fourth caballeria.. | 63.5 | 15.5 | Three-fourths to 1 caballeria. | 2.1 | 8.5 |
| One-fourth to one-half caballeria..... | 19.2 | 12.5 | 1 to 3 caballerias..... | 5.1 | 16.1 |
| One-half to three-fourths caballeria..... | 8.0 | 9.5 | 3 to 5 caballerias..... | .9 | 7.0 |
| | | | 5 to 10 caballerias..... | .7 | 9.0 |
| | | | Over 10 caballerias..... | .5 | 26.9 |

Also the following particulars as to the comparative acreage of the principal crops in 1899, and as to percentage of cultivated area:

Comparative acreage of Cuban crops.

| Crops. | Cordels. ^a | Per cent of cultivated area. | Crops. | Cordels. ^a | Per cent of cultivated area. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Sugar cane..... | 4,142,016 | 47.3 | Cocoanuts..... | 120,261 | 1.4 |
| Sweet potatoes..... | 973,629 | 11.3 | Cocoa..... | 119,525 | 1.4 |
| Tobacco..... | 817,452 | 9.3 | Rice..... | 42,076 | .5 |
| Bananas..... | 753,627 | 8.6 | Yams..... | 30,030 | .3 |
| Indian corn..... | 639,042 | 7.3 | Irish potatoes..... | 26,806 | .3 |
| Malangas..... | 303,603 | 3.4 | Pineapples..... | 26,782 | .3 |
| Yuca..... | 283,363 | 3.2 | Oranges..... | 23,418 | .3 |
| Coffee..... | 137,854 | 1.6 | Onions..... | 14,274 | .2 |

^aThe cordel is about one-tenth of an acre.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The pineapple crop during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, mounted in value to about \$1,250,000. The fruit found ready sale in the United States and at higher prices than in preceding years,

owing to the fact that large shipments are now made direct from Habana to Chicago, instead of being all made, as heretofore, to New York, which naturally resulted in overloading the market in that city, and thus reduced the value of the fruit. The establishment of a pineapple canning factory in the vicinity of Habana would be a profitable investment, as much of the fruit in excess of domestic needs can not be shipped, especially after heavy rains. Other fruits, ripening either before or after the pineapple and suitable for making marmalades, would permit continuous employment of help and machinery.

A decided increase in the shipment of fruits other than pineapples, and in vegetables, is noted in 1904. The Cuban orange is a delicious fruit, and limes and lemons are of good quality and abundant. Tomatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, peppers, eggplant, okra, etc., were also up to expectation in quality and quantity and brought good prices. The value of the crop of fruits (exclusive of pineapples) and vegetables amounted to \$2,712,300.

DESCRIPTION OF CUBAN FRUITS.

Aguate (alligator pear).—This is one of the most popular fruits in the Antilles; it is pear-shaped, green or purple, and often weighs 2 pounds. On account of the pulp being firm and marrow like, it is also known as vegetable marrow or midshipman's butter. A very good oil for soap comes from its seed. The tree is an evergreen about 25 or 30 feet high.

Caimito.—This fruit is purple or dark green on the outside. It has a milky, fibrous meat, sweet and starchy, and a number of round, black seeds. It grows on a tree.

Anon and Chirimoya (custard apple).—This is a heart-shaped fruit, quite sweet, with a slightly acid taste, and very refreshing. Anon has a scaly exterior, chirimoya, a smooth peel, and contains numerous seeds buried in a pulp. It is sometimes known as bullock's heart on account of its size and shape. It grows on trees 25 or 30 feet high.

Figs (higos).—Figs of all kinds grow luxuriantly.

Granadilla.—This fruit grows on the vine which bears the passion flower. The fruit is generally as large as a child's head. It is much liked by the natives, who use it in making refreshments and desserts. The meat is glutinous and contains many small seeds.

Guanabana.—This is a large fruit, about the size of a muskmelon, with many seeds, and fibrous meat having a delicate flavor. It is used for making refreshments, ices, and preserves, and is also eaten in its natural state.

Guava.—The guava is a black, globose, pulpy fruit, with an agreeable acid flavor, and is used in making jelly, marmalade, etc. It is largely cultivated in tropical countries, there being two varieties—the red or apple-shaped, and the white or pear-shaped.

Lima.—The lima is somewhat like the lime, but has the flavor of the grape.

Lime (limon citrus).—The lime is the product of the *Citrus limetta* tree. The juice is used in cooling beverages in the tropics, and is especially in demand in summer in higher latitudes. It is also boiled and used in flavors.

Mammee (sapota).—The mammee or sapota tree yields a fruit the juice of which resembles marmalade. It is known locally as the "mamey colorado."

Mamoncillo.—This fruit grows in clusters. It is a species of plum; it is tart, and has one fibrous pit.

Mango.—A fruit shaped somewhat like a pear, but attached to the tree by the larger end. The meat is fibrous and clings to the seed, somewhat as the meat of a clingstone peach does. It is generally eaten in its natural state, but when green is sometimes boiled as a vegetable. Its flavor when ripe is a combination of apricot and pineapple. There are several varieties of this fruit. The tree is 30 or 40 feet high.

Papaya (paw paw).—The papaya is about 10 inches long, commonly of an oblong form, ribbed, and having a thick fleshy rind. It is eaten raw, or, when green, is boiled as a vegetable; it is also pickled. The tree is about 20 feet high and has large leaves. Meat boiled with a small portion of the leaf is made tender; or meat can be made tender by simply hanging it among the leaves. The seeds are used as a vermifuge.

Sapote or sapotillo (plum).—This is a small brown fruit, with black watermelon-like seeds and juice, which disappears with incipient decay, when the fruit becomes very sugary.

FRUIT EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Nearly all fruit and vegetables not consumed here are exported to the United States, except cacao, which is shipped in considerable quantities to Spain, Germany, England, and France. The value of the fruit exports to the United States during the years 1899 to 1903 was as follows: 1899, \$801,200; 1900, \$1,181,700; 1901, \$1,442,700; 1902, \$1,906,600; 1903, \$2,932,300.

CHAPTER VI.

STOCK RAISING.

There are few countries better suited to stock raising than Cuba, where grass is abundant at all seasons and where many streams furnish a copious supply of good water. The breeding of stock was at one time an important industry, but owing to the excessive taxes during the period of Spanish domination, amounting to upward of 40 per cent of the value of the stock, and the great destruction due to the serious revolutions which have taken place in the island, this industry has been seriously crippled. The last two wars almost entirely destroyed it; and as the duties on stock were almost prohibitive and the stock was taken by the Government under one pretext or another as fast as imported, recovery was necessarily slow. For example:

Duty on live stock.


| | Per head. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Horses | \$85 |
| Mules | 32 |
| Oxen | 22 |
| Cows | 10 |
| Calves, heifers, and steers | 8 |
| Hogs | 7 |

Owing to the vast number and great variety of palm trees, the berries of which (Palmiche) are a never-failing food supply for hogs, of excellent quality, these animals can be raised in large numbers and at a very little expense.

The number of cattle ranches and of live stock in the island, prior to the outbreak of the war of independence, February 24, 1895, was the following:

CATTLE RANCHES.

| Provinces. | Number. |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Pinar del Rio | 599 |
| Habana | 1,282 |
| Matanzas | 224 |
| Santa Clara | 1,250 |
| Camaguey | 399 |
| Oriente | 264 |
| Total | 4,098 |

LIVE STOCK. 

| | Number. | Value. |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Horses and mules..... | 584, 725 | \$20, 466, 375 |
| Cattle..... | 2, 485, 766 | 74, 572, 980 |
| Pigs..... | 570, 194 | 5, 700, 000 |
| Sheep..... | 78, 494 | 393, 000 |
| Total..... | 3, 719, 179 | 101, 132, 355 |

The foregoing tables show that at the beginning of the revolution which resulted in the separation of Cuba from the mother country, the total number of cattle of all kinds existing in the island was 3,719,179, which demonstrates the flourishing condition of the industry.

The awful work of devastation carried on by both the patriots and the Spanish armies was responsible for the almost total extinction of animal life in the western Provinces of the island, and even Camaguey and Santa Clara, the two great cattle regions of Cuba, were well-nigh dispossessed of live stock at the period of American intervention.

As soon as peace was declared the agriculturists and planters who had some means at their command or credit made every possible effort to replace their live stock. The Government, in turn, could not remain indifferent to the appeals of the principal cattle owners in the central and eastern parts of the island who had had their ranches burned and destroyed by the war, and which they had not been able to reconstruct or repair owing to lack of means, and therefore it authorized, at the request of the department of agriculture, the concession of an appropriation to import cattle and horses. The cargoes began to arrive in the month of December, 1900, and were landed at the ports of Tunas de Zaza, Casilda, Nuevitas, Gibara, Manzanillo, Baracoa, and Puerto Padre. Five thousand four hundred and ninety-four head of cattle and 1,158 horses were received in all and were distributed among the planters of said districts, under obligation to reimburse the cost of said animals on dates agreed upon.

The Cuban cattle industry therefore is now being reconstructed, although slowly. Every possible effort must be made to develop it in order that fresh meat may be in the reach of all, especially the working classes, who, owing to the excessive price of meat, very seldom partake of it. Of the 900,000 caballerias of land which constitute the Cuban territory 400,000 may be easily devoted to cattle for breeding purposes, which, at the rate of 20 head per caballeria, would give a total of 8,000,000, and this sum might be easily duplicated if a rational and systematic method were pursued in the breeding of said cattle in order to improve the stock. In this manner possibly the requirements of the home consumption would be provided for and even sufficient animals to export to the neighboring Republics.

The number of cattle imported into the island during 1899 was 399,829; during 1900, 288,314; during 1901, 368,793.

The total number of cattle, horses, mules, and asses in Cuba in January, 1902, as officially given in the State Department report, was as follows:

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Cattle | 805,485 |
| Horses | 137,312 |
| Mules | 25,760 |
| Asses | 1,659 |

Showing an increase of over 100 per cent in cattle since 1899 and of over 50 per cent in horses and mules.

The Government, by means of improvement committees (*juntas de fomento*) established in Sancti Spiritus, Trinidad, Camaguey, Holguín, Bayamo, Baracoa, and Puerto Padre, distributed in 1901 4,336 cows, bulls and calves, and 1,178 mares; or a total of 5,494 head of cattle, the cost of which reached the sum of \$166,116.58 currency. This cattle was distributed in lots, and promissory notes accepted in payment, which became due in twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, and thirty months with 4 per cent interest, the animals remaining as Government property until the notes were canceled and said animals inscribed as the property of their owners in the cattle register.

The President of the Republic, considering that the cattle industry is the most natural and real source of wealth of the island; that the 500,000 *caballerías* calculated to be uncultivated can support 4,000,000 head of cattle; that of the total amount of live stock imported annually 200,000 head have to be placed in pasture with a profit of \$2,000,000, at the rate of \$10 per head, addressed a message to the Cuban Congress, which resulted in the promulgation of the law of September 15, 1902, tending to stimulate and encourage private parties in the interest and development of the Cuban cattle industry. The satisfactory results of this law are clearly shown in data collected by the department of finance and from which it is demonstrated that on September 30, 1903 (one year after the law had been passed), the amount of live stock had increased from 1,143,442 head in existence on September 30, 1902, to 1,456,126 on the same date in 1903; that is, there was an increase of 312,684 head, of which 28 per cent corresponded to beef cattle, 24 per cent to horses, 15 per cent to mules, and 13 per cent to asses.

Furthermore, as a result of the same law by which cows for breeding purposes were exempted from the payment of import duties, there were received during the same period 81,685 cows and calves, besides the calves, mostly females, of 19,213 cows; all of which, added to those already in the country, and those inscribed in the cattle registers, gives a grand total of 553,790 head. In addition, considering the prohibition there is to slaughter cows unless unproductive, and to export any kind of cattle whatever, it can be stated that the day is not far distant when the Republic will have sufficient live stock for its home

consumption, and if, as is to be hoped, there continues a favorable development in the breeding of cattle, and the agricultural experimental station takes the proper interest in propagating the practical and most rational methods advised by zoology to improve, classify, and better the condition of the stock, the day will come sooner or later when there will be a surplus in the production of the country and the Cuban producer, taking advantage of the low rates of freight prevailing between Cuba and the United States, as compared with railroad rates in the United States between the cattle-producing centers and the great markets, can ship and sell his cattle at a profit.

The herds of horses, mules, and asses have also made great progress, as it is shown that this class of stock in September, 1903, reached the number of 197,672, 32,801, and 2,040, respectively, as against 159,149, 28,579, and 1,803 the previous year.

The following table shows the average maximum and minimum prices paid for different kinds of cattle during the year 1902, according to data obtained from the municipal districts of each Province:

BREEDING STOCK.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Milch cows..... | \$73.26 to \$50.20 |
| Milch cows for breeding..... | 58.04 40.40 |
| Horses (stallions)..... | 141.66 90.99 |
| Mares..... | 64.50 49.58 |
| Asses..... | 88.17 25.37 |
| Hogs..... | 11.92 7.68 |
| Sheep..... | 5.85 4.87 |

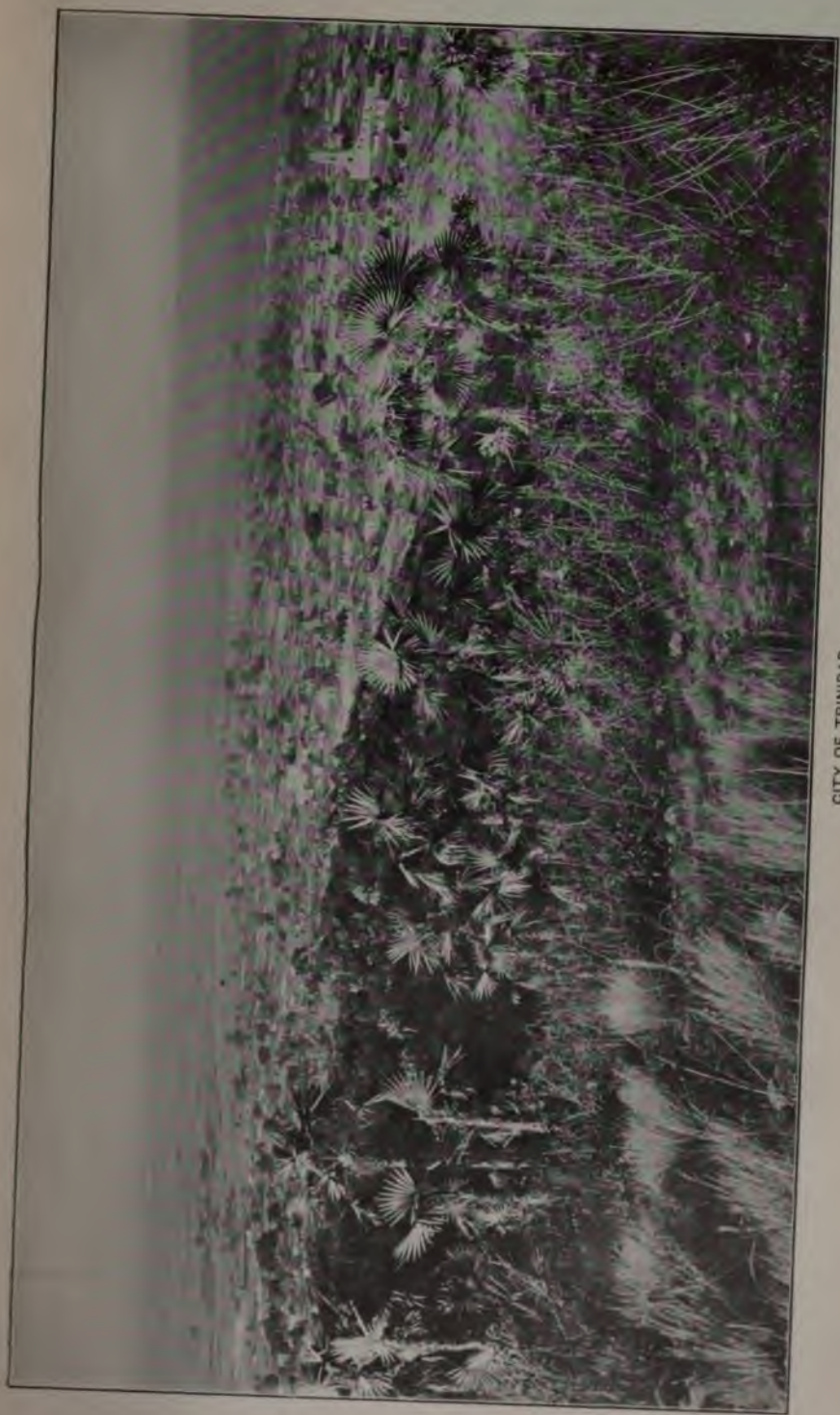
WORKING ANIMALS

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Yoke of oxen: | | |
| First class..... | \$153.95 to \$131.26 | |
| Second class..... | 130.01 104.66 | |
| Third class..... | 110.06 81.85 | |
| Horses: | | |
| Saddle..... | 143.70 127.68 | |
| For work..... | 78.54 62.95 | |
| Coach, in towns..... | 87.66 69.57 | |
| Coach, in the country..... | 69.00 62.83 | |
| Pack..... | 60.81 55.89 | |
| Mules: | | |
| Saddle..... | 150.84 105.60 | |
| For use in towns..... | 121.58 89.50 | |
| For use in the country..... | 93.03 80.80 | |

BEEF CATTLE.

(On the hoof per arroba.)

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Oxen..... | \$3.21 to \$2.06 |
| Bulls..... | 3.33 2.41 |
| Cows..... | 3.23 2.13 |
| Bullocks..... | 3.20 2.30 |
| Yearlings..... | 3.33 3.20 |
| Calves..... | 3.58 2.60 |
| Hogs: | |
| For pork..... | 2.98 2.30 |
| For lard..... | 2.90 2.38 |
| Sheep..... | 3.29 2.50 |



CITY OF TRINIDAD.

This industry, at one time one of the principal ones of Cuba, is to-day making rapid progress toward regaining its former prominence, and figures largely in the amount of importations into Cuba. From the following table, covering the calendar years 1899 to 1903, it appears that the importations from Mexico in the five years exceeded those from the United States by nearly \$4,000,000. This would not be the case if our cattle dealers put forth a little more effort to gain control of the Cuban market.

Value of the cattle imported into Cuba in the five years 1899 to 1903.

| Whence imported. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | Total. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Mexico | \$3, 151, 900 | \$2, 390, 300 | \$2, 382, 600 | \$2, 341, 300 | \$1, 788, 900 | \$12, 005, 000 |
| United States | 3, 275, 900 | 1, 770, 100 | 1, 070, 900 | 970, 900 | 1, 258, 200 | 8, 846, 000 |
| Colombia | 2, 050, 200 | 1, 489, 600 | 1, 870, 900 | 1, 141, 700 | 672, 900 | 7, 225, 300 |
| Venezuela | 1, 076, 600 | 879, 400 | 2, 574, 900 | 1, 141, 900 | 1, 370, 400 | 6, 215, 200 |
| Honduras | 783, 900 | 280, 100 | 145, 100 | 329, 900 | 408, 600 | 1, 927, 600 |
| Porto Rico | 538, 900 | 490, 900 | 312, 200 | 200, 300 | 171, 200 | 1, 713, 500 |
| Other countries | 236, 500 | 196, 600 | 86, 500 | 138, 600 | 196, 500 | 853, 700 |
| Total..... | 11, 113, 900 | 7, 477, 000 | 8, 443, 100 | 5, 436, 600 | 5, 315, 700 | 38, 286, 300 |

It will be noticed that during the past five years Mexico has supplied about 33 per cent of all the cattle imported, and that the purchases from the United States, which exceeded those from Mexico in 1899, have steadily fallen off during 1900, 1901, and 1902, but appear to be again increasing, which supports the argument that if stronger efforts to do business are made the object desired will be gained.

There are thousands of acres of land in Cuba suitable for cattle raising which can be purchased at from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Cattle do well in this country. They fatten nicely and produce meat of good quality. The percentage of loss on account of sickness is small.

The latest statistics published by the treasury department of Cuba show that the number of live stock consumed and the kilograms of meat were as follows during the last five years:

| Year. | Number of live stock. | | | Kilograms of meat. | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----------|--------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. | Cattle. | Pigs. | Sheep. |
| 1900 | 171, 071 | 79, 381 | 1, 497 | 27, 631, 059 | 3, 397, 444 | 28, 489 |
| 1901 | 174, 887 | 105, 810 | 2, 586 | 29, 687, 109 | 4, 287, 525 | 47, 307 |
| 1902 | 176, 962 | 120, 196 | 3, 512 | 31, 293, 342 | 4, 879, 571 | 69, 719 |
| 1903 | 179, 632 | 149, 073 | 5, 076 | 32, 901, 105 | 6, 309, 680 | 86, 980 |
| 1904 | 194, 913 | 160, 160 | 7, 528 | 34, 611, 645 | 6, 775, 591 | 121, 249 |

During 1904 the number of live stock increased as follows: 401,050 cattle, 63,917 horses, 6,642 mules, and 299 asses, in which are included the following by natural increase: Cattle, 226,501; horses, 28,989; mules, 1,305; asses, 168.

The rate of mortality was 0.44 per hundred in cattle, 0.74 in horses, 0.77 in mules, and 0.09 in asses.

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON LIVE STOCK.

The translation of a message sent by President Palma to the Cuban Congress regarding changes in customs duties on live stock and on barbed wire, as follows:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
Executive Mansion.

CONGRESS:

So imperious is the necessity of reestablishing the raising of live stock, the most natural and certain of all the resources of this country, that the executive believes—and without prejudice to the direct aid which he proposes to ask of Congress for its encouragement and development—that private initiative should be stimulated by all possible means, furnishing it a way to enable it to contribute, under favorable circumstances, to the same end.

To demonstrate this necessity and the incalculable benefit which providing for it would bring to the country, the following considerations are, in the opinion of the executive, sufficient:

(1) Of the 900,000 caballerias (30,000,000 acres) of which the land comprising the territory of this island is composed, 500,000 caballerias (16,600,000 acres) are at present uncultivated, for which reason they produce nothing. They are, however, adapted to the raising of cattle, and in them at least 4,000,000 head could be splendidly cared for at the rate of 8 per caballeria (33½ acres).

(2) Some 300,000 head being on an average the number consumed in the island in one year, when Cuba succeeds by the restocking of her cattle farms in producing the same, their value—reasonably estimated at \$30^a per head—would amount to \$9,000,000, a sum which would remain in the country instead of going to the foreign lands from which such cattle are now obtained, and this aside from the \$2,000,000 approximate value of the jerked beef at present consumed, aside from the value of the hides, which can be estimated at \$1,500,000, and aside from the amount derived from cattle which could be exported to other countries from the surplus of Cuban stock.

(3) Of the 400,000 head received throughout the island during the year, 200,000 should be sent to pasture before being slaughtered, according to reports from authentic sources. As lean cattle, in the six months' pasture which it requires to fatten, should, according to the estimates of competent persons, yield a profit of at least \$10 to the cattleman for the greater weight obtained, it results that if these 200,000 head are brought in lean to be sent to pasture instead of coming in fattened for immediate slaughter, their fattening in this country would yield \$2,000,000, which would be distributed among the cattlemen and planters; or, that is to say, by receiving them fattened the country would not enjoy this considerable profit, but it would go to increase the treasure of a few merchants and of the foreign raisers. However, while we are arriving at this longed-for result—that is, of producing in Cuba the number of cattle required for its consumption—it becomes indispensable to enact efficacious provisions directed not alone to the reproduction of this cattle, but to causing that which is received from the exterior, in the meanwhile, to yield a profit to the country before its slaughter, instead of obtaining it solely—as to-day happens in the majority of cases—with reference to fattened cattle. The executive is consequently of the opinion that the thing to do is to amend the present customs tariffs to attain the end in view, as a principal means for stimulating private initiative in this matter; the customs tariffs in force to-day tending more to favor speculators than to protect the raising of cattle in Cuba. Under these tariffs (class 10, group 1) the duties paid on live stock on its importation into this island are the following: ^b

^a The present value of the Cuban dollar, or peso, is about 60 cents in United States currency.

^b Paid in United States gold or its equivalent.

Paragraph 181.

Horses and mares:

| | | |
|---|--------|------|
| (a) Those exceeding the established height..... | each.. | \$10 |
| (b) All others | do... | 5 |

Paragraph 182.

| | | |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| She mules | each.. | 5 |
|-----------------|--------|---|

Paragraph 183.

| | | |
|------------|--------|---|
| Asses..... | each.. | 5 |
|------------|--------|---|

Paragraph 184.

Cattle:

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---|
| (a) Oxen..... | each.. | 2 |
| (b) Cows..... | do... | 2 |
| (c) Young oxen and cows..... | do... | 2 |
| (d) Calves | do... | 1 |

In conformity with the foregoing, the executive has the honor to submit to the consideration of Congress, for the decision it may desire to adopt, the following bases:

The following scale shall govern the collection of tariff duties on cattle imported into this island at any one of the ports of Habana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Nuevitás, Gibara, Cienfuegos, Tunas de Zaza, Santa Cruz del Sur, Manzanillo, and Santiago de Cuba, the only ones equipped for the purpose. The following will enter free of tariff duties:

- (1) Cows fit for breeding and heifers.
- (2) Cows with their young, on foot.

(3) Bulls of the Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rico, and Argentine Republic breeds, provided the importer duly accredits their origin, states at the time of importation the ranch or farm to which they are destined, and guarantees that they will remain on the farm stated for the period of one year, under penalty of payment of the following duties:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| If guaranty is not given, each will be assessed | \$15.00 |
| Yearling calves | each.. 1.00 |
| Fat cattle, male, from Florida, fat to be understood as not exceeding 550 pounds (253 kilos) in weight..... | each.. 5.50 |
| Fat cattle, male, from Honduras, fat to be understood as not exceeding 600 pounds (276 kilos) in weight..... | each.. 6.00 |
| Fat cattle, male, from Mexico, fat to be understood as not exceeding 700 pounds (322 kilos) in weight..... | each.. 7.00 |
| Fat cattle, male, from Venezuela and Colombia, or countries other than those mentioned, fat to be understood as not exceeding 800 pounds (368 kilos) in weight | each.. 8.00 |
| Lean cattle, or those weighing less than the above-mentioned weights, according to their origin | each.. 2.00 |

No lean cattle shall be slaughtered before at least three months after their landing. For this purpose they shall be branded on entry into the ports of the island with an iron or brand showing that they are for pasture. Before any cattle which may carry the mark referred to are slaughtered, it shall be proven, in the manner which may be provided, that they have been in pasture for the period of three months mentioned. The slaughter of cows is prohibited, excepting those which may be useless for breeding, this to be properly proven. No new tax over those at present established, which might affect the consumption of cattle, shall in any form or for any purpose be collected during the period of three years. The present tariff

is likewise amended with regard to horses and mules and the following rules established:

Stallions exceeding the height established (150 centimeters—59 inches—measured by rule) and he asses shall enter free of duty.

| | | |
|---|--------|-----|
| Mares exceeding the aforesaid height will pay | each.. | \$4 |
| Same of less height..... | do... | 7 |
| Geldings exceeding the aforesaid height | do... | 15 |
| Same of less height..... | do... | 5 |
| Mules exceeding the established height..... | do... | 10 |
| Same of less height..... | do... | 5 |

For the period of one year barbed wire and staples used in the construction of fences will be exempted from the payment of tariff duties.

The decision which Congress may adopt as a law will not take effect before ten days after its publication. The Government will issue the orders and instructions necessary for the enforcement of what Congress may resolve, in case the preceding bases are approved.

THE PRESIDENT.

HABANA, June 21, 1902.

CHAPTER VII.

NUMBER AND KINDS OF MINES—THEIR EXPLOITATION—PRODUCT—MINING LAWS, ETC.

The development of the mining industry in Cuba may be said to date from the year 1830, when corporations or companies were formed for the purpose of working the copper mines in the Province of Oriente; and during the nineteen years following there were exported more than 600,000 tons, valued at over \$48,000,000, and this only from two mines, the Consolidada and San Jose.

Subsequent to the paralización caused by the first war of independence (1868), and as a result of the demand for mineral, the spirit of enterprise was stimulated, researches were made, with the result that numerous copper and iron mines were discovered and worked in Oriente. Soon after manganese mines were discovered in the same Province, and naphtha, gold, and copper in Santa Clara.

A revival of the industry took place immediately after peace was restored in 1899, considerable prospecting being done in the Province of Pino del Rio, where it appears that coal mines exist. It is also believed that asphalt and copper mines are to be found in the said Province, and in those of Habana and Matanzas.

There is not at present sufficient knowledge regarding the real mineral richness of the island to form an exact opinion or to make an accurate estimate of the same. In former times the mines were profitably worked. The industry afterwards was totally stopped, owing to the abnormal circumstances in which the island remained during many years. The benefits of peace are giving new vigor to this enterprise, judging from the great number of petitions for concessions filed in the offices of the civil governors of Provinces.

The mineral resources of the island are represented by the following products: Gold, silver, iron, copper, manganese, lead, asphalt, petroleum, naphtha, graphite, amianthus, asbestos, zinc, mercury, and coal. These minerals are found in most of the Provinces, but the richest mineral district is the Province of Oriente, followed in importance by Santa Clara, Camaguey, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Habana.

The total number of mines surveyed, and the boundaries marked in the island up to December 31, 1903, was 386, containing 20,871 hectares, divided among the Provinces, and classified as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|------------------|-----|
| Asphalt..... | 78 | Graphite..... | 2 |
| Copper..... | 77 | Lead..... | 5 |
| Iron..... | 63 | Zinc..... | 2 |
| Pit coal..... | 11 | Asbestos..... | 1 |
| Oxide of red lead..... | 1 | Other kinds..... | 49 |
| Manganese..... | 84 | | |
| Gold..... | 13 | Total..... | 386 |

The total area of the mining region of Cuba is 56,395 acres, of which 44,586 belong to the Province of Oriente, 4,288 acres to Santa Clara, 5,202 to Camaguey; 1,361 to Pinar del Rio; 444 to Matanzas; and 514 to Habana.

Of the above number of mines very few of iron, manganese, and copper, in the Province of Oriente, are in operation. The others can be considered only as concessions waiting for funds for exploitation. The administration, according to the laws in force, can not compel the miners to operate their claims. The owner is in possession of his mine to perpetuity, and at his own will may work it or not. The only cause of forfeiture established by the law is the failure to pay the annual taxes.

The applicants for mines can, according to law, ask for one or several claims at the same time. A claim (*pertenencia*) is 300 meters (984 feet) long by 200 meters (656 feet) wide (6 hectares, or 14.8 acres), except when the mines are of iron, coal, anthracite, lignite, turf, asphalt, or bituminous clays, when the *pertenencia* is 500 meters (1,640 feet) long and 300 meters (984 feet) wide (15 hectares, or 37 acres).

The taxes to be paid to the Government are \$5 yearly per hectare (2.471 acres), or \$30 for each claim containing 6 hectares (14.8 acres), when the mines are of precious stones or metalliferous substances.

In the other cases, the tax is \$2 per hectare (2.471 acres), and therefore the total to be paid for the *pertenencia* may be \$12 or \$30, according to the surface of the claim.

The following is a list of the concessions made up to the year 1902:

| Minerals. | Provinces. | | | | | | Total. |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|-----------|--------------|------------------|----------|--------|
| | Pinar del Rio. | Habana. | Matanzas. | Santa Clara. | Puerto Principe. | Oriente. | |
| Iron | 4 | | | 9 | 24 | 167 | 204 |
| Manganese | | | | 2 | 2 | 141 | 145 |
| Copper | 4 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 7 | 81 | 112 |
| Gold | | | | 20 | | 9 | 29 |
| Lead | 1 | | | | | 9 | 10 |
| Coal | 5 | | 3 | 2 | | 7 | 17 |
| Asphalt | 15 | 7 | 20 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 78 |
| Pit coal | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Antimony | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mercury | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Zinc | | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Zinc blende | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Oil | | | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 6 |
| Tar | 3 | | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Iron and copper | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Red lead | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Hydrocarbon | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Graphite | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Naphtha | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Silver | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Lime | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 32 | 10 | 29 | 76 | 44 | 436 | 627 |

In 1904 the following were granted:

| Provinces. | Number of mines. | Hectares. |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Habana | 10 | 476 |
| Pinar del Rio | 25 | 1,114 |
| Matanzas | 9 | 407 |
| Santa Clara | 19 | 386 |
| Camaguey | 12 | 1,319 |
| Oriente | 99 | 4,398 |
| Total | 174 | 8,100 |

RECENT MINING OPERATIONS.

[NOTE.—The following statements and tables are extracted from a report on the mineral resources of Cuba in 1901, prepared by Harriet Connor Brown, of the Division of Mining and Mineral Resources, under the direction of Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey, at Washington, D. C., for General Wood, and inserted in General Wood's civil report of 1902.]

The commercial production of metals (in 1901) was confined to the Province of Oriente and included only iron and manganese. Three companies in Santiago de Cuba, all practically controlled by one American corporation, produced the iron mined in the island last year, and one company in Santiago de Cuba, also an American organization, produced all the manganese taken from Cuba, with the exception of two small special shipments of a few hundred tons each made by other parties. There was no production of copper save that of a few hundred tons shipped as samples from the Provinces of Oriente, Camaguey, and Matanzas, but it will surprise most people to know that there was any. Asphalt was produced on a commercial scale in the four Provinces of Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey. Each of the six Provinces contributed to the total production of brick, stone, and lime. The total value of mineral products for the year 1901 amounted to \$3,279,978.

Cuban mineral production reported for 1901.

| Products. | Producers. | Unit. | Quantity. | Value. |
|----------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| Iron | 3 | Long tons | 555,177 | \$1,240,555 |
| Manganese | 3 | do | 24,104 | 96,791 |
| Copper | 3 | do | 608 | 120,364 |
| Asphalt | 9 | do | 4,554 | 38,960 |
| Stone | 57 | Cubic meters | 461,025 | 847,781 |
| Lime | | Long tons | 115,991 | 340,791 |
| Brick and tile | 60 | Number | 34,114,595 | 464,756 |
| Cement | 1 | Long tons | 10,000 | 130,000 |
| Total value | | | | 3,279,978 |

The value of production by Provinces is shown in the appended table:

Mineral production of Cuba, by Provinces, in 1901.

| Province. | Iron. | Manga- nese. | Copper. | Asphalt. | Stone. | Lime. | Clay. | Cement. |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Pinar del Rio | | | | | \$10, 295 | \$17, 075 | \$42, 175 | |
| Habana | | | | \$20, 600 | 465, 265 | 200, 183 | 279, 929 | \$130, 000 |
| Matanzas | | | \$162 | 6, 750 | 59, 447 | 58, 625 | | |
| Santa Clara | | | | 6, 600 | 131, 524 | 25, 308 | 91, 621 | |
| Camaguey | | | 18, 360 | 5, 000 | 69, 325 | 14, 690 | 19, 104 | |
| Oriente | \$1, 240, 555 | \$96, 791 | 101, 832 | | 21, 925 | 11, 038 | 23, 677 | |
| Isle of Pines | | | | | 90, 000 | 13, 872 | 8, 250 | |
| Total value | 1, 240, 555 | 96, 791 | 120, 354 | 38, 950 | 847, 781 | 340, 791 | 464, 756 | 130, 000 |

^a An estimate of lime used on sugar estates.

Although the results of this canvass of the island's mineral resources seem thus insignificant, the investigation is interesting as showing that, under reasonable promise of political and industrial peace, numerous enterprises will be established for the further development of Cuba's mineral wealth!

IRON.

The iron ore found throughout the Sierra Maestra Range is both hematite and magnetite. As it is rich in iron and low in sulphur and phosphorus, it is particularly adapted to the Bessemer process. The average analysis of ore produced by the Spanish-American Iron Company during 1901 was as follows:

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
| Metallic iron | 62. 5 | Sulphur | 0. 11 |
| Phosphorus | . 032 | Copper | . 20 |
| Silica | 7. 5 | | |

It is interesting to note that the quarry system is used exclusively in the development of all these iron properties, as there are no mines at all in the ordinary sense of the term. The ore is found in small irregular bodies, without definite walls, near the tops of hills. The ore, which is extremely hard, is loosened from the country rock by means of sledges and explosives, and steam shovels are employed to remove the upper soil and débris. One of the chief difficulties of the proposition is that of sorting the ore from the country rock.

The annual shipments of iron ore from Cuba since the opening of the mines in the Province of Oriente in 1884 is shown in the following table:

| Year. | Juragua Iron Co., Ltd. | Sigua Iron Co. | Spanish-American Iron Co. | Cuban Steel Ore Co. | Total. |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>Long tons.</i> | <i>Long tons.</i> | <i>Long tons.</i> | <i>Long tons.</i> | <i>Long tons.</i> |
| 1884..... | 25, 295 | | | | 25, 296 |
| 1885..... | 80, 716 | | | | 80, 716 |
| 1886..... | 112, 074 | | | | 112, 074 |
| 1887..... | 94, 240 | | | | 94, 240 |
| 1888..... | 206, 061 | | | | 206, 061 |
| 1889..... | 260, 291 | | | | 260, 291 |
| 1890..... | 363, 842 | | | | 363, 842 |
| 1891..... | 264, 262 | | | | 264, 262 |
| 1892..... | 335, 236 | 6, 418 | | | 341, 654 |
| 1893..... | 337, 156 | 14, 020 | | | 351, 176 |
| 1894..... | 156, 826 | | | | 156, 826 |
| 1895..... | 307, 503 | | 74, 991 | | 382, 494 |
| 1896..... | 298, 885 | | 114, 110 | | 412, 995 |
| 1897..... | ^a 248, 256 | | ^b 206, 029 | | 454, 285 |
| 1898..... | 83, 696 | | 84, 643 | | 168, 339 |
| 1899..... | 161, 783 | | 215, 406 | | 377, 189 |
| 1900..... | 154, 871 | | 292, 001 | | 446, 872 |
| 1901..... | 199, 435 | | ^c 335, 136 | 20, 666 | 556, 237 |
| Total..... | 3, 690, 427 | 20, 438 | 1, 322, 316 | 20, 666 | 5, 053, 847 |

^a Of this quantity, 5,932 tons were sent to Pictou, Nova Scotia.
^b Of this quantity, 51,537 tons were sent to foreign ports.
^c Of this quantity, 12,691 tons were sent to foreign ports.

The Cuban Mining Company has in the Province of Camaguey a group of iron properties, as follows:

| Name of property. | Acres. | Name of property. | Acres. |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| John Frits..... | 237 | Pittsburg..... | 266 |
| Catasaucua..... | 276 | El Yman..... | 88 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 234 | El Panorama..... | 247 |
| Philadelphia..... | 86 | | |

The analyses of samples from these various claims are as follows:

Analyses of iron ores from Camaguey.

| Name. | Metallic iron. | Phosphorus. | Name. | Metallic iron. | Phosphorus. |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| El Yman..... | 66. 68 | 0. 053 | John Fritz..... | 67. 50 | 0. 050 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 66. 29 | . 035 | Do..... | 67. 192 | . 028 |
| Pittsburg..... | 51. 13 | . 075 | Do..... | 68. 00 | . 048 |
| El Panorama..... | 51. 13 | . 099 | Do..... | 67. 13 | . 042 |
| Philadelphia..... | 64. 01 | . 085 | Do..... | 67. 00 | . 029 |
| Catasaucua..... | 63. 21 | . 090 | Do..... | 66. 00 | . 080 |
| John Fritz..... | 69. 59 | . 058 | Do..... | 67. 651 | . 048 |

The only occurrences of iron ore that seem to have attracted attention in the Province of Santa Clara are in the Trinidad district.

In different parts of the island are numerous denouncements of mines, from which the samples assay well in both iron and copper, so that the prospects might be properly classified under either head.

Numerous prospects of iron have been reported from the Province of Pinar del Rio. Iron properties were worked here years ago on a sugar plantation near the Bay of Bahia Honda. About 60 miles from Bahia Honda, near Dimas, are deposits recently denounced by Senor Eduardo M. Acevedo, of Habana. He reports that the samples run

about 70 per cent metallic iron, with a little manganese. It is understood that the Cuban Mining and Development Company (Limited) of England, which has been opening up copper properties at Bahia Honda, is also interested in various denouncements of iron in this Province.

MANGANESE.

The production of manganese ore in Cuba during the year 1901 amounted to 24,104 long tons, valued at \$96,791. With the exception of a few hundred tons, this output was all produced by the Ponupo Mining and Transportation Company, of Santiago de Cuba. The mines of this company are near La Maya, about 16 miles northeast of El Cristo. From La Maya a branch connects with the Sabanilla y Moroto Railroad, thus enabling the ore to be transported into the city of Santiago de Cuba. The Ponupo group includes the Vencedora, the Sultana, the Balkanes, the Inca, the Generala, the Serrallo, and the Mascota mines, but the Vencedora is the only one of the group that has been worked. This company made its first shipment of ore in 1895. Operations were discontinued for a while during the last war, but were resumed in 1898 and have been steadily carried on ever since.

The occurrence of manganese in the Vencedora mine is in pockets associated with jasper. Some of the larger and better pockets are nearly exhausted, but some prospecting has been done on other properties, with the result that ore has been found in the numerous pits sunk there, and work will begin on these properties as soon as it is necessary in order to keep up the output. The Ponupo ore averages about 47 per cent metallic manganese. The product is subjected to a process of washing before being shipped. For this purpose concentrators of the jig type, known as the Lehigh washers, are used, being similar to those employed in the United States to wash brown hematite ores.

About 3 miles southeast of the town of El Cristo are the Boston mines, formerly known as the Avispero group. This property is at present operated by the Standard Manganese Company, of New York City. The first shipment, consisting of 2,500 tons of ore, was made about the middle of June, 1902. The main features of the concentration plant are 10 Hartz jigs. A large Corliss engine furnishes the necessary power. A combination of improved "log washers" is installed, including a picking table. Water for the work is supplied through the agency of six hydraulic engines of 6-inch delivery each, assisted during dry weather by a steam pump. These combine to raise the water 150 feet from the Guaninicum River to the mill. The work at the mine consists of an open cut across the crest of a hill through sandstone, mixed sandstone, and manganese. The ore occurs in pockets, the bulk of it being in wash dirt. By picking, some very good manganese is obtained which does not require washing. The

mineral, which consists of the different oxides of manganese in conjunction with quartz, is found with quantities of large and fine crystals of pyrolusite. When ready for shipment the ore is reported to run 50 per cent metallic manganese and upward, with 1 to 3 per cent iron and an extremely small amount of sulphur and phosphorus.

Besides the San Luis district, which includes the properties mentioned near La Maya and El Cristo, numerous other districts in the Province of Oriente boast deposits of manganese sufficiently large to be considered commercially attractive. These include the Majaba Hill district, about 21 miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba; Los Negros district, about 75 miles west-northwest of Santiago; the Bueycito district, about 42 miles east of Manzanillo; the Portillo district, near Portillo, on the south coast; and the Macio district, between Guama and Santiago de Cuba.

The manganese found in these Cuban deposits usually occurs in limestone and sandstone associated with a secondary silica called jasper. The ore is not in large bodies, but in small pockets, irregularly scattered, deposits varying in size from a pebble to masses that would weigh several hundred tons. Manganese is also found in the form of wash dirt, which is the result of decomposition of the original ore-bearing rocks. Most of the Cuban ore is in this form.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of February 14, 1903, in making a report on manganese mining in Cuba, states that the Ponupo mine is the most important in Cuba, and it is likely to maintain that position. The output for last year was 33,000 tons, averaging 49 per cent manganese. This property is more extensively developed than any other manganese property in Cuba, and has several reserve deposits as yet only exploited enough to demonstrate the presence of manganese in quantity. One of these is now about to be developed.

The Ponupo mine proper is a dome-shaped hill about 80 acres in extent, situated about 650 feet above sea level and 125 feet above a small stream to the north and east. On the south a branch railroad extends into the surface workings. The ore is found well distributed over the entire hill. It is mingled, more or less, with byates, which are mixtures of jasper and manganese oxide. In some places the byate exists in immense masses weighing several hundred tons. The manganese oxide may be either massive or penetrate into the byate. Beds, blankets, or pockets of manganese oxide occur, for the most part parallel to the surface of the hill; more than one layer may occur and the overburden varies from practically nothing to 10 or 15 feet.

The ore varies from nearly pure manganese oxide to mixtures of rock and dirt. At this time it is deemed advisable to work only such material as can be separated by a log washer, of which there are three at this time. The tailings carry from 15 to 30 per cent manganese, and are impounded, as the laws do not permit of their being turned into the stream.

Constant prospecting for new ore is going on, and upon the 700 acres owned by the company several new deposits have been discovered. The number of men employed varies from 150 to 225; wages are 85 cents per day. The usual output of these mines is 2,000 tons of ore per month. The prospective yield for next year is the same as for 1902.

These mines are situated 22 miles from Santiago. The freight rate is \$39 per car of 30 tons; the royalty, 7 per cent. Transport to New York is \$1.80 to \$2 per ton; cost of mining, \$2.25. A cargo of from 2,000 to 4,000 tons is kept on hand at the mine. Upon arrival of a vessel it is delivered to the ship at the rate of 400 tons per day.

The Boston and Ysabelita mines are now being worked. The former has on hand about 2,000 tons of ore, which has been separated by a double-process log washer in combination with compound jigs. This mine has its own railroad from the main line at Cristo, about 3 miles distant.

This company also has an aerial tram from the mine to the mill, a distance of 3,000 feet. Operations have begun, and it remains to be seen if the jig process in the mill is to be a success.

COPPER.

The first mines worked in the island were the copper mines at a place appropriately called El Cobre, about 12 miles west of the city of Santiago de Cuba. They were opened up about 1530 and worked by the Spanish Government as Crown possessions for some two hundred years, and then abandoned. They had been idle for more than a century when an English company, usually denominated The Consolidated, was organized with a capital of \$2,400,000 and 12,000 shares, and reopened these mines in 1830, employing about 2,000 men in their development. A few years later a new company, called the San José Company (Empresa de San José), was organized; other companies of minor importance were organized about this same time, and some of them carried on operations. The records of Santiago de Cuba show that between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 worth of ore was taken from El Cobre between the years 1830 and 1868. It is said that between 1851 and 1862 The Consolidated and the San Jose exported 178,595 tons of ore, valued at \$16,628,168. A railroad to convey the ore was built in 1843 from El Cobre to Santiago Bay, and, apparently, prosperity was in the air.

About that time trouble began. The railroad was owned by a Spanish corporation organized in Habana, with which the mine owners became involved in litigation on the subject of rates. The railroad won the lawsuit, but got little satisfaction out of its triumph, for, owing to the exorbitant freight charges, the reduced price of copper, and the unsettled political condition of the country, the mines were

soon obliged to shut down. The buildings and machinery of El Cobre, which included an enormous Cornish pump and a concentration plant, were entirely destroyed during the wars, the railroad was virtually wrecked, and the mines became so flooded that it was not even possible to inspect them.

About two years ago an American company, which had acquired the titles of the old companies, took hold of the mines and began to unwater them. They took for a name a modification of one long since familiar, The San José Copper Mining Company. In the meantime the Empresa del Ferrocarril y Minas del Cobre, which took its name from the old railroad, showed signs of reviving activity under the leadership of its president, Senor González Mendoza, of Habana. These interests were combined about February 1, 1902, in a new company incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with the name of El Cobre Mines. Practically all the copper mines of this district that have ever reached any degree of development are now under the control of this one company.

The greater part of the copper produced in Cuba during 1901 was extracted from the upper workings of mines owned by the Empresa del Ferrocarril y Minas del Cobre. It amounted to 510 tons of chalcopyrite, all of which was shipped to New York, and to Swansea, England. The 260 tons shipped to New York sold for about \$66 a ton, the assays showing 23 per cent of metal. In addition to the chalcopyrite, about 30 tons of cement copper (cobre cementado) were also produced, as noted above. This cement copper was made by precipitating in tanks, through the agency of scrap iron, the copper being held in solution in the water that had drained old waste dumps.

Numerous indications of copper have been found in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, but no considerable deposits other than those at El Cobre have been located. Copper stains are seen at various points on the first 20 miles of railway out of San Luis. Near the town of Dos Palmas, about 12 miles northwest of El Cobre, is a mine known as the "Imprevista," on the plantation of La Union. Here is a showing of native copper in masses and amygdules scattered through conglomerate. No systematic exploitation of the deposits has been undertaken, but a number of shafts have been sunk. There has been no production of ore, the nature of the work being purely that of prospecting. It is said that there are promising copper prospects southeast of Manzanillo, and indications of copper ore have been found in the vicinity of El Caney. In the early part of the last century copper mines were actively worked in the neighborhood of Gibara.

Up to the year 1830 the only copper properties in Cuba that were developed were in the province of Oriente, but about that time numerous prospects were discovered in the Provinces of Camagüey, Santa Clara, and Matanzas. The most notable deposits in the Province of

Camagüey that were worked in past days were those near the town of Las Minas, which is about 27 miles east of the city of Camagüey, on the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railway. Here are many old shafts, some of which show evidences of having been decidedly productive in past years. These have recently been somewhat developed by the Cuban Mining Company. This company possesses twelve copper properties, which are as follows:

| Name of mine. | Acres. | Remarks. | Analysis. |
|--------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| Copper Prince No. 1..... | 61 | ..... | 5.50 |
| Copper Prince No. 2..... | 133 | ..... | 4.51 to 37.00 |
| El Cobre..... | 49 | ..... | 8.02 |
| Columbia..... | 148 | ..... | 17.17 |
| La Cubana..... | 46 | ..... | 12.51 to 18.95 |
| Bayataba..... | 133 | ..... | 8.04 |
| Cuba Libre..... | 197 | ..... | 16.93 to 21.95 |
| Bethlehem..... | 61 | ..... | 13.66 |
| Allentown..... | 157 | Not prospected..... | ..... |
| Copper Prince No. 3..... | 69 | ..... | 12.42 |
| Nuevitas..... | 158 | Not prospected..... | ..... |
| La Prueba..... | 39 | do..... | ..... |

There are numerous copper prospects in the Province of Santa Clara. The country around Trinidad is considered promising ground for the prospector. Surface indications of copper and iron are very frequent, especially in the range of mountains lying between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus, and many of these occurrences have been denounced. The Manicaragua district has long been considered especially rich in mineral resources. The principal interesting prospects of this locality were visited by the geological reconnaissance party of 1900. These included four copper mines on the Finca San Joaquin, about 12 miles west of Manicaragua, the north side of the River Arimao.

The only copper prospect in Matanzas Province which has been at all developed is El Recreo, a property about 7 miles from the city of Matanzas and 5 miles from the north coast, counting the port of Escondido as the nearest seaport. The Matanzas and Canasi macadamized road runs one-half mile south of the mine, and the Matanzas and Escondido road passes through the property.

ASPHALT.

Bituminous deposits, including everything from a clear translucent oil resembling petroleum, through maltha, chapapôte, or mineral tar, and asphalt to hard grahamite, glance pitch, and substances that so nearly resemble bituminous and lignite coal as to be denominated by the natives of the island "carbon de piedra," are found in every Province of Cuba. The best advertised of these various bitumens is the asphalt (asfalto), a word locally applied to a wide variety of forms, the only modifying term usually thought necessary being "solido," or "liquido," so that a bituminous deposit of any kind in Cuba is usually

described by its owner as a mine of hard or soft asphalt, as the case may be. Many of these deposits have been worked more or less extensively in past years. Oil has been found in Cuba which has been successfully refined on the island and used as an illuminant, also as a fuel; asphalt is mined there, which is being employed as an enricher in the manufacture of gas, and is also doing duty as material for roofing and for street pavements; grahamite and glance pitch are found there, which sell in this country and abroad to manufacturers of varnishes and paints; and on at least one plantation a substance is being mined which performs the functions of coal in the kitchen. Whatever the exact and proper titles for these various forms of bitumen, their uses would seem to be sufficiently varied and the deposits extensive enough to be of some commercial interest.

It is sometimes stated that Cuban asphalt tried on the streets of Washington has been a failure. This statement is disputed by Mr. A. L. Dow, the District chemist. It is true that some Cardenas asphalt laid on Fourteenth street has not been considered a success, but it is acknowledged to have been badly put down. On the other hand, about 4,000 square yards of asphalt furnished by the West Indies Company and put down on Connecticut avenue has proved eminently satisfactory. Mr. Dow also states that the Hamel-Reynaldos asphalt used on F street northeast has worn well.

These bituminous deposits are chiefly found along the north shore of the island, extending in a broken semicircle from Bahia Honda, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, to Puerto Padre, in the Province of Oriente.

Analysis of asphalt from Pinar del Rio.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| | Per cent. |
| Matter soluble in chloroform..... | 71.08 |
| Other organic matter and matter volatile on ignition..... | 2.80 |
| Mineral matter..... | 26.12 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Comparison of La Union (Cuba) asphalt with Trinidad asphalt.

| Constituents. | La Union. | Trinidad. |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| Total bitumen..... | 53.90 | 54.50 |
| Insoluble material..... | 3.29 | 9.44 |
| Volatile oils (approximately)..... | .77 | ..... |
| Moisture..... | 2.83 | ..... |
| Mineral (principally carbonate of lime)..... | 39.21 | 36.00 |
| Total | 100.00 | 99.94 |

Cardenas (Province of Matanzas) was once known as the center of the asphalt industry of Cuba. Its deposits of asphalt in the bed of the bay have had widespread fame, and some of them have been worked quite extensively during the last twenty-five years. Mr. J. L. Hance

C.
L.
L.
L.
S.
S.
C.
C.

in an vessel, and
more than 800 tons

| <i>Matanzas</i> | Per cent. |
|-----------------|-----------|
| ..... | 21.7 |
| ..... | 52. |
| ..... | 45.7 |
| ..... | 100.00 |

90° C.

mina, and sulphur in smal.

| <i>Matanzas</i> | Per cent. |
|-----------------|-----------|
| ..... | 0.38 |
| ..... | 12.00 |
| ..... | 26.12 |
| ..... | 61.50 |
| ..... | 100.00 |

of the world other than West
although bitumens which are
described from two localities in the
Cuba is remarkable for the fact
bitumens filled with bitumen in the
together elsewhere. Grahamites
bitumens and mixed with fragments
which they occur, the pure bitu-
Honda, at Guanabacoa, and at
ever, at the Magdalena and Mer-
line near Santa Clara City. The
prospects are in many instances
Provinces of Habana and Pinar

SAND LIME.

land of Cuba reported for the year
ers, valued at 8817,781. Most of
ve beds of soft white, yellow, and
Province.

Sand is in many places almost pure
affords excellent material for the
is used in Cuba for all the ordinary
infection, but besides that it is in
sands, where it is employed to bleach the
used to a much greater extent than



on others, but an approximate estimate would be about 120 tons of sugar per hogshhead of 1,500 pounds. As the exact number of tons of sugar produced in Cuba in 1901 amounted to 621,589 English tons, it follows that over 3,468 tons of lime were consumed on the sugar estates of the island. Most of the sugar planters have limestone deposits on their plantations and burn the lime as it is required.

MARBLE.

The only marble of importance is that which is found in the two mountains east and west of Nueva Gerona, on the north coast of the Isle of Pines. The marble is of good quality, ranging from a good white statuary stone through various shades of blue-veined to dark gray. Specimens with pinkish tints are also found. Some of the marble is reported by experts to be suitable for the finest statuary, the color being the purest white. Other varieties of different hues are suitable for ornamentation and art, as they take on a good polish. The stone is free from cracks, and will furnish slabs of any size, the deposits varying from 5 to 25 feet in thickness, and being so situated as to meet all requirements of convenient and economical transportation to points of shipment on the coast.

SALT DEPOSITS.

There are important deposits in Varadero, Cardenas, and Cayo Romano.

A salt deposit exists near Salinas Point, Isle of Pines. From this point to the third Salinas Point there are large clear salt pits, without trees, easy to work, which increase in width for some distance.

OUTPUT OF CUBAN MINES.

The annual production of the number of mines actually operated, namely, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 12 iron, 3 manganese, and 1 naphtha, give a total output valued at \$1,446,000, as follows: Asphalt, \$122,900; copper, approximately, \$13,068; iron, \$1,146,892; manganese, \$163,140.

NAMES OF MINES AND THEIR LOCATION.

The names of mines, the owners, location, and annual output in 1904 in tons are as follows:

Asphalt.—Union mine, located at Guanajay, Pinar del Rio Province; 10,000 tons annual product; owners, Zardain & Aspuru. The Angela Elmira mine, located at Bejucal, Habana Province; annual output, 3,000 tons; owners, West Indies Company. The Maria Rayon mine, at Moron, Camaguey; output, 180 tons; owner, M. A. Glynn. The Amparo mine, owner, Francisco Moreno, and the Desengaño, owner, Gerardo Abiegn, both located at Sancti Spiritus, Santa Clara Province, have an annual output of about 125 tons each.

Copper.—The copper mines in operation are located at Cobre, Oriente. The Caridad and Concepcion are owned by Maximaliano Salcedo; the Mina Grande is owned by the Cobre Mine Company.

Iron.—The iron mines in operation are owned by two companies, namely, the Spanish-American Iron Company and the Juragua Iron Company, all located at Caney, Oriente Province. The Spanish-American Iron Company's mines, Lola, Lola 2d, San Antonio, and San Rafael, gave an output last year of 493,860 tons, while the Juragua Iron Company's mines, Abundancia, Firmena, Resolucion, Fomento, Jupiter, Union, Constancia, and Columbia, gave an output of 235,476 tons; the total output of iron being 729,336 tons.

Manganese.—The Vencedores and the Serrallo mines, owned by the Ponupo Mining Company at Alto Songo, Oriente Province, produced last year 26,352 tons. The Boston mine, at Caney, Oriente Province, owned by the Standard Manganese Company, produced 6,267 tons. Total manganese produced during the year 32,628 tons.

Naphtha.—At Rancho Veloz, in the Province of Santa Clara, a mine known as San Juan de Motembo produced 60 tons of naphtha.

MINING LAWS.

In a pamphlet published by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the United States War Department, entitled "The Mining Law," is quoted the law in force, which is that of July 6, 1859, with the modifications introduced March 4, 1868. This is the law in force in Spain and was declared in force in this island by royal decree issued October 10, 1883. The rules and instructions of July 24, 1868, and the law containing the new basis on which all legislation on mines was to rest in the future, is also contained in the pamphlet referred to. The number of mines declared in Cuba exceeds 700, and the area covered is 70,000 acres.

CHAPTER VIII.

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, LAWS GOVERNING TAXES, ETC.

Cuba being a thinly populated country its agricultural industries are the most important. Among the latter the production of sugar and preparation of tobacco for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes occupy the first place.

NUMBER OF SUGAR ESTATES.

The number of sugar plantations or mills in the island of Cuba is very small as compared with the number existing in the year 1877, for out of 473 plantations manufacturing sugar at that time only 169 did so in the crop of 1902-1903. This fact, however, has not diminished the amount, inasmuch as the necessity of reducing the cost of production has brought with it an increase in the output of the mills, and the disappearance of those plantations that were not able to adapt themselves to present conditions. The plantations proper were substituted by the "centrales." The latter grind not only the cane grown on their own fields but also all the cane that can be obtained from the surrounding country; and in many cases the raw material comes from great distances and is hauled to the mill by public railroads or lines owned by the estate. It can, therefore, be safely asserted that the crops, instead of being reduced, have increased from 460,810 tons, which was the output of the crop of 1877, to 1,000,000 tons produced by a much smaller number of plantations, or say less than one-half the number existing in 1877.

From data obtained in the department of agriculture it is found that during the fiscal year 1899-1900 there were 574 plantations on the island, of which 483 had been to a greater or less extent destroyed, leaving 91 in good condition. Of the number first mentioned 97 are being reconstructed. In the crop of 1900-1901 (the first after peace was established) 157 plantations manufactured sugar, with an output of 621,589 tons; in 1901-2, 168 plantations manufactured sugar with an output of 871,913 tons, and lastly, during the year 1902-3, the same number, 168, gave an output of 1,028,379 tons.

The yield per cent of sugar from cane ground, which was 8.9 from first boilings and 0.08 from the second in 1900-1901, rose to 9.083 and 1.859, respectively, in 1901-2, falling during the following crop, 1902-3, to 8.886 and 0.825, due to a less rich molasses from cane containing a smaller proportion of saccharine matter.

COST OF MANUFACTURING SUGAR.

As the factors contributing to fix the price of cane—the raw material of the sugar industry—vary, as well as those that influence the process of manufacturing, according to the economic conditions in which they are developed, resulting from the technical and practical knowledge of the planter, the cost of manufacturing sugar also varies considerably. Nevertheless, and with the object only of giving an approximate idea of the cost of production, the following calculation is made.

The price of 100 arrobas of cane placed at the mill is \$2.60; admitting that salaries, wages, and other general expenses for handling 100 arrobas are 80 cents to \$1.20, the latter depending upon the size of the plantation, its resources, location; or, say, on an average \$1.00, and that the yield of sugar is 10 per cent (the average obtained in the last two crops), the total cost of an arroba of sugar would be, including the value of the cane, $2.60 + 1.00 \div 10 = \$0.36$; and if we calculate the cost of transportation to the nearest shipping port, on an average 5 cents per arroba, the result would be that an arroba of sugar, delivered in the warehouses on the coast, will cost \$0.41, or at the rate of \$3.57 per hundred kilograms without including interest on the capital and accumulation of the same.

ALCOHOL.

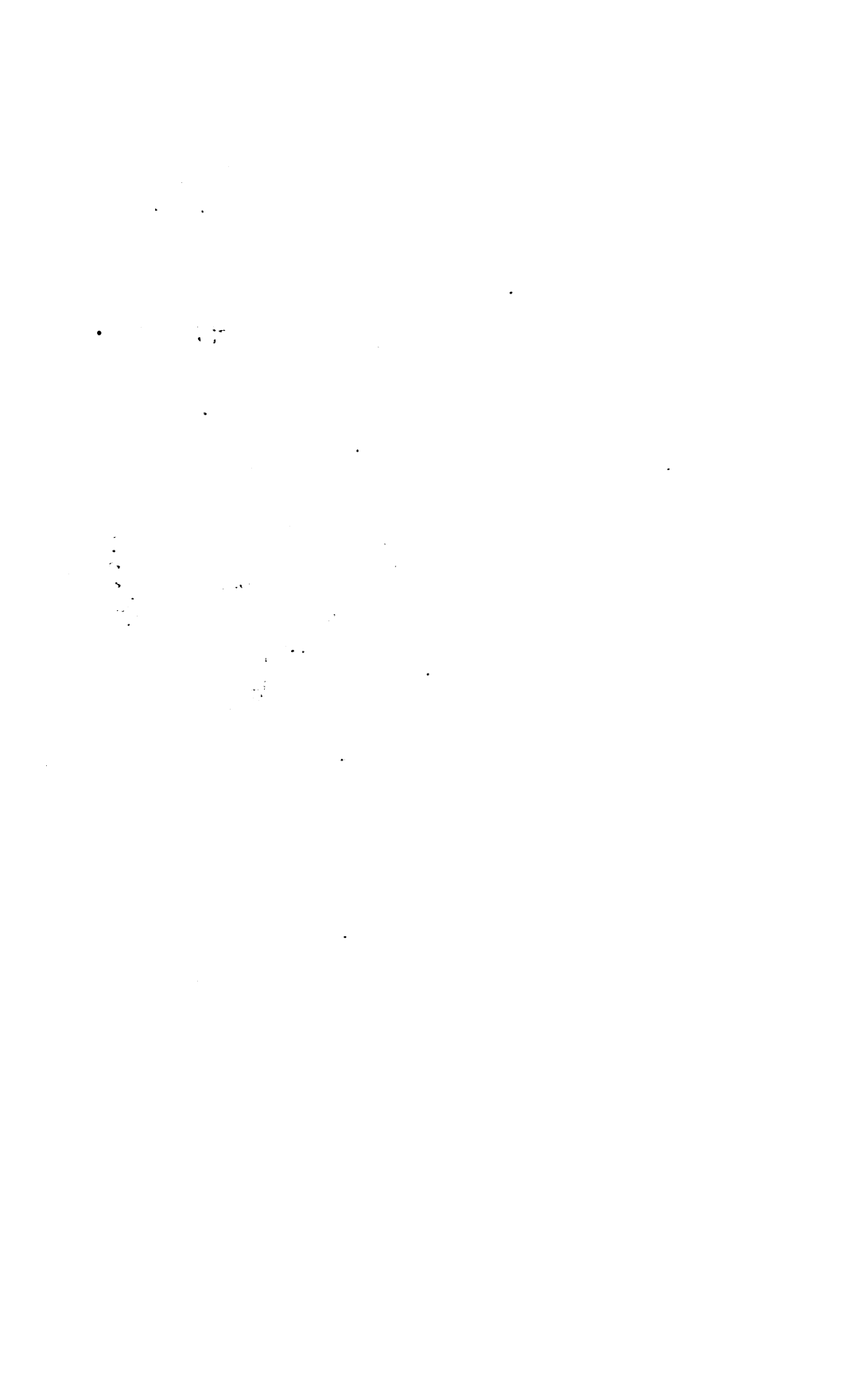
This industry, an offspring of the manufacture of sugar, and which permits molasses—a residue of said article—to be utilized, attained at one time an important place in the industries of the island, during which period alcohol for export to South American countries was produced in large quantities. Subsequently, the import duties placed upon the article by Argentina and Uruguay, the principal consumers of Cuban alcohol, were greatly increased with the object of protecting their own product, since which time the production has been reduced to the amount necessary for home consumption only.

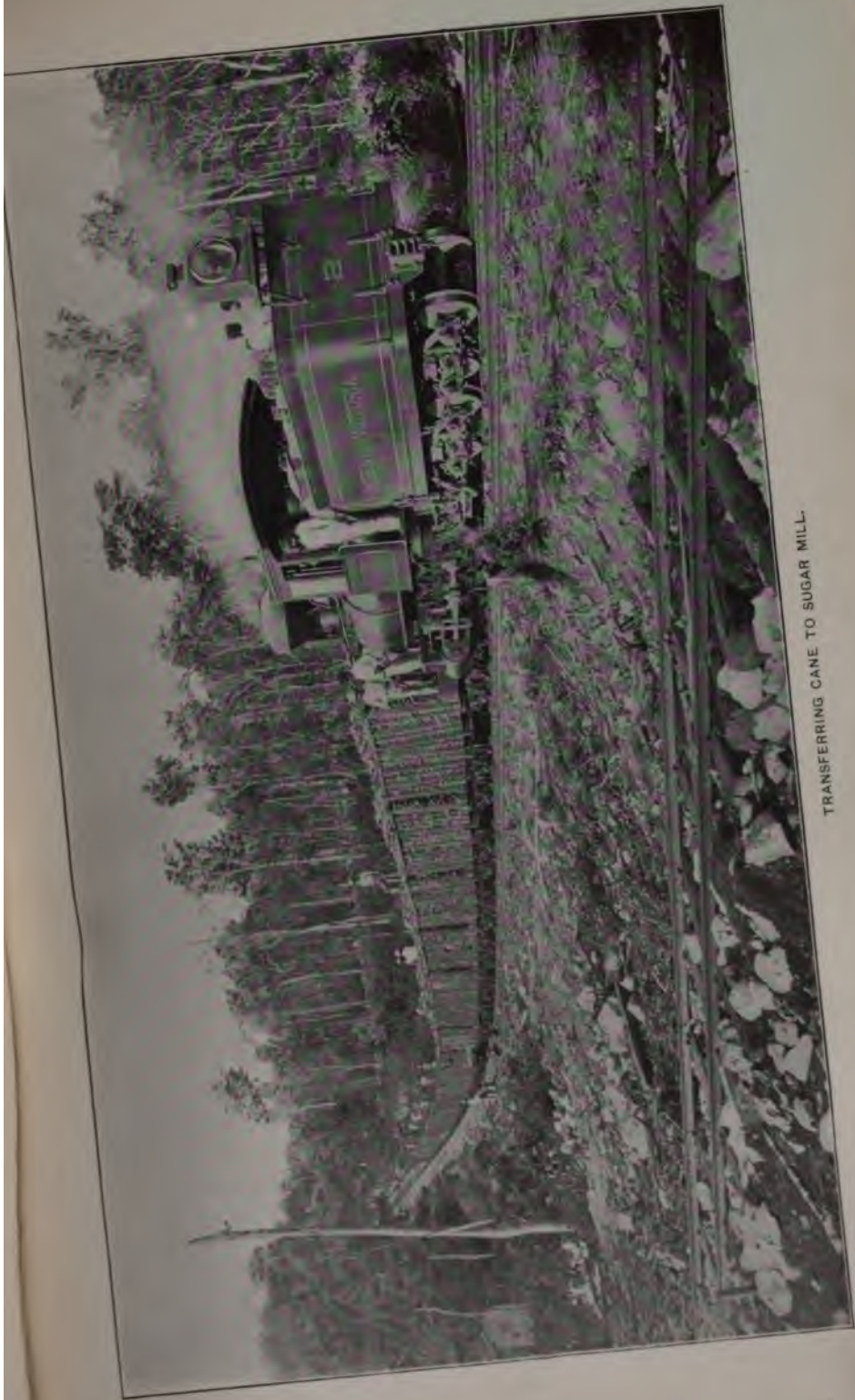
In the Province of Oriente there are a number of distilleries where rum of excellent quality is made, especially the famous Ron Bacardi.

Although it is difficult to furnish accurate information relative to the cost of producing alcohol in Cuba, it can be stated that 100 kilograms of molasses testing 50° yield 33 liters of alcohol of 42° Cartier, and if alcohol is made directly from cane juice it will require to obtain 25 pipotes (173 American gallons) of 40° Cartier, 17,000 arrobas of cane, which, at the price of \$2.60 per hundred, will cost \$442, and calculating salaries, wages, price of packing cases and hauling to



SUGAR MACHINERY, CENTRAL CARACAS, SANTA CLARA.





TRANSFERRING CANE TO SUGAR MILL.



nearest port, and the interest and return of the capital, taxes, etc., at \$367, the total cost of 25 pipotes will be \$809, or \$32.36 each, or 19 cents per gallon.

The market price of a pipe of 40° alcohol fluctuates between \$42 and \$48, according to the quality.

TOBACCO.

The manipulation of the tobacco leaf after it has been harvested, with the object of preparing it for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, constitutes the agricultural industry of tobacco.

This operation is reduced to drying, piling, sorting, and baling the leaf and costs about \$1,729, which, added to the \$7,940 as the cost of cultivation, makes a total of \$9,669.

The cost of production is about the same all over the island, but naturally this is subject to variation, according to the locality, quality of the land, methods of cultivation, price of labor, and other factors that have an influence on production in general.

According to the agricultural expert, Mr. J. B. Jimenez, in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, tobacco in bulk can not be obtained for less than from 15 to 20 cents and from 8 to 10 cents per pound, Spanish gold, and allow any margin of profit to the buyer.

TOBACCO TRADE.

The tobacco factories established in the principal cities and towns of the island employ a considerable number of men and women, and the importance of their production is evidenced by the fact that during the last fiscal year, 1902-3, 204,848,643 cigars, valued at \$12,395,530, were exported; 13,197,210 packages of cigarettes, valued at \$364,660, and 161,051 pounds of cut tobacco, worth \$60,445.

The importance of this industry is also shown by the magnificent buildings in which the tobacco factories of the city of Habana are established, where employment is given to thousands of workmen, many of whom, the selectors for example, make from \$5 to \$6 per day.

The number of cigars made for export from Cuba in 1902 is represented by the figure, 208,041,295; and during that same period there were exported more than 90,000,000 cigarettes. In 1859, Cuba exported 250,000,000 cigars, of which quantity the United States imported 102,000,000, and thirty years afterwards the importations of the United States were one-third of that number.

From January 1 to December 15, of 1902 there were exported through the port of Habana 244,694 tierces, 199,130,826 tobacco twists, 11,279,307 small boxes of cigars, and 62,107 kilograms of cut tobacco. From January 1 to December 15, of 1903, there were

exported through our port 270,191 tierces, 200,183,396 tobacco twists, 14,026,784 small boxes of cigars, and 106,627 kilograms of cut tobacco. That is to say, that there has been an increase in favor of the current year of 1903 of 25,497 tierces, 1,052,570 tobacco twists, 2,747,477 small boxes of cigars, and 44,520 kilograms of cut tobacco.

About 19,000 persons are employed in the tobacco industry in Habana, and in May, 1901, there were in this city 116 tobacco factories, besides 51 manufacturers on a small scale, which, according to law, can not employ more than 7 tobacco workers each, and whose manufacture is for domestic sale.

Importation of Cuban cigars by the United States.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| 1889 | 101, 698, 560 | 1895 | 39, 579, 400 |
| 1890 | 95, 105, 760 | 1896 | 40, 601, 750 |
| 1891 | 52, 015, 600 | 1897 | 34, 017, 583 |
| 1892 | 54, 472, 250 | 1898 | 27, 641, 833 |
| 1893 | 46, 033, 660 | 1899 | 34, 886, 166 |
| 1894 | 40, 048, 330 | 1900 | 38, 379, 916 |

Comparison of exports in 1902 and 1903.

| | Cigars. | Cigarettes. | Cut tobacco. |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Jan. 1 to Dec. 31— | | | |
| 1903 | <i>Number.</i> 205, 607, 450 | <i>Packages.</i> 14, 341, 445 | <i>Kilograms.</i> 106, 874 |
| 1902 | 208, 508, 550 | 11, 670, 155 | 65, 359 |
| Excess in 1903 | 98, 900 | 2, 671, 290 | 41, 515 |

In 1904 the cigars exported numbered 205,244,298, valued at \$12,302,969, of which 45,769,422, valued at \$2,888,111, went to the United States; 28,388,074, valued at \$1,968,395, to Germany, and 92,559,817, valued at \$5,197,785, to England. Of cigarettes, 14,662,209 packages (each package containing about 14), valued at \$404,173, were exported during the year. Of these, 287,767 packages, valued at \$7,055, went to the United States; 16,693,372 packages, valued at \$49,070, to Dutch possessions; 1,323,127 packages, valued at \$40,926, to British islands; 7,259,354 packages, valued at \$191,854, to Colombia, and 586,002 packages, valued \$17,632, to Germany. Much of the remainder went to the Canary Islands. The export of cut tobacco amounted to 226,648 pounds, valued at \$81,031, of which the United States received 75,205 pounds, valued at \$23,583, and Colombia 57,283 pounds, valued at \$21,201.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Although there are in the island of Cuba about 70 caballerias of land planted in henequen (hemp) and three or four industrial plants with the necessary machinery to prepare the fiber for market, the output is yet limited and insufficient to furnish the quantity of raw



TOBACCO PACK TRAIN.



BALING TOBACCO.

material required to supply existing manufactories; these being compelled to use imported fiber, the latter coming principally from Yucatan. During the fiscal year 1902-3, 1,649 tons, valued at \$245,872, were imported from the latter country, as against 6,830 tons in 1899-1900. This was due no doubt to the high prices obtained for henequen, which resulted in an increased number of plantations being established in Cuba, and there is little doubt that in the near future she will be able to produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds, which is the amount necessary to supply the home market.

In the north coast of the island there are large tracts of high land of rocky formation, specially used for the cultivation of hemp, and the persons who have studied the matter affirm that this industry would be very profitable if properly attended to. The leaf is said to contain 10 per cent more fiber than the plant that has been such a source of wealth to the Yucatan Peninsula, and the quality of this fiber is about the same in Cuba. The production is on the average 68 pounds of fiber to every thousand leaves.

Messrs. Heydrich, Raffloer & Co. established in 1890 a large factory in Habana, and in 1900 they purchased a small factory that had been working for the last twenty years in Regla, and since then their successors, Raffloer, Erbsloeh & Co., have been doing business on a large scale. Last year they imported 3,500,000 pounds of Yucatán hemp and 2,000,000 pounds from Manila. At present they are cultivating hemp in two Provinces of the island, and they expect that within two years the Cuban production will reach 2,000,000 pounds and that at no distant date it will be sufficient for the consumption of the factory. Working night and day the factory makes 35,000 pounds of rope and bagging per diem, and, with the exception of the tarred rope imported from Spain and Italy, the factories at Regla and Habana are furnishing 95 per cent of the rope consumed in Cuba, and they use all the fiber cultivated in the island, which in 1904 amounted to 550,000 pounds.

This factory is situated fronting the sea, thus facilitating the unloading on the wharf of the raw material and its transportation by means of a railway to the warehouses.

The establishment contains all kinds of machinery, with which is manufactured from the finest thread to the heaviest and strongest cables for ships and other purposes.

It is provided with two steam engines and two dynamos, has a repair shop, boiler rooms, and warehouses, with sufficient capacity for 5,000 bales of henequen.

It is generally believed that in five or six years the production of fiber will be more than sufficient for the national consumption and that a large amount will be exported.

OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

There are, besides, in the Republic other industries which do not lack importance. Some of these, for instance, are the manufacture of liquors, preserves and sweets, and others dependent upon sugar; some again, such as cooperage and box making, are subordinate to the tobacco industry; and there are yet others, as for instance the manufacture of cement, beer, shoes, iron, paper, soap, etc., that are susceptible of great development, which they will surely acquire in the same manner that new industries will be established in proportion as the country becomes more thickly populated, and the present prosperous condition brought about by the new state of affairs continues.

The breweries of the Republic pay at the present time 40,000 pesos monthly in wages. The consumption of beer in the island is 70,000 kegs, of which quantity the Cuban factories produce 40,000 kegs per annum.

There is but one paper factory in Cuba. It is situated in the suburbs of Habana, and manufactures letter and writing paper, as well as roll paper for newspaper work, and wrapping paper. This factory employs 200 persons, pays monthly in wages 10,000 pesos, and produces 8 or 9 tons of paper daily.

The soap manufactured in Cuba amounts to about 150,000 boxes annually. The consumption of soap in the Republic is approximately 200,000 boxes, 50,000 of which are imported. The soap factory at Habana pays monthly in wages 15,000 pesos.

The monthly production of the chocolate factories is about 200,000 pounds. Messrs. Vilaplara Guerrero & Company's factory produces 50,000 pounds monthly and uses domestic refined sugar. This factory uses 500 to 600 bags of American flour every month in the manufacture of crackers.

There are eight lithographic establishments in Habana. These give employment to 400 workmen and disburse in wages 10,000 pesos a month.

The principal petroleum refinery in the Republic is that operated by the West India Refining Company. This company employs 150 workmen, and disburses in wages about 1,300 pesos per month. The annual duties paid on crude petroleum by this company amounts to \$160,000.

Among others not mentioned before, there are in Cuba about 15 sawmills, about 60 tanneries and hide-curing establishments, several match factories, about 100 distilleries, about 40 factories of cigar boxes and other boxes, 40 factories of artificial waters, a dozen foundries, trunk factories, gas works and electric light works in many cities and towns of secondary importance, canneries, ice factories, vermicelli factories, perfumery factories, factories of musical instruments, cabi-

network, shirt factories, and a number of small establishments not using power machinery.

FISHERIES.

The fishing industry in Cuba is quite important as well as profitable. This is shown by the fact that in the port of Batabano alone, during the years 1900-1901, 3,434,928 pounds of fish were caught, valued at \$173,010.73.

The food fisheries, both coast and deep-sea, produce enough fresh fish to supply the domestic market, but nothing for export. The Cuban fishermen have their own vessels, but the Cuban merchant marine is very small in its entirety, including only about 35 or 40 steamers and a few schooners, aside from the fishing boats.

The value of shells, tortoise and other, gathered during the year 1904, amounted to about \$75,000.

Sponge fishing is effected principally in the ports of Batabano, Cardenas, Caibarien, Isabela de Sagua, and Nuevitas. Sponges are classified for legal and commercial purposes in three groups, as follows: First, the common grade, consisting of those vulgarly known as *aforadas de ojo* (called female and cave males); second, the hairy male and the silky sponge; and third, fine males.

The minimum size of sponge allowed by law to be caught for commercial purposes (except specimens intended for scientific studies) is 46 centimeters in circumference for the common sponge, and 30 centimeters for the fine male grade; the above dimensions understood to be in the smallest diameter.

The total production during the year 1903 was 960,115 dozen sponges, including all grades, valued at \$501,575.42. The total yield was divided between 695,384 males and 264,731 females, and as compared with that of 1901, which was 680,422 dozen, shows an increase of 72 per cent.

Of the latter the United States received about 35 per cent and Europe the remainder, France being the principal buyer. The exports of sponges and shells in 1904 amounted to \$145,000 more than in 1899.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Skins, horns, and hoofs of animals are almost entirely shipped to the United States.

BEE CULTURE.

The culture of bees assumes each day greater proportions in the island of Cuba. The fields covered with many and variegated flowers furnish the busy insect the nectar it requires, to be converted later into aromatic honey, without having to struggle against the rigors of winter, as is the case in other countries, as the flowers most

adequate for the purpose bloom precisely during the months of December and January.

There are three varieties of bees in Cuba, the native, the German, which was introduced from Florida in 1764, and the Italian, characterized by the yellow stripes covering its body, the latter being considered the most productive.

As bee culture requires but little care, it can contribute to a great extent to the income of the farmer, if properly attended to.

HONEY AND WAX.

In 1902 there existed in the island about 3,712 hives (3,412 of native and 299 of American bees) with 82,123 boxes (68,298 of the former and 13,825 of the latter), which yielded 262,656 gallons of honey and 102,857 arrobas of wax, the average price per gallon of the former being 25 to 33 cents, and of the latter from \$5.65 to \$6.64 per arroba. During the fiscal year 1902-3, 10,097,925 pounds of honey, valued at \$379,998.60, were exported, and 1,599,743 pounds of wax, valued at \$444,448.

Honey is shipped to Germany, the United States, France, and other countries. The amount gathered this year exceeds \$600,000 in value. About 80 per cent of the wax exported is shipped to Germany, the rest to the United States, France, and other countries; the total annual value is about \$500,000.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—TARIFF AND CUSTOMS LAWS.

The external commerce of Cuba was for nearly three centuries confined to the mother country, Spain, and trade with other European countries was permitted only in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Preferential duties were established so strongly in favor of Spain that she continued to furnish most of the imports up to the time of Cuban independence, while for many years past the United States took most of Cuba's exports, the trade balance against the great Republic in its relations with Cuba for the past fifty years being about \$1,500,000,000. During the years 1892-1894, when reciprocal trade relations existed between Cuba and the United States, the latter country furnished about the same percentage of imports as Spain. The imports and exports of Cuba in 1894, the last year of reciprocal trade relations with the United States, were as follows:

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Spain and possessions..... | \$32,780,000 | \$8,854,000 |
| United States..... | 32,548,000 | 93,410,000 |
| British Empire..... | 10,842,000 | 4,501,000 |
| France..... | 1,570,000 | 1,001,000 |
| Germany..... | 1,500,000 | 638,000 |
| Other countries..... | 4,989,000 | 788,000 |
| Total..... | 84,229,000 | 109,192,000 |

In 1895, the year following the abrogation of the treaty with the United States, that country took \$95,683,397 of the total of \$110,285,020 exported by Cuba, or about 87 per cent, being greater than during the preceding year, when reciprocal trade relations between the two countries were in force, but there was a very marked difference in imports as compared with the previous year, as shown by the following table of percentages:

| | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Spain..... | 50 | France..... | 1½ |
| United States..... | 25 | Germany..... | 1½ |
| British Empire..... | 14 | | |

**COMMERCE OF CUBA DURING THE ADMINISTRATION BY UNITED STATES
MILITARY GOVERNMENT, JANUARY 1, 1899, TO APRIL 30, 1902.**

The total value of merchandise, exclusive of gold and silver, imported into Cuba during American occupation, was \$225,437,135, of which 74 per cent was received at the port of Habana; Cienfuegos with 9 per cent, and Santiago with 8 per cent are respectively far in the lead of any of the remaining ports.

In shipment of exports Habana leads with 59 per cent of the total value; Cienfuegos, Cardenas, and Matanzas together having 25 per cent to their credit, while each of the remaining ports falls far short of either of the above named. The exports for this period, exclusive of gold and silver, amounted in the aggregate to \$180,609,067, being nearly \$45,000,000 less than the importation. Much of this difference is attributable to the destruction of property and damage to agricultural industries occasioned by war.

Of the imports the United States furnished 43 per cent, United Kingdom 15, Spain 15, France 4½, and Germany 4 per cent; the importations from all Europe were 41 per cent of the whole amount, nearly equaling the United States. In the matter of exports the comparative ratios are quite different, the United States taking 75 per cent, United Kingdom 9, Germany 7, France, 2½, Spain 2 per cent; all Europe receiving but 22 per cent, which consisted principally of tobacco and cigars, sponges, honey, hides, textile fibers, wax, and rum; practically all of the sugar exported went to the United States.

The balance of trade between Cuba and the United States during American occupation was decidedly in favor of the former, although not to so great an extent as in previous years. During this period Cuba, while importing from all countries \$45,000,000 worth more than she sold, yet exported more than \$37,000,000 worth to the United States in excess of her purchases from the latter. It is to be noted, however, that the ratio of imports from the United States is materially greater than it was during the Spanish régime.

More than 69 per cent of Cuban exports during American control consisted of agricultural products, and 47 per cent of imports consisted of food and animals. Breadstuffs and other provisions, horses and mules in large quantities were brought from the United States, while cattle were procured from Mexico, Central America, and South America. It is reasonable to suppose that there will be a gradual diminution of the importation of live stock.

During the time of American control on the island the year 1901 presents the fairest view of its commerce for any one year of said period, and in showing comparative data this year is in consequence frequently referred to.

The comparison of the volume of trade shows that the imports for

the calendar year 1901, which amounted to \$66,583,973, were \$75,000 less than for the preceding period, and \$200,000 less than for 1899, while the exports for 1901, amounting to \$63,278,380, exceeded those of 1900 by \$14,300,000, and of those of 1899 by \$18,200,000, the imports showing but little change, and the exports rapidly increasing. The decrease in imports affected chiefly the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Spain, Germany making gains. The importations from South America, consisting for the most part of food products and animals, were largely increased in 1901. The gain in exports to the United States in 1901 over 1900 was approximately \$15,000,000, from which it appears that there was a decrease of about \$500,000 in value of exports to other countries in 1901 as compared with 1900.

Receipts of corn from the United States are assuming considerable magnitude, the values for 1899, 1900, and 1901 being in round numbers \$560,000, \$607,000, and \$880,000, respectively. For each of these years more than \$2,000,000 worth of wheat flour was imported from the United States. The purchase of bituminous coal from the United States in 1901 amounted to \$1,124,532.

The trade in cotton goods with the United States is increasing but is yet comparatively very small, amounting to but 8 per cent of the total importations of these goods in 1901. The amount imported in this year exceeded six millions of dollars, of which the United Kingdom sent more than 53 per cent. The importations for 1899 and 1900 aggregated \$6,237,330 and \$6,116,068, respectively, the United States supplying 21 per cent in 1899 and 7 per cent in 1900, while the United Kingdom furnished 35 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively, for these years.

More than \$200,000 worth of cement was imported in 1901. During the occupation by the United States there was imported iron and steel and their finished forms, exclusive of agricultural implements, to the value of more than \$15,500,000, of which the United States supplied more than \$12,000,000, or 77 per cent of the whole.

The United States also furnished nearly three-fourths of all agricultural machinery, amounting to \$1,037,714, imported by Cuba during the same period.

Out of a total valuation of \$306,924 for clocks and watches, 31 per cent was imported from the United States.

Of copper and its finished forms the United States supplied 64 per cent.

The importations of starch have decreased from 6,408,819 pounds, valued at \$190,375, in 1899, to 4,292,282 pounds, valued at \$113,837, in 1900, and 704,614 pounds, valued at \$25,904, in 1901. In these years the United States exported 47, 24, and 16 per cent of the respective values; United Kingdom 21 per cent and 53 per cent for 1899 and 1900, respectively, with none whatever reported in 1901. The steady decrease is attributed to local manufactures.

The importations of oils of all kinds during the period of American occupation aggregated in value \$5,318,718, olive oil being in the lead with \$2,885,400 worth, and of this commodity Spain sent more than 97 per cent. Crude petroleum, other natural oils, naphtha and illuminating oils amounted to \$1,830,670, of which less than \$13,000 came from other countries than the United States. Of the \$206,582 worth of animal oils the United States furnished more than \$176,000, and of vegetable oils other than olive oil more than 34 per cent.

During this period more than half a million dollars worth of patent and proprietary medicines were received, about 44 per cent of these articles coming from the United States.

Thirty per cent of the \$2,446,544 worth of stone, earthen, china, and glass ware received during the same period came from the United States.

The importation of boots, shoes, and sandals amounted to more than \$6,800,000, of which Spain sold 73 per cent and the United States 26 per cent. The importations of 1901 amounted to \$1,684,572, of which 72 per cent was from Spain and nearly 28 per cent from the United States. It will be perceived that this trade of more than \$1,500,000 per annum is divided between Spain and the United States, in the ratio of nearly 3 to 1.

Spain leads in shipments of paper and its manufactures, furnishing Cuba 35 per cent of the total of nearly \$3,000,000 for the period of American occupation, the United States being second with about 28 per cent.

Importations of provisions, including meat and dairy products, during United States occupancy, amounted in value to more than \$29,000,000, more than 66 per cent of which was imported from the United States, the remainder being widely distributed; Uruguay and Argentina (whose shipments consisted almost entirely of jerked beef), with 17 per cent of the total, being the next largest exporters. Quite a large amount of dairy products came from Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands. Spain enjoys almost a monopoly of the sales of candles and soap, supplying 88 per cent out of about \$300,000 worth of the former, and \$500,000, or approximately 90 per cent, of the soap imported into Cuba during 1901. Spain also supplies more than half the candy and confectionery which is imported. France furnished nearly 72 per cent of distilled liquors during the year 1901, the United States less than 5 per cent.

Cuba imports annually more than \$2,500,000 worth of vegetables, about half of which (excepting onions and canned goods from Spain) come from the United States. For 1901 the importations of wine amounted to more than \$1,700,000, of which Spain sent 98 per cent.

The United States has a good showing in exports of wood and its manufactures to Cuba, though in one article—that of hogsheads and barrels—Spain is a close second.

From climatic reasons Cuba is not expected to be a heavy purchaser of wool and woollen goods, yet in 1901 she expended the considerable sum of \$610,000 in this way, of which the United Kingdom supplied more than one-half, while the United States is credited with less than 4 per cent.

Of the remaining \$7,000,000 worth of exports in 1901, unmanufactured wood constituted, in round numbers, \$1,200,000; molasses, \$1,200,000; fruits and nuts, \$1,000,000; iron and manganese ore, \$900,000, and sponges, \$480,000. Hides of cattle, distilled spirits, and honey were also items of importance in a lesser degree.

More than \$550,000 worth of bananas were shipped in 1901, as compared with less than \$115,000 in 1899, and \$250,000 worth of pineapples in 1901, as compared with approximately \$50,000 in 1899.

CARRYING TRADE.

Imports.—Including gold and silver, the total importations into Cuba for the calendar year 1901 reached the sum of \$67,753,108, the following ratios of per cent showing the distribution by vessels;

American, 32; British, 8; French, 2; German, 5; Norwegian, 16; all other, including domestic, 37.

Included in "all other" is the amount carried under the Spanish flag, of which separate account was not recorded prior to July 1, 1901. For the six months ending December 31, 1901, imports arriving in Spanish bottoms aggregated more than \$9,377,000; estimating this to be one-half of the year's business for Spain, it will appear that the Spanish vessels should be credited with about 28 per cent of the import carrying trade, and that American, Spanish, and Norwegian vessels delivered more than three-fourths of the importations.

The imports from the United States, aggregating \$28,470,000, were delivered by vessels carrying the following flags: American, 57 per cent; British, 6; German, 1; Norwegian, 22, and all other, 14 per cent.

Exports.—Exports, including gold and silver, during the year 1901 aggregated \$66,502,169, carried in vessels flying the following flags: American, 51 per cent; British, 16; French, 4; German, 3; Norwegian, 17, and all other, including domestic, 9 per cent.

Cuba exported to the United States in 1901 commodities, including gold and silver, to the amount of \$50,015,954, which was conveyed in the following bottoms: American, 45 per cent; British, 21; German, 3; Norwegian, 22, and all other, including domestic, 9 per cent.

The value of imports into Cuba from all countries other than the United States, in 1901, was \$39,282,842, of which amount \$5,893,226, or 15 per cent, came in American vessels.

The value of exports for the same period to countries other than the United States was \$16,486,215, of which \$11,564,733, or 70 per cent, was carried in American vessels.

COMMERCE DURING THE YEAR 1902.

The imports of 1902 were \$4,448,536 less than those of 1901, and the exports of 1902 exceeded the imports by \$2,813,340.

The exports of sugar and tobacco during 1899 to 1902 amounted to nearly 90 per cent of the total exports of the island. The value of the sugar exported from 1899 to 1902, inclusive, amounted to \$99,932,600; of tobacco, to \$97,904,200, of which \$47,890,700 was for leaf tobacco and \$50,013,500 for cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco, thus making a total for sugar and tobacco for the four years of \$197,836,800. During the same period other exports amounted to \$23,743,300, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Agricultural products and rural industries..... | \$14,075,100 |
| Mineral products (iron, manganese, and asphalt)..... | 3,909,300 |
| Fisheries (sponges, tortoise shell, etc.)..... | 1,929,300 |
| Other articles, reexported articles, and gold and silver..... | 3,829,600 |

While sugar and tobacco to-day represent the wealth of the island, prior to 1830 coffee was its principal source of wealth, yielding as much as 100,000,000 pounds annually, worth \$18,000,000.

MINOR PRODUCTS.

An analysis of the minor products of Cuba exported during the period referred to (four years) is of interest.

Under the heading "fruits" the sum of \$801,200 is stated as exported in 1899, while in 1902 the figures under the same heading are stated as \$1,906,600, divided as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Bananas..... | \$621,000 |
| Pineapples..... | 451,300 |
| Cocanuts..... | 189,500 |
| Oranges and lemons..... | 3,500 |
| Aguacates and mangoes..... | 9,300 |
| Cacao..... | 552,400 |
| Coffee..... | 1,300 |
| Onions, tomatoes, beans, etc..... | 78,300 |

The pineapple crop of 1903 is valued at \$1,500,000 and the orange and lemon crops will also show a great increase this year, and from now on, as large numbers of trees planted during the past three years are now bearing fruit.

Forest products exported in 1899 were valued at \$1,059,900, and in 1902 at \$1,874,800, viz:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Woods (mahogany and cedar, principally)..... | \$1,428,800 |
| Textile fibers..... | 380,900 |
| Dyes..... | 65,300 |

Skins, horns, and hoofs of animals show a total of \$463,800 exported in 1902, as compared with \$310,200 in 1901.

Honey was exported to the amount of \$308,100 in 1902, against \$189,200 in 1901.



SORTING TOBACCO AND PUTTING IT IN BUNDLES.

Wax was exported to the amount of \$373,300 in 1902, compared with \$270,500 in the previous year.

In 1899 the total value of the products exported, other than sugar and tobacco, was \$2,413,600, or 5.4 per cent of the whole; in 1902 the total was \$4,926,600, or 7.6 per cent of the whole.

The customs revenue collected in the Republic, giving total collections and collections in Habana, is as follows:

| Year. | Total. | Habana. | Per cent for Habana. |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1899..... | \$15,015,000 | \$11,097,000 | 74.0 |
| 1900..... | 16,136,000 | 12,068,000 | 74.5 |
| 1901..... | 15,645,000 | 10,878,000 | 69.0 |
| 1902..... | 14,698,000 | 10,580,000 | 72.0 |

As we see, the collections in Habana represent nearly three-fourths of the total.

The expenses of the customs service have been quite uniform, amounting to \$956,738 for the whole island in 1902; that is, 6½ per cent for collection. As they amount to \$595,926 for Habana, and \$360,712 for the rest of the island, the proportion of expenses is 5.3 and 8.15 per cent, respectively.

COMMERCE DURING THE YEAR 1903.

The commerce of Cuba during the year 1903 was as follows:

| | Imports. | Exports. | Duties. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| United States..... | \$27,793,607 | \$61,134,902 | \$5,230,876 |
| Mexico..... | 2,658,085 | 107,477 | 354,952 |
| Uruguay..... | 1,934,110 | 110,928 | 737,341 |
| Venezuela..... | 1,372,983 | 2,180 | 134,470 |
| Other countries..... | 2,372,387 | 1,483,838 | 424,528 |
| Germany..... | 3,921,956 | 5,370,806 | 976,688 |
| Spain..... | 9,572,446 | 1,451,620 | 2,911,400 |
| France..... | 4,433,822 | 1,134,372 | 923,970 |
| England..... | 10,739,775 | 6,590,824 | 2,715,062 |
| Other countries..... | 1,867,526 | 811,368 | 385,438 |
| Other..... | 348,979 | 333,094 | 117,536 |
| Total..... | 67,077,676 | 78,486,409 | 14,912,261 |

The countries marketing goods during the year and the percentage marketed by each is shown in the following:

Percentage of imports into Cuba from the several countries in 1902 and 1903.

| Country. | 1902. | 1903. | Country. | 1902. | 1903. |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> | | <i>Per cent.</i> | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| United States..... | 41.6 | 40.5 | Spain..... | 15.7 | 14.3 |
| Mexico..... | 5.1 | 4.2 | Germany..... | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| Uruguay..... | 1.7 | 3.0 | France..... | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| Venezuela..... | .5 | 2.1 | Sweden and Norway..... | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Colombia..... | 2.0 | 1.1 | All other countries..... | .4 | .5 |
| Canada..... | 4.2 | 2.6 | | | |
| England..... | 15.1 | 17.0 | Total..... | 100.0 | 100.0 |

The total amount of the commerce was \$145,564,085, which compared with 1902 gave an increase of \$18,479,000. The total of exportations, calculating the present population of the Republic as 1,750,000, gives an exportation of \$45 per capita, the same as Argentina, one of the richest nations of America.

Cuba's exports of agricultural products are preeminent, aggregating 95 per cent of the entire output.

Of the \$77,261,000 exported (excluding coin) during 1903, raw sugar amounted to \$40,400,000 (52.4 per cent of the total), \$10,460,000 more than the previous year. Adding to this sum \$1,490,000, amount of the exportation of other products derived from the manufacture of sugar (molasses, alcohol, etc.), and we have a total of \$41,940,000, value of the export of national products that depend on the cultivation of sugar cane—more than double that of 1899 (in which year there were only exported of this class of products \$19,300,000) and \$11,000,000 more than in 1902.

The value of the tobacco exported represents 33 per cent of the exports of this year and amounts to \$26,042,000, against \$25,400,000 in 1902. The increase is due to the exportation of leaf tobacco, \$600,000 greater than the preceding year.

These figures show that sugar constitutes more than half, tobacco a third, and both products together make 87 per cent of Cuba's exports. The exportation of other national products is increasing every day, offering new bases for the greater stability of her economic life, dependent until now only on the value in foreign markets of the two exportable, almost exclusive products, sugar and tobacco.

In 1899 the value of exports other than sugar and tobacco was \$4,780,000, whereas in 1903 it amounted to \$9,300,000 (13 per cent of the total value). Of this sum about \$3,000,000 are fruits and garden truck, against \$1,900,000 in 1902 and only \$800,000 in 1899; \$2,250,000 are forestry products and natural crops, against \$1,870,000 the previous year, and more than \$1,000,000 are products derived from raising animals. The products of apiculture amounted to \$760,000, three times more than in 1899. All together \$6,350,000 of agricultural products, besides sugar, tobacco, and derived products (9 per cent of the total exports), and \$1,400,000 more than in 1902. Summing up the value of agricultural and those industrial products which get their raw material from the national agriculture (sugar and products derived from it, tobacco and its manufactures, fruits, garden truck, minor products, and products of raising animals), the result is \$74,300,000; that is to say, 95 per cent of the total. In the face of these data there is not the slightest doubt that the country is eminently agricultural, and that on this industry depends her wealth and her economic future. The remaining 5 per cent amounts to some \$3,000,000, and consists of mineral products, \$1,690,000; fishery products, \$480,000, and other *unimportant* articles.

The following is a résumé of the exports, classified according to the sources of production:

| | 1899. | | 1900. | | 1901. | |
|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| <i>Sugar and its derivatives.</i> | | | | | | |
| Raw sugar | \$18,638.40 | 41 | \$16,774.40 | 34 | \$30,616.40 | 48 |
| Other products derived from its manufacture (molasses, brandy, liquors, sweetmeats) | 568.40 | 2 | 829.40 | 2 | 1,142.20 | 3 |
| Total | 19,206.70 | 43 | 17,603.80 | 36 | 32,258.50 | 51 |
| <i>Tobacco and its manufactures.</i> | | | | | | |
| Leaf tobacco | 8,927.20 | 20 | 13,793.80 | 28 | 12,617.10 | 20 |
| Manufactured tobacco (cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco) | 12,157.60 | 27 | 12,294.20 | 25 | 12,810.10 | 20 |
| Total | 21,084.80 | 47 | 26,088.00 | 53 | 25,327.20 | 40 |
| Total sugar, tobacco, and their derivatives | 40,291.50 | 90 | 43,691.80 | 89 | 57,585.70 | 91 |
| <i>Other products of agriculture and rural industries.</i> | | | | | | |
| Fruits, cocoa, minor products (vegetables, etc.) | 801.20 | ..... | 1,181.70 | ..... | 1,142.70 | ..... |
| Forestry products and natural products (lumber, textile fabrics, dyes, and tanning materials) | 1,059.90 | ..... | 1,265.40 | ..... | 1,356.10 | ..... |
| Stock raising products (animals, hides, etc.) | 302.50 | ..... | 300.50 | ..... | 310.20 | ..... |
| Agriculture (honey and beeswax)..... | 250.00 | ..... | 418.60 | ..... | 459.70 | ..... |
| Total | 2,413.60 | 5 | 3,166.20 | 6 | 3,568.70 | 6 |
| <i>Other exports not dependent on agriculture.</i> | | | | | | |
| Mineral products (iron, manganese, copper, asphalt)..... | 516.70 | 5 | 661.00 | 4 | 955.30 | 3 |
| Fisheries (sponges and tortoise shell) | 430.70 | | 494.60 | | 528.50 | |
| Other merchandise (including the reexportation of foreign goods)..... | 1,414.90 | | 891.00 | | 640.20 | |
| Total | 4,475.90 | 10 | 5,212.80 | 11 | 5,692.70 | 9 |
| Grand total | 45,067.40 | | 48,904.60 | | 63,268.40 | |

| | 1902. | | 1903. | |
|---|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| <i>Sugar and its derivatives.</i> | | | | |
| Raw sugar | \$29,989.30 | 46 | \$40,449.60 | 52 |
| Other products derived from its manufacture (molasses, brandy, liquors, sweetmeats) | 874.20 | 2 | 1,491.30 | 2 |
| Total | 30,863.50 | 48 | 41,940.90 | 54 |
| <i>Tobacco and its manufactures.</i> | | | | |
| Leaf tobacco | 12,652.50 | 20 | 13,256.10 | 17 |
| Manufactured tobacco (cigars, cigarettes, and cut tobacco) | 12,751.70 | 20 | 12,787.20 | 16 |
| Total | 25,404.20 | 40 | 26,042.30 | 33 |
| Total sugar, tobacco, and their derivatives | 56,267.80 | 88 | 67,983.20 | 87 |
| <i>Other products of agriculture and rural industries.</i> | | | | |
| Fruits, cocoa, minor products (vegetables, etc.) | 1,906.60 | ..... | 2,932.30 | ..... |
| Forestry products and natural products (lumber, textile fabrics, dyes, and tanning materials) | 1,874.80 | ..... | 2,528.60 | ..... |
| Stock-raising products (animals, hides, etc.) | 463.80 | ..... | 402.90 | ..... |
| Agriculture (honey and beeswax)..... | 681.40 | ..... | 759.20 | ..... |
| Total | 4,926.60 | 8 | 6,623.00 | 9 |
| <i>Other exports not dependent on agriculture.</i> | | | | |
| Mineral products (iron, manganese, copper, asphalt)..... | 1,776.30 | 5 | 1,686.90 | 4 |
| Fisheries (sponges and tortoise shell)..... | 455.50 | | 479.80 | |
| Other merchandise (including the reexportation of foreign goods) | 883.50 | | 477.90 | |
| Total | 8,061.90 | 13 | 9,277.60 | 13 |
| Grand total | 64,329.70 | | 77,260.80 | |

In order to give an adequate idea of the commerce of the ports of entry of Cuba with foreign ports, the following statement is given, the figures having been taken from the general statistics published by the department of finance of Cuba, showing the imports and exports for two fiscal years:

| Ports. | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1901-2. | 1902-3. | 1901-2. | 1902-3. |
| Baracoa..... | \$148,787 | \$102,962 | \$299,725 | \$558,397 |
| Batabano..... | 3,542 | 3,046 | | 162 |
| Caibarien..... | 768,097 | 749,531 | 1,241,643 | 2,768,796 |
| Cardenas..... | 1,884,073 | 1,416,188 | 3,000,816 | 7,941,484 |
| Cienfuegos..... | 7,158,250 | 4,486,217 | 5,197,114 | 7,256,125 |
| Gibara..... | 1,716,794 | 1,153,502 | 2,325,780 | 2,709,491 |
| Guantanamo..... | 515,474 | 486,522 | 1,029,809 | 2,118,691 |
| Habana..... | 43,129,064 | 44,314,421 | 32,557,126 | 34,216,320 |
| Manzanillo..... | 1,393,312 | 1,361,948 | 1,703,840 | 2,434,062 |
| Matanzas..... | 2,010,801 | 1,711,658 | 1,727,216 | 8,256,660 |
| Nuevitas..... | 1,226,645 | 896,499 | 854,936 | 1,300,045 |
| Sagua..... | 639,593 | 507,093 | 1,370,801 | 3,922,271 |
| Santa Cruz..... | 26,631 | 14,687 | 406,860 | 670,923 |
| Santiago..... | 5,227,181 | 4,868,021 | 2,142,717 | 3,422,527 |
| Trinidad..... | 147,716 | 114,813 | 55,882 | 710,447 |
| Tunas..... | 66,950 | 16,225 | 327,462 | 196,241 |
| Total..... | 66,062,856 | 62,620,279 | 54,246,727 | 78,382,642 |

The following table shows the value of Cuba's exportations covering a period of five years ending January 1, 1904, and gives the various general grouping of commodities:

| | 1899. | | 1900. | | 1901. | |
|---|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| Sugar and its derivatives..... | \$19,206,700 | 43 | \$17,603,800 | 36 | \$32,258,500 | 51 |
| Tobacco, crude and manufactured..... | 21,084,800 | 47 | 26,088,000 | 53 | 25,327,200 | 40 |
| Other agricultural products and rural industries..... | 2,413,600 | 5 | 3,166,200 | 6 | 3,568,700 | 6 |
| Products not depending upon agriculture, such as ore, asphalt, etc..... | 2,362,300 | 5 | 2,046,600 | 5 | 2,124,000 | 3 |
| General total..... | 45,067,400 | | 48,904,600 | | 63,278,400 | |
| | | | 1902. | | 1903. | |
| | | | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| Sugar and its derivatives..... | | | \$30,863,500 | 48 | \$41,940,900 | 54 |
| Tobacco, crude and manufactured..... | | | 23,404,200 | 40 | 26,042,300 | 33 |
| Other agricultural products and rural industries..... | | | 4,926,600 | 8 | 6,623,000 | 9 |
| Products not depending upon agriculture, such as ore, asphalt, etc..... | | | 3,115,300 | 4 | 2,654,600 | 3 |
| General total..... | | | 64,309,600 | | 77,260,800 | |

Although sugar and tobacco with their derivatives and manufactures constituted during 1903 87 per cent of the total export trade of Cuba, it will be noticed that the greatest proportionate increase has been made in the lesser important agricultural and rural products, and inasmuch as the American colonists, who have already settled in Cuba or



MARTI PROMENADE, HABANA.



SAN LAZARO DRIVEWAY.



are thinking of going there for the purpose of winter farming, are of necessity chiefly to follow agriculture on a comparatively small scale, and will, as a rule, cultivate and market fruits and vegetables, a detail of the exports of these commodities is hereby appended:

| Fruits. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | Increase during 5 years. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| Bananas | \$114,600 | \$303,800 | \$550,400 | \$621,000 | \$1,235,800 | ..... |
| Pineapples | 165,000 | 221,300 | 248,000 | 451,300 | 780,000 | ..... |
| Cocoanuts (including copra) .. | 69,000 | 193,000 | 192,400 | 189,500 | 222,200 | ..... |
| Oranges and lemons | 700 | 1,700 | 800 | 3,500 | 2,200 | ..... |
| Other fruits (mangoes, aguacates, etc.) | 6,300 | 9,900 | 8,100 | 9,300 | 11,100 | ..... |
| Total | 355,600 | 729,700 | 999,700 | 1,274,600 | 2,231,300 | 580 |

| Miscellaneous articles. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | Increase during 5 years. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | <i>Per cent.</i> |
| Cocoa | \$337,500 | \$399,200 | \$393,700 | \$552,400 | \$607,000 | 80 |
| Coffee | 1,400 | 1,400 | 2,200 | 1,300 | 1,100 | ..... |
| Minor farm products | 106,700 | 51,400 | 47,100 | 78,300 | 92,900 | 12 ^a |
| Hard woods, principally mahogany and cedar | 967,000 | 1,050,300 | 1,193,200 | 1,428,600 | 2,289,600 | 130 |
| Dyewoods, textile fibers, including palm leaf, hemp, etc. | 92,900 | 215,100 | 162,900 | 446,200 | 239,000 | 146 |
| Honey | 81,700 | 190,400 | 189,200 | 308,100 | 318,800 | 300 |
| Wax | 168,300 | 228,200 | 270,500 | 373,300 | 440,400 | 160 |
| Total | 1,755,500 | 2,136,000 | 2,258,800 | 3,188,200 | 3,988,800 | ..... |

^a Loss.

Fruits and vegetables exported from Habana to the United States.

[In crates.]

| Date. | To Eastern United States via New York. | | | To Western and Northwest-ern United States via Mobile and New Orleans. | | | Total. | |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| | Fruits. | Vegetables. ^a | Total. | Fruits. | Vegetables. ^a | Total. | Fruits. | Vegetables. ^a |
| 1903. | | | | | | | | |
| January | 3,104 | 12,264 | 15,368 | 1,352 | 1,821 | 3,173 | 4,456 | 14,085 |
| February | 7,101 | 15,961 | 23,062 | 3,161 | 6,155 | 9,316 | 10,262 | 22,116 |
| March | 9,109 | 23,106 | 32,215 | 4,686 | 12,309 | 16,995 | 13,795 | 35,415 |
| April | 114,219 | 11,645 | 125,864 | 54,118 | 3,666 | 57,784 | 168,337 | 15,811 |
| May | 230,930 | 3,693 | 234,623 | 108,502 | 1,146 | 109,648 | 339,432 | 4,899 |
| June | 172,571 | 565 | 173,136 | 51,468 | ..... | 51,468 | 224,039 | 565 |
| July | 23,075 | ..... | 23,075 | 1,420 | ..... | 1,420 | 24,495 | ..... |
| August | 17,115 | ..... | 17,115 | 1,479 | ..... | 1,479 | 18,594 | ..... |
| September | 4,529 | ..... | 4,529 | 1,060 | ..... | 1,060 | 5,589 | ..... |
| October | 900 | 156 | 1,056 | 963 | ..... | 963 | 1,863 | 156 |
| November | 1,759 | 144 | 1,903 | 371 | ..... | 371 | 2,130 | 144 |
| December | 3,693 | 624 | 4,317 | 1,113 | 637 | 1,750 | 4,806 | 1,261 |
| Total | 588,105 | 68,158 | 656,263 | 229,693 | 25,734 | 255,427 | 817,798 | 93,892 |
| 1904. | | | | | | | | |
| January | 2,425 | 3,030 | 5,455 | 466 | 3,225 | 3,691 | 2,891 | 6,255 |
| February | 3,591 | 15,137 | 18,728 | 1,399 | 19,491 | 20,890 | 4,990 | 34,628 |
| Total | 6,016 | 18,167 | 24,183 | 1,865 | 22,716 | 24,581 | 7,881 | 40,883 |

^a Include tomatoes, potatoes, onions, peppers, egg plant, beans, okra, etc.

NAVIGATION.

| Year. | Incoming. | | | | Outgoing. | | | |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Domestic. | | Foreign. | | Domestic. | | Foreign. | |
| | No. of vessels. | Gross tonnage. | No. of vessels. | Gross tonnage. | No. of vessels. | Gross tonnage. | No. of vessels. | Gross tonnage. |
| 1899 | 10,243 | 1,612,381 | 4,016 | 5,496,543 | 9,865 | 1,607,952 | 3,904 | 5,426,590 |
| 1900 | 11,809 | 2,528,312 | 3,610 | 6,405,467 | 11,729 | 2,534,813 | 3,540 | 6,371,006 |
| 1901 | 11,668 | 2,213,797 | 3,867 | 7,417,202 | 11,772 | 3,219,238 | 3,830 | 7,401,077 |
| 1902 | 11,989 | 3,283,296 | 3,848 | 7,846,671 | 12,102 | 3,297,867 | 3,823 | 7,806,071 |
| 1903 | 11,634 | 2,980,230 | 4,037 | 8,216,824 | 11,632 | 2,975,470 | 3,973 | 8,155,735 |

For the six months ended June 30, 1904, the value of imports of merchandise into Cuba amounted to \$39,872,456, of which \$15,416,503 represented imports from the United States carried in ships of the following nationalities:

Value of imports into Cuba from the United States and exports from Cuba to the United States, by nationality of carrying ships, in the six months ended June 30, 1904.

| Nationality of ships. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | By steamers. | By sailing vessels. | Total. | By steamers. | By sailing vessels. | Total. |
| Cuban | \$3,031,926 | \$20,062 | \$3,051,988 | \$2,341,532 | ..... | \$2,341,532 |
| American | 8,267,086 | 800,271 | 9,067,357 | 11,426,520 | \$400,780 | 11,827,250 |
| British | 607,398 | 213,096 | 820,494 | 20,764,938 | 237,142 | 21,002,080 |
| Dutch | 30,181 | ..... | 30,181 | 263,515 | ..... | 263,515 |
| German | 8,895 | ..... | 8,895 | 500,125 | ..... | 500,125 |
| Spanish | 41,255 | ..... | 41,255 | 2,773,331 | ..... | 2,773,331 |
| Norwegian | 2,342,211 | ..... | 2,342,211 | 12,217,750 | 60,459 | 12,278,209 |
| All other | 46,809 | 7,313 | 54,122 | 2,105,074 | 20,503 | 2,123,577 |
| Total | 14,375,761 | 1,040,742 | 15,416,503 | 52,390,785 | 718,834 | 53,109,619 |

Value of total trade of Cuba with the United States, imports and exports, by nationality of carrying ships, during the six months ended June 30, 1904.

| Nationality of ships. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| British | \$820,494 | \$21,002,080 | \$21,822,574 |
| American | 9,067,357 | 11,827,250 | 20,894,607 |
| Norwegian | 2,342,211 | 12,278,209 | 14,620,420 |
| Cuban | 3,051,988 | 2,341,532 | 5,393,520 |
| Spanish | 41,255 | 2,773,331 | 2,814,586 |
| German | 8,895 | 500,125 | 509,020 |
| Dutch | 30,181 | 263,515 | 293,696 |
| All other | 54,122 | 2,123,577 | 2,177,699 |
| Total | 15,416,503 | 53,109,619 | 68,526,122 |

The total number of ocean-going vessels which entered Cuban ports during the period under review, steam and sail, was 2,401, with a gross tonnage of 4,646,872 and a net tonnage of 2,989,975, of which 1,090 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,653,908 and a net tonnage of 1,085,063, sailed from the United States. Of these 1,090 vessels, 456 were American, which cleared from the following ports: Key West, 98; Miami, 44; New York, 89; New Orleans, 32; Tampa, 71; other ports in the United States, 122. The gross tonnage of these 456 American vessels was 701,523 and the net tonnage 475,716, in which are included

21 ships, with a gross tonnage of 18,829 and a net tonnage of 13,097, which carried no freight.

COMMERCE IN 1904.

On December 27, 1903, a reciprocity treaty was concluded with the United States in the terms hereafter expressed. On February 2, 1905, the United States Bureau of Statistics published the following statement in regard to the trade of the United States with Cuba under the new tariff:

The figures of the United States Government, showing its total imports from and exports to each country of the world, show that the imports from Cuba in the calendar year 1904 under the reciprocity treaty were \$74,950,992 in value, against \$57,228,291 in 1903. This indicates an increase of practically \$18,000,000, or 31 per cent. During that same period our total imports from the West Indies, including Cuba, but excluding Porto Rico from consideration, grew from \$74,890,690 in 1903 to \$89,561,026 in 1904, an increase of but \$14,500,000, or 20 per cent. Thus the entire increase in our imports from the West Indies occurred in the trade with Cuba, the imports from the other West India Islands showing in practically every case a decrease as compared with the preceding year. The total imports into the United States in 1904 were \$1,035,909,197, against \$995,494,327 in 1903, an increase of \$40,000,000, or but 4 per cent. Thus the imports from Cuba increased 31 per cent while the imports from other sections of the West Indies were decreasing, and the total imports into the United States from all countries were increasing but 4 per cent.

Turning to the export side the figures of the United States Government show total exports to Cuba in the calendar year 1904 valued at \$32,644,345, against \$23,504,417 in 1903, an increase of \$9,139,928, or 38.9 per cent. The total exports to all parts of the world in 1904 were \$1,451,355,645, against \$1,484,753,083 in 1903, a decrease of \$33,397,438, or 2.3 per cent in the grand total exports, while to Cuba alone, as above indicated, the increase is practically 40 per cent.

The table which follows shows the total imports from and exports to Cuba in each calendar year from 1890 to 1904:

Trade of the United States with Cuba, 1890-1904.

| Calendar year. | Imports from Cuba. | Exports to Cuba. | Calendar year. | Imports from Cuba. | Exports to Cuba. |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1890..... | \$54,628,710 | \$13,329,493 | 1898..... | \$18,321,517 | \$10,750,267 |
| 1891..... | 69,278,511 | 14,464,459 | 1899..... | 29,638,221 | 24,861,261 |
| 1892..... | 78,228,542 | 22,244,878 | 1900..... | 31,747,229 | 26,934,524 |
| 1893..... | 70,581,526 | 21,856,241 | 1901..... | 46,663,796 | 27,007,024 |
| 1894..... | 76,413,131 | 17,186,835 | 1902..... | 48,619,588 | 23,061,623 |
| 1895..... | 51,718,888 | 9,498,054 | 1903..... | 57,228,291 | 23,504,417 |
| 1896..... | 24,708,849 | 7,296,613 | 1904..... | 74,950,992 | 32,644,345 |
| 1897..... | 16,233,456 | 9,308,515 | | | |

The exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1904 exceeded those of any earlier year in the history of our trade with that island, the highest total in any preceding year having been that of 1901, \$27,007,024, against \$32,644,345 in 1904, an increase in 1904 of 20.8 per cent over the previous high record year, 1901. The imports from Cuba in 1904 were less in value than those of the calendar years 1894 and 1892 and of the fiscal years 1874 and 1873. Summarizing in a single sentence the figures of our export trade to Cuba in 1904, it may be said that it is larger than in any preceding year, and that the increase over 1903 was 38.9 per cent, while the increase in imports from Cuba in the same year was 31 per cent.

Considering the Cuban figures of imports and exports during the existence of the reciprocity treaty and comparing the same with those of the corresponding period

of the preceding year, the Bureau of Statistics publishes a table received from official sources in Cuba showing the imports and exports of Cuba by principal countries during the first six months of the calendar years 1903 and 1904. These figures, it is proper to add, include gold and silver as well as merchandise, while those of the United States above discussed relate to merchandise only. The table shows that Cuba's total importations from the United States, including gold and silver, in the first six months of 1904 were \$15,416,503, against \$13,696,673 in the corresponding period of 1903, and that her exports to the United States in the first half of 1904 were \$53,109,619, against \$36,046,328 in the corresponding months of 1903.

The figures of Cuba's trade with other countries are also given, and show in practically all cases a larger percentage of increase in imports from those countries than of imports from the United States. From the United Kingdom, for example, the increase in imports is 34.5 per cent; from Spain, 23.8 per cent; from France, 48.4 per cent; and from Germany, 39.9 per cent; while from the United States the increase is but 12.8 per cent. Thus in the case of each of the countries named the percentage of increase in imports during the first six months of 1904 was greater than that in imports from the United States. Comparing the imports during the first half of 1904 with those of the corresponding period of 1903, Cuba increased her imports from all countries 22.8 per cent, her imports from countries other than the United States, 30.3 per cent, and her imports from the United States alone, 12.6 per cent. In the first half of 1903 the United States supplied, according to these figures, 42 per cent of the total imports of Cuba, and in the corresponding period of 1904 39 per cent.

The exports from Cuba to the United States during the first six months of 1904 were \$53,109,619, against \$36,046,328 in the corresponding months of 1903, an increase of 47.3 per cent. The exports from Cuba to all countries increased from \$44,120,812 in the first six months of 1903 to \$60,033,227 in the corresponding period of 1904, a growth of 36.1 per cent, while to countries other than the United States Cuba's exports fell from \$8,074,484 in the first half of 1903 to \$6,923,608 in the corresponding months of 1904, a decrease of 14.2 per cent.

The table which follows shows the trade of Cuba with the principal countries of the world during the first six months of 1904 compared with the corresponding months of 1903, the figures being those of the Cuban Government, but including gold and silver with merchandise.

Imports into Cuba, by principal countries, during the first six months of 1903 and 1904.

| Countries. | Six months ending June 30— | | Per cent of increase. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | |
| United States..... | \$13,696,673 | \$15,416,503 | 12.6 |
| United Kingdom..... | 4,910,910 | 6,607,480 | 34.5 |
| Spain..... | 4,928,555 | 6,099,994 | 23.8 |
| France..... | 2,249,167 | 3,337,081 | 48.4 |
| Germany..... | 1,806,116 | 2,526,223 | 39.9 |
| Uruguay..... | 1,093,846 | 931,017 | a 14.9 |
| Venezuela..... | 63,922 | 916,447 | 1,599.6 |
| Mexico..... | 1,561,247 | 879,477 | a 43.7 |
| Porto Rico..... | 260,009 | 625,379 | 140.5 |
| Belgium..... | 278,892 | 377,269 | 35.3 |
| Canada..... | 126,590 | 289,015 | 128.3 |
| Colombia..... | 297,198 | 286,292 | a 3.6 |
| Italy..... | 121,927 | 204,714 | 67.9 |
| Netherlands..... | 153,462 | 168,753 | 10.0 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 141,633 | 157,694 | 11.3 |
| British India..... | 121,106 | 157,312 | 29.9 |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 72,080 | 145,206 | 102.8 |
| Argentina..... | 90,465 | 128,463 | 42.0 |
| All other countries..... | 494,565 | 617,219 | 24.8 |
| Total..... | 32,458,362 | 39,872,456 | 22.8 |

a Decrease.

Exports from Cuba, by principal countries, during the first six months of 1903 and 1904.

| Countries. | Six months ending June 30— | | Per cent of increase. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1903. | 1904. | |
| United States..... | \$36,046,328 | \$53,109,619 | 47.3 |
| United Kingdom..... | 3,598,086 | 2,892,097 | 19.6 |
| Spain..... | 753,338 | 482,102 | a 36.0 |
| France..... | 773,677 | 827,568 | 69.7 |
| Germany..... | 1,615,875 | 1,389,347 | a 14.0 |
| Uruguay..... | 45,403 | 31,030 | a 31.7 |
| Venezuela..... | 1,109 | 5,045 | 354.9 |
| Mexico..... | 63,604 | 47,564 | a 25.2 |
| Porto Rico..... | 4,518 | 28,847 | 538.5 |
| Belgium..... | 35,240 | 56,757 | 61.0 |
| Canada..... | 249,759 | 211,023 | a 15.5 |
| Colombia..... | 94,080 | 131,909 | 40.2 |
| Italy..... | 64,829 | 8,758 | a 84.0 |
| Netherlands..... | 94,373 | 148,903 | 57.8 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 6,410 | 1,900 | a 70.4 |
| British India..... | | 500 | |
| Austria-Hungary..... | 55,877 | 42,222 | a 24.4 |
| Argentina..... | 111,674 | 125,799 | 12.6 |
| All other countries..... | 516,682 | 492,237 | a 4.7 |
| Total..... | 44,120,812 | 60,033,227 | 36.1 |

a Decrease.

The United States Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, in August, 1905, furnished preliminary figures of the foreign commerce of Cuba for the calendar year 1904, which show substantial increase in trade relations with the island Republic. As the reciprocity agreement with the United States went into effect December 27, 1903, the figures give some idea of the relative position of American commerce with Cuba in comparison with that of the principal competing European countries as affected by the preferential tariff treatment accorded American products.

The United States furnished 42.5 per cent of the total merchandise imports during the calendar year 1904, as against 40.5 per cent during the previous year. The United Kingdom, our most serious competitor, furnished 16.4 per cent, as against 17 per cent in 1903. Spain's share has fallen from 14.3 to 12.6 per cent, while Germany's and France's relative shares have risen inconsiderably, though the absolute figures of imports from all these countries show substantial gains during the most recent calendar year.

The following table shows the value of the imports into Cuba from the principal countries during the calendar years 1903 and 1904:

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| United States..... | \$25,703,100 | \$32,742,000 |
| Great Britain..... | 10,799,800 | 12,684,700 |
| Spain..... | 9,113,500 | 9,707,600 |
| Germany..... | 3,922,000 | 5,023,800 |
| France..... | 3,372,000 | 4,224,100 |
| American countries, n. e. s..... | 8,337,500 | 9,686,500 |
| European countries, n. e. s..... | 1,892,000 | 2,450,100 |
| Other countries..... | 324,600 | 563,300 |
| Total..... | 63,464,500 | 77,082,100 |

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

The importance of the United States as the principal outlet for Cuban staples is even more pronounced than its leading position in the Cuban import market. Moreover, the large gains, both relative and absolute, made by Cuban exports to the United States during the last year have reduced the shares in the export trade taken by the leading European countries. Thus, while the exports to the United States grew from \$60,100,000 in 1903 to \$74,500,000 in 1904, or from 77.7 per cent to 83.7 per cent of the total exports, the share of the United Kingdom has fallen from \$6,600,000 to \$5,900,000 in 1904; that of Germany has fallen from \$5,400,000 to \$4,000,000; that of Spain from \$1,300,000 to \$731,000, and that of France from \$1,100,000 to \$1,000,000. The following table shows the value of the exports from Cuba to the principal countries during the last two calendar years:

| | 1903. | 1904. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| United States | \$60,089,400 | \$74,466,000 |
| Great Britain | 6,590,800 | 5,902,500 |
| Spain | 1,273,200 | 731,000 |
| Germany | 5,370,800 | 4,082,300 |
| France | 1,132,700 | 1,006,300 |
| American countries n. e. s. | 1,654,500 | 1,698,300 |
| European countries n. e. s. | 811,400 | 703,200 |
| Other countries | 338,000 | 476,200 |
| Total | 77,260,800 | 89,012,800 |

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES BENEFITED.

An analysis of the import figures by articles discloses the fact that the gain in imports from this country has been distributed in a fairly equitable manner, benefiting thus a large number of American interests represented in the Cuban market. Thus, the imports of cotton goods show a gain of over 87 per cent—from \$453,400 in 1903 to \$848,500 in 1904—although it should be said that even after such an increase the relative share of the United States in the total foreign supply of cottons does not exceed 10.4 per cent, as against 54 per cent supplied by the United Kingdom and 18.7 per cent by Spain. Almost one-half of the manufactures of iron and steel is now being furnished by the United States, the gain in 1904 of about half a million dollars being far in excess of gains made by other countries during the same period.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND MACHINERY.

In boots and shoes the share of the United States has risen from 37 per cent in 1903 to 40.3 per cent in 1904, the value of American shoes imported in 1904 being \$1,202,200, as against \$854,300 in 1903. Spanish boots and shoes, which as late as 1900 supplied almost 80 per cent of the total demand for the foreign article, constituted 61.3 per cent of the total shoe imports in 1903 and 58.6 per cent in 1904. The

change of taste and habits illustrated by these figures is, after all, the product of slow growth, and no sudden changes in the import figures could be expected.

The total import figures of machinery, exclusive of machinery for sugar mills and distilleries, show a larger relative growth than those credited to the United States, notwithstanding the 20 per cent differential in favor of the American article. The progress made by American machinery for use in sugar mills and distilleries is more satisfactory, the import figures for 1904 showing substantial gains over those for 1903, and the relative share in the total imports for 1904 being 73.2 per cent, as against 66.7 per cent during the preceding year.

Considerable gains are shown in the imports of paper and paper manufactures. Out of \$1,304,200 worth of these articles imported in 1903, the share supplied by the United States was \$319,800, while in 1904 the imports from all countries amounted to \$1,367,000, of which the United States supplied \$428,200, or 31.3 per cent. The imports of manufactures of wool and textile fibers from this country are still inconsiderable, Cuba drawing upon Europe for these articles. The imports of manufactured linen, jute, and other fibers have fallen off considerably during the last year, while the imports of wool manufactures show a slight increase.

GROWTH IN FOOD STUFFS.

The improvement in the economic condition of Cuba is attested by the growth of imports of food stuffs from \$21,800,000 in 1903 to about \$25,000,000 in 1904. Practically all the flour, corn, and lard had been coming from the United States even prior to reciprocity, and naturally continues to do so now under reciprocity. Of these three articles of popular diet, the imports of flour have increased from \$2,085,000 to \$2,970,000; corn from \$606,600 to \$898,000, while lard decreased from \$2,885,000 in 1903 to \$2,617,800 in 1904.

It is but proper to add that the Cuban duty on American flour, \$1 per 220 pounds before reciprocity, was reduced to 70 cents by the reciprocity agreement, and then increased to 91 cents by act of the Cuban Congress of February 5, 1904, raising the general rate on the article. The rate on American corn was likewise reduced from 30 cents per 220 pounds to 21 cents, and then increased to 27.3 cents, while the rate on American lard was lowered at first from \$2.80 per 100 kilograms to \$2.24 by a 20 per cent reduction according to the reciprocity agreement, and then raised to \$2.91 through an increase of the general rate by 30 per cent by the act of February 9, 1904.

The 20 per cent differential in favor of American-grown coffee has benefited the Porto Rican product, the imports of which into Cuba have increased from \$207,400 to \$711,400, constituting 38.4 per cent of the 1904 coffee imports, as against 18.6 per cent only of the import for the preceding year.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

The following information has been collected largely from Messrs. Molina Brothers, custom-house brokers, of Habana.

All goods arriving in the island of Cuba, whether dutiable or not, must be entered in the custom-house of the port of arrival. The entry is made on a prescribed form, which is accompanied by the invoice or bill of sale, and the bill of lading issued by the carrying company. Both the bill of lading and the invoice must be in exact accordance with the goods they cover.

Great care should be exercised in making invoices to conform to the customs regulations, for if they are not properly prepared the entry is delayed, heavy fines are imposed (if not confiscation), and the merchant is at a loss to know what the goods are going to cost him and besides risks losing sales on account of late delivery. Several instances are known of merchants ordering from Europe, simply because European manufacturers comply with their instructions and present invoices properly made, thereby insuring the dispatch of their goods within the specified time of eight days after arrival. The customs regulations of this country are identical with those of the United States, and intending shippers should consult them or employ experts in export trade in order to have invoices properly made.

The invoices must be made in quadruplicate, on good, durable paper, with ink, and must give the value of each article they cover, its gross and net weight, a description of package (if it is case, barrel, bundle, crate, etc.), and its gross and net weight. If packages are marked and numbered it should be so stated on invoice; all vague terms, such as fittings, machinery, supplies, should be avoided. Everything should be clearly described. On invoices covering textiles it is absolutely necessary to state whether they are cotton, linen, wool, or silk. On invoices of such goods as hosiery, the net weight of the pasteboard boxes, the weight of the wooden box, and the total weight of all, must be stated. Other requirements for various classes of goods are given below. In brief, goods should be so clearly and definitely described on the invoice that one can readily learn the number of packages, their marks and numbers, gross and net weight, and exact contents, quality, value, etc., without the necessity of opening or seeing the packages.

The expenses incurred, if any, such as packing and boxes or cartage, should be stated, but not the steamer freight from the shipping port. If there are no charges the fact should be indicated by the letters "f. o. b." The invoices should state whether goods are products of the United States of America, and must be signed in ink by the firm. In case the shipper is a company or corporation, the title of the signer should be given (for example, American Paper Company, by John Smith, secretary). No initials will be accepted. Invoices must be clean and free from erasures and corrections.

These four invoices are presented to the Cuban consul, who will certify and return two of them to the shipper. The two returned to the shipper are then sent to consignee, with the bill of lading, by the same steamer that conveys the merchandise. The bill of lading should give clearly the number of packages, gross weight only, and their mark and number, in full conformity with the invoice, and should state to whom they are consigned. If the bill of lading is to "order" it must be indorsed by the shipper, otherwise the custom-house will not deliver the goods.

Herewith appears a pro forma invoice, showing how it should be made if several articles are put in one package. It must be described as "1 box, barrel, etc., of sundries," gross weight must be given, and each article it contains must be described, somewhat as follows:

SMALL INVOICE.

One box sundries, containing—

| Weight. | Articles. | Value. |
|-----------------|--|---------|
| 5 pounds | 5 pounds white beans, at 2 cents per pound | \$0. 10 |
| 1/2 pound | 1 pair men's black leather No. 9 shoes..... | 3. 50 |
| 10 pounds | 1 shotgun | 25. 00 |
| 5 ounces | 1 nickel-plated watch..... | 5. 00 |
| 1/2 pound | 1 dozen hemstitched cotton handkerchiefs (white) 20 by 20..... | 6. 00 |
| 5 pounds | 1 nickel-plated brass shower for bath..... | 5. 00 |
| | | 44. 60 |
| | Charges: Boxing, 50 cents; cartage to steamer, 40 cents..... | . 90 |
| | | 45. 50 |

Gross weight of box, 47 pounds.

Net weight of box, 22 pounds.

I certify the above are products of the soil or industry of the United States, and that this invoice is true and correct in all respects.

Samples.

(Signed)

JOHN DOE.

REQUIREMENTS ON INVOICES OF DIFFERENT GOODS.

Shoes: If for men, children, or women; size, number, and kind of leather.

Cotton or linen goods: If white, colored, printed, dyed, open work, number of threads.

Furniture: Kind of wood and nature of fixtures.

Iron: If cast, wrought, etc.

Brass: If nickel plated, etc.

Machinery: For what purpose (as, electrical); if agricultural describe (mower, plow, etc.).

Glassware: If cut glass, porcelain, etc., and if gilt.

Bricks: If plain, clay, glazed, etc.

Jewelry: If solid, filled, plated, etc.

Chemicals: Component material.

Patent medicines: No further description needed.

Paper: If writing, printing, or tissue, etc.

Books: Material of cover, if leather or cloth, and its weight, separate from the paper.

Sundries: If packed in one package, describe each article, with weight and value.

Silk: Net and gross weight and value only.

Woolens: Net and gross weight and value only.

Ironware: If enameled, etc.

Food stuff: Weight and value.

Leather: Kind; patent, enameled, etc.

STATISTICS OF CUBA'S COMMERCE.

Imports and exports of Cuba for specified calendar years prior to 1896 and from 1899 to 1903.

[From the Spanish-Cuban Treasury Report of 1881 for years 1774-1877; from British Consular Report from Habana for years 1894, 1895; from Cuban Official Treasury Reports for years 1899-1903.]

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Year. | Imports. | Exports. |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> | | <i>Pesos.</i> | <i>Pesos.</i> |
| 1774..... | 2,285,798 | 1,197,978 | 1857..... | 34,853,338 | 32,668,118 |
| 1787..... | 2,879,050 | 1,583,402 | 1859..... | 43,465,679 | 57,447,791 |
| 1792..... | 10,795,372 | 7,281,169 | 1860..... | 43,038,910 | 42,203,005 |
| 1804..... | 10,462,696 | 8,165,735 | 1862..... | 41,330,293 | 55,462,239 |
| 1810..... | 15,828,811 | 10,073,285 | 1877..... | 58,589,165 | 66,836,204 |
| 1817..... | 15,879,937 | 6,258,245 | | | |
| 1819..... | 9,292,575 | 10,776,997 | | <i>Dollars.</i> | <i>Dollars.</i> |
| 1825..... | 9,370,593 | 6,465,823 | 1894..... | 90,790,515 | 113,168,718 |
| 1827..... | 15,296,207 | 12,802,225 | 1895..... | 71,454,378 | 101,939,024 |
| 1830..... | 14,935,279 | 14,349,823 | 1899..... | 75,303,612 | 49,698,772 |
| 1841..... | 21,781,925 | 26,774,613 | 1900..... | 70,079,214 | 51,342,336 |
| 1846..... | 22,605,399 | 22,000,588 | 1901..... | 67,743,033 | 66,502,169 |
| 1849..... | 26,320,060 | 22,436,566 | 1902..... | 62,135,464 | 64,948,804 |
| 1850..... | 28,982,827 | 21,631,948 | 1903..... | 67,077,676 | 78,486,409 |
| 1852..... | 29,780,242 | 27,453,933 | 1904..... | 77,082,100 | 89,012,800 |
| 1855..... | 31,215,896 | 34,802,826 | | | |

Commerce in merchandise of the United States with Cuba from 1851 to 1904.

| Year ending June 30— | Domestic exports from United States to Cuba. | Imports from Cuba into United States. | | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Free. | Dutiable. | Total. |
| 1851..... | \$5,239,276 | \$322,154 | \$16,385,759 | \$16,707,913 |
| 1852..... | 5,803,196 | 277,870 | 17,307,746 | 17,585,616 |
| 1853..... | 5,773,419 | 220,375 | 18,327,288 | 18,547,663 |
| 1854..... | 8,228,116 | 382,529 | 16,615,252 | 16,997,781 |
| 1855..... | 7,607,119 | 285,392 | 18,156,460 | 18,441,852 |
| 1856..... | 7,199,035 | 396,102 | 24,025,646 | 24,411,748 |
| 1857..... | 9,379,582 | 395,051 | 44,217,911 | 44,612,962 |
| 1858..... | 11,673,167 | 513,332 | 22,246,839 | 22,760,171 |
| 1859..... | 11,217,268 | 594,675 | 32,094,915 | 32,689,590 |
| 1860..... | 11,747,913 | 357,887 | 32,065,873 | 32,423,760 |
| 1861..... | 9,461,082 | 308,815 | 30,334,038 | 30,642,853 |
| 1862..... | 9,071,781 | 536,745 | 23,460,684 | 23,997,429 |
| 1863..... | 13,707,148 | 281,713 | 23,787,452 | 24,069,165 |
| 1864..... | 18,203,817 | 429,826 | 36,574,707 | 37,004,533 |
| 1865..... | 18,847,602 | \$36,800 | 29,694,056 | 30,030,356 |
| 1866..... | 14,994,546 | 295,799 | 37,230,200 | 37,525,999 |
| 1867..... | 14,171,835 | 382,304 | 38,014,222 | 38,396,526 |
| 1868..... | 15,255,843 | 259,441 | 49,515,263 | 49,774,704 |
| 1869..... | 12,643,955 | 320,385 | 56,656,106 | 56,976,491 |
| 1870..... | 13,091,662 | 148,773 | 53,628,335 | 53,777,108 |
| 1871..... | 14,200,496 | 211,638 | 57,323,287 | 57,534,925 |
| 1872..... | 13,168,958 | 251,623 | 67,012,792 | 67,264,415 |
| 1873..... | 15,231,039 | 409,614 | 76,668,111 | 77,077,725 |
| 1874..... | 19,597,981 | 721,854 | 84,706,243 | 85,428,097 |
| 1875..... | 15,596,658 | 322,778 | 64,264,939 | 64,587,717 |
| 1876..... | 13,746,058 | 295,864 | 65,712,002 | 66,007,866 |
| 1877..... | 12,748,003 | 265,682 | 65,562,713 | 65,828,395 |
| 1878..... | 11,365,013 | 193,103 | 56,708,229 | 56,901,332 |
| 1879..... | 12,294,329 | 294,933 | 63,354,723 | 63,649,656 |
| 1880..... | 10,924,633 | 565,627 | 54,867,391 | 55,423,018 |
| 1881..... | 10,999,276 | 519,390 | 62,484,014 | 63,003,404 |
| 1882..... | 11,775,000 | 558,042 | 69,794,610 | 70,450,652 |

Commerce in merchandise of the United States with Cuba from 1851 to 1904—Continued.

| Year ending June 30— | Domestic ex-ports from United States to Cuba. | Imports from Cuba into United States. | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Free. | Dutiable. | Total. |
| 1883 | \$14,567,918 | \$785,829 | \$64,758,705 | \$65,544,534 |
| 1884 | 10,562,880 | 484,638 | 55,696,859 | 57,181,497 |
| 1885 | 8,719,195 | 786,049 | 40,520,044 | 42,306,088 |
| 1886 | 10,020,879 | 1,765,751 | 49,345,029 | 51,110,780 |
| 1887 | 10,138,980 | 2,032,205 | 47,482,229 | 49,515,434 |
| 1888 | 9,724,124 | 2,066,379 | 47,252,708 | 49,319,087 |
| 1889 | 11,297,198 | 2,405,425 | 49,725,198 | 52,130,623 |
| 1890 | 12,609,509 | 2,761,711 | 51,039,880 | 53,801,501 |
| 1891 | 11,929,605 | 26,044,502 | 35,669,893 | 61,714,395 |
| 1892 | 17,622,41 | 66,140,835 | 11,790,836 | 77,931,671 |
| 1893 | 23,604,094 | 66,049,369 | 12,657,137 | 78,706,506 |
| 1894 | 19,855,237 | 67,418,289 | 8,259,972 | 75,678,261 |
| 1895 | 12,533,260 | 17,684,765 | 95,186,494 | 62,871,259 |
| 1896 | 7,312,348 | 2,074,763 | 37,942,967 | 40,017,780 |
| 1897 | 7,599,757 | 1,270,059 | 17,196,756 | 18,466,615 |
| 1898 | 9,233,894 | 276,000 | 14,956,477 | 15,232,477 |
| 1899 | 17,247,952 | 1,031,713 | 24,377,115 | 25,408,828 |
| 1900 | 25,236,808 | 1,854,373 | 29,617,331 | 31,871,704 |
| 1901 | 24,100,453 | 2,691,587 | 40,731,501 | 43,423,088 |
| 1902 | 25,012,109 | 2,644,017 | 32,050,667 | 34,694,684 |
| 1903 | 20,140,132 | 3,114,807 | 59,827,983 | 62,942,790 |
| 1904 | 25,810,812 | 4,378,297 | 72,605,121 | 76,983,418 |

Summary of imports into Cuba, by classes of articles, during the calendar years 1899-1903.

| Article. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Earths, stones, etc., and manufactures of: | | | | | |
| Stones and earths..... | \$295,246 | \$342,718 | \$308,180 | \$320,773 | \$328,290 |
| Shale, bitumen, etc..... | 714,052 | 276,969 | 579,634 | 542,882 | 664,881 |
| Glass and crystal..... | 469,530 | 654,485 | 587,588 | 567,868 | 625,823 |
| Earthenware and porcelain..... | 627,991 | 636,154 | 502,427 | 504,691 | 444,323 |
| Metals and manufactures of: | | | | | |
| Gold, silver, and platinum..... | 156,207 | 218,513 | 255,959 | 251,947 | 479,990 |
| Iron and steel..... | 1,810,061 | 2,596,454 | 3,422,217 | 3,172,668 | 2,720,976 |
| Copper..... | 296,070 | 526,458 | 259,881 | 277,342 | 350,278 |
| All other metals..... | 428,083 | 434,782 | 302,319 | 252,226 | 186,077 |
| Chemicals, drugs, dyes, perfumeries, etc.: | | | | | |
| Natural products..... | 248,355 | 229,632 | 233,896 | 250,568 | 297,029 |
| Colors, paints, etc..... | 331,073 | 279,879 | 299,937 | 289,744 | 349,312 |
| Chemical products..... | 1,053,633 | 848,218 | 1,032,167 | 960,897 | 1,049,074 |
| Essences, oils, etc..... | 1,267,372 | 1,196,493 | 1,353,568 | 1,264,609 | 1,413,756 |
| Fibers, and manufactures of: | | | | | |
| Cotton..... | 6,237,330 | 6,116,058 | 6,109,094 | 5,285,511 | 6,317,740 |
| Vegetable fiber..... | 2,682,396 | 2,443,805 | 1,843,309 | 2,141,045 | 2,643,349 |
| Wool, hair, etc..... | 740,453 | 887,956 | 618,146 | 694,964 | 609,977 |
| Silk..... | 380,285 | 543,491 | 520,316 | 592,489 | 717,446 |
| Paper, and manufactures of: | | | | | |
| Paper and pasteboard..... | 762,878 | 835,968 | 892,015 | 939,697 | 950,491 |
| Books and prints..... | 219,037 | 256,319 | 244,995 | 320,940 | 330,343 |
| Wood and other vegetable substances: | | | | | |
| Wood..... | 1,135,098 | 1,250,294 | 1,276,928 | 1,258,854 | 1,371,198 |
| All other..... | 102,589 | 80,131 | 98,065 | 142,337 | 190,492 |
| Animals and animal products: | | | | | |
| Animals..... | 12,154,267 | 8,596,491 | 9,318,079 | 5,897,278 | 6,265,193 |
| Hides and skins..... | 154,971 | 181,003 | 197,233 | 178,403 | 311,089 |
| Manufactures..... | 2,906,105 | 1,906,821 | 1,879,619 | 2,109,125 | 2,505,970 |
| Instruments, machinery, and apparatus: | | | | | |
| Instruments..... | 137,474 | 233,023 | 241,460 | 182,758 | 213,286 |
| Machinery..... | 1,235,161 | 2,122,186 | 2,642,208 | 2,041,549 | 2,773,401 |
| Apparatus..... | 608,948 | 894,514 | 762,980 | 950,635 | 800,660 |
| Foods and drinks: | | | | | |
| Meats..... | 6,457,107 | 7,510,832 | 7,308,555 | 6,906,000 | 6,600,287 |
| Fish..... | 974,461 | 1,134,634 | 1,150,078 | 1,153,611 | 1,057,982 |
| Breadstuffs..... | 6,670,004 | 6,352,047 | 7,238,406 | 6,510,274 | 6,188,876 |
| Fruits..... | 398,064 | 424,755 | 381,434 | 320,175 | 295,482 |
| Vegetable..... | 2,261,792 | 1,890,775 | 2,554,091 | 2,307,279 | 2,233,012 |
| Beverages and oils..... | 4,308,142 | 3,763,099 | 3,362,774 | 3,201,575 | 2,935,716 |
| Dairy products..... | 1,113,212 | 1,119,047 | 1,090,644 | 1,088,863 | 955,155 |
| All other..... | 2,387,540 | 3,104,029 | 2,651,906 | 2,131,030 | 1,536,070 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 2,329,282 | 2,582,023 | 1,829,430 | 1,836,065 | 2,014,780 |
| Articles free of duty: | | | | | |
| Specific..... | 8,520,501 | 3,420,625 | 1,169,135 | 1,550,633 | 3,613,245 |
| All other articles..... | 2,768,869 | 4,359,623 | 3,224,330 | 3,748,099 | 4,760,677 |
| Total..... | 75,303,612 | 70,079,214 | 67,743,033 | 62,135,464 | 67,077,676 |

* Mineral oil, crude, used in the manufacture of gas, is included in "Articles free of duty."

Summary of exports from Cuba, by classes of articles, during the calendar years 1899-1905.

| Article. | 1899. | 1900. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Animals and animal products: | | | | | |
| Animals..... | \$6,372 | \$3,977 | \$4,594 | \$12,584 | \$64,151 |
| Hides and skins..... | 253,278 | 237,304 | 231,060 | 374,482 | 276,602 |
| Products..... | 42,860 | 59,242 | 74,517 | 76,780 | 59,447 |
| Sugar and molasses: | | | | | |
| Sugar..... | 18,642,158 | 16,776,415 | 30,820,191 | 29,994,572 | 40,452,191 |
| Molasses..... | 261,353 | 581,277 | 1,216,831 | 651,360 | 1,246,006 |
| Confectionery..... | 9,098 | 18,839 | 15,019 | 16,619 | 20,487 |
| Fruits, grains, and vegetables: | | | | | |
| Fruits..... | 355,579 | 729,779 | 999,745 | 1,274,696 | 2,231,273 |
| Grains and vegetables..... | 445,608 | 451,925 | 442,973 | 632,010 | 667,751 |
| Fishery products: | | | | | |
| Tortoise shells..... | 33,820 | 44,112 | 49,958 | 54,615 | 56,374 |
| Sponges..... | 396,844 | 450,481 | 478,565 | 420,843 | 423,436 |
| Mineral products: | | | | | |
| Asphaltum..... | 9,696 | 18,252 | 50,168 | 74,144 | 34,132 |
| Iron and copper ore..... | 506,997 | 642,706 | 905,106 | 1,702,143 | 1,672,562 |
| Old metals..... | 46,641 | 21,597 | 66,414 | 366,288 | 218,196 |
| Forest products: | | | | | |
| Vegetable fibers..... | 61,170 | 173,299 | 114,238 | 380,926 | 150,445 |
| Wood..... | 966,999 | 1,060,322 | 1,193,224 | 1,428,574 | 2,189,562 |
| Dyes and tanning materials..... | 31,684 | 41,831 | 48,639 | 66,313 | 88,664 |
| Tobacco: | | | | | |
| Unmanufactured..... | 8,927,178 | 13,793,783 | 12,517,111 | 12,652,468 | 13,255,146 |
| Manufactures of..... | 12,157,572 | 12,294,185 | 12,810,064 | 12,751,712 | 12,787,173 |
| Miscellaneous: | | | | | |
| Bee products..... | 250,006 | 418,578 | 459,733 | 681,550 | 759,302 |
| Distilled products..... | 294,206 | 227,308 | 206,539 | 200,973 | 222,269 |
| Other articles..... | 857,610 | 384,272 | 42,817 | 120,180 | 217,373 |
| Gold and silver..... | 4,631,434 | 2,437,652 | 3,223,789 | 619,146 | 1,225,572 |
| Foreign exports..... | 510,610 | 485,200 | 530,874 | 397,126 | 168,293 |
| Total..... | 49,698,772 | 51,342,336 | 66,502,169 | 64,948,804 | 78,486,409 |

Imports into and exports from Cuba, by countries, during the years ending June 30, 1901 to 1904.

IMPORTS.

| Country. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NORTH AMERICA. | | | | |
| United States..... | \$28,561,141 | \$28,639,831 | \$25,713,667 | \$29,513,437 |
| Canada..... | 161,225 | 241,350 | 261,523 | 418,434 |
| Mexico..... | 3,243,687 | 3,104,200 | 3,260,931 | 1,976,315 |
| Other countries..... | | | | |
| Total..... | 31,966,053 | 31,984,881 | 29,236,121 | 31,908,186 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. | | | | |
| Central America: | | | | |
| Honduras..... | 134,132 | 158,838 | 390,318 | 375,988 |
| All other..... | 39,996 | | 76,793 | |
| West Indies: | | | | |
| British..... | 4,943 | 56,774 | 34,232 | 31,931 |
| Dutch..... | 1,314 | | 359 | |
| Porto Rico..... | 1,132,339 | 617,704 | 521,011 | 791,316 |
| All other..... | 128,185 | 59,768 | 168,147 | 137,896 |
| Total..... | 1,441,209 | 893,084 | 1,190,860 | 1,337,131 |
| SOUTH AMERICA. | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 517,605 | 702,730 | 198,781 | 218,419 |
| Brazil..... | 46,668 | 32,336 | 78,285 | 97,798 |
| Chile..... | | | | |
| Colombia..... | 965,275 | 1,821,309 | 876,355 | 673,544 |
| Ecuador..... | 170,030 | 87,203 | 130,718 | 131,759 |
| Peru..... | 300,800 | 168,355 | 231,774 | 33,442 |
| Uruguay..... | 1,387,978 | 1,008,079 | 1,763,814 | 1,771,282 |
| Venezuela..... | 1,926,766 | 1,772,515 | 53,922 | 2,235,508 |
| All other..... | | | | 37,561 |
| Total..... | 5,315,182 | 5,593,527 | 3,333,649 | 5,199,313 |

Imports into and exports from Cuba, by countries, during the years ending June 30, 1901 to 1904—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

| Country. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| EUROPE. | | | | |
| Germany | \$3,403,031 | \$3,456,469 | \$3,724,079 | \$4,642,063 |
| France | 2,922,829 | 3,054,347 | 3,929,168 | 5,523,736 |
| Spain | 10,268,232 | 9,723,248 | 10,023,212 | 10,748,885 |
| United Kingdom | 9,280,949 | 9,584,689 | 9,230,967 | 12,494,623 |
| Italy | 170,317 | 189,228 | 237,102 | 380,919 |
| Austria | 110,903 | 131,739 | 130,396 | 257,744 |
| Belgium | 206,571 | 288,386 | 432,671 | 721,363 |
| Holland | 328,335 | 309,825 | 358,511 | 323,112 |
| Russia | 801 | ..... | 236 | 17 |
| Sweden and Norway | 380,519 | 314,523 | 288,637 | 318,178 |
| All other | 196,050 | 230,789 | 183,158 | 225,786 |
| Total | 27,268,537 | 27,283,213 | 28,538,137 | 35,631,426 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES. | | | | |
| British Africa ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canary Islands | 553 | 173 | 392 | 2,490 |
| Australia ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| All other | 273,233 | 307,948 | 321,120 | 413,224 |
| Total | 273,786 | 308,121 | 321,512 | 415,714 |
| Grand total | 66,264,767 | 66,062,866 | 62,620,279 | 74,491,770 |

EXPORTS.

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NORTH AMERICA. | | | | |
| United States | \$45,891,832 | \$37,639,378 | \$62,757,845 | \$78,198,198 |
| Canada | 453,373 | 361,563 | 454,877 | 519,807 |
| Mexico | 79,268 | 71,485 | 114,626 | 91,437 |
| Other countries | 2,269 | 1,704 | 1,500 | 10,189 |
| Total | 46,426,742 | 38,074,130 | 63,328,848 | 78,819,626 |
| CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES. | | | | |
| Central America: | | | | |
| Honduras | 769 | 975 | 1,048 | 2,169 |
| All other | 19,609 | 16,795 | 13,211 | 22,448 |
| West Indies: | | | | |
| British | 25,587 | 25,244 | 66,293 | 30,383 |
| Dutch | 29,445 | 32,776 | 62,367 | 76,815 |
| Porto Rico | 3,145 | 10,271 | 7,312 | 31,862 |
| All other | 33,950 | 22,037 | 25,386 | 31,885 |
| Total | 112,506 | 108,101 | 175,617 | 195,562 |
| SOUTH AMERICA. | | | | |
| Argentina | 301,805 | 231,444 | 197,618 | 234,156 |
| Brazil | 19,481 | 26,820 | 26,856 | 16,958 |
| Chile | 239,896 | 170,312 | 207,767 | 157,778 |
| Colombia | 138,971 | 130,970 | 206,486 | 273,348 |
| Ecuador | 1,912 | 1,341 | 350 | 2,381 |
| Peru | 31,331 | 24,506 | 28,171 | 37,081 |
| Uruguay | 100,503 | 106,290 | 91,380 | 96,556 |
| Venezuela | 21,030 | 5,160 | 2,959 | 6,116 |
| All other | 4,459 | 9,667 | 3,464 | 13,483 |
| Total | 859,387 | 706,510 | 765,051 | 837,856 |
| EUROPE. | | | | |
| Germany | 6,722,494 | 3,939,224 | 3,766,061 | 5,144,278 |
| France | 2,116,565 | 2,597,974 | 1,122,073 | 1,188,263 |
| Spain | 579,302 | 1,322,285 | 1,681,624 | 1,180,384 |
| United Kingdom | 5,881,219 | 5,993,530 | 6,433,653 | 5,884,835 |
| Italy | 48,413 | 95,561 | 206,447 | 43,545 |
| Austria | 564,323 | 439,198 | 181,094 | 269,345 |
| Belgium | 107,082 | 171,290 | 85,775 | 99,250 |
| Holland | 182,709 | 190,108 | 155,263 | 265,907 |
| Russia | 54,850 | 64,954 | 71,410 | 34,097 |
| Sweden and Norway | 13,023 | 70,574 | 8,769 | 6,481 |
| All other | 68,682 | 53,814 | 47,400 | 101,083 |
| Total | 16,338,622 | 14,938,502 | 13,759,569 | 14,217,468 |

Imports into and exports from Cuba, by countries, during the years ending June 30, 1901 to 1904—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

| Country. | 1901. | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| OTHER COUNTRIES. | | | | |
| British Africa..... | \$97, 138 | \$79, 889 | \$30, 788 | \$25, 565 |
| Canary Islands..... | 56, 386 | 54, 418 | 113, 981 | 98, 849 |
| Australia..... | 317, 149 | 248, 897 | 174, 330 | 157, 063 |
| All other..... | 37, 872 | 36, 280 | 34, 458 | 46, 815 |
| Total..... | 508, 545 | 419, 484 | 353, 557 | \$28, 312 |
| Grand total..... | 64, 245, 801 | 54, 246, 727 | 78, 382, 642 | 94, 398, 824 |

Imports into Cuba, by countries, free and dutiable, with total duties collected; also exports from Cuba, by countries, during the year ending June 30, 1904.

| Country. | Free of duty. | Dutiable. | Total value of imports. | Total duties collected. | Total exports. |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| United States..... | \$5, 895, 036 | \$23, 618, 401 | \$29, 513, 437 | \$5, 749, 884 | \$78, 198, 193 |
| Argentina..... | | 218, 419 | 218, 419 | 76, 199 | 234, 156 |
| Canada..... | 57, 904 | 360, 530 | 418, 434 | 49, 832 | 519, 807 |
| Colombia..... | 50, 251 | 623, 293 | 673, 544 | 79, 096 | 273, 348 |
| Ecuador..... | 13 | 131, 746 | 131, 759 | 31, 590 | 2, 381 |
| Honduras..... | 356 | 375, 638 | 375, 988 | 49, 032 | 2, 169 |
| Mexico..... | 594, 359 | 1, 381, 956 | 1, 976, 315 | 264, 164 | 91, 437 |
| Porto Rico..... | 269, 993 | 521, 323 | 791, 316 | 322, 805 | 31, 862 |
| Uruguay..... | | 1, 771, 282 | 1, 771, 282 | 739, 203 | 96, 555 |
| Venezuela..... | 221, 972 | 2, 013, 536 | 2, 235, 508 | 262, 246 | 6, 116 |
| Germany..... | 29, 235 | 4, 612, 828 | 4, 642, 063 | 1, 232, 841 | 5, 144, 278 |
| Austria..... | 406 | 257, 338 | 257, 744 | 80, 616 | 269, 345 |
| Belgium..... | 1, 510 | 719, 853 | 721, 363 | 178, 117 | 99, 250 |
| Spain..... | 1, 865, 651 | 8, 878, 234 | 10, 743, 885 | 3, 147, 519 | 1, 180, 384 |
| France..... | 1, 737, 967 | 3, 785, 769 | 5, 523, 736 | 1, 112, 184 | 1, 188, 263 |
| Holland..... | 93 | 323, 019 | 323, 112 | 75, 821 | 265, 907 |
| United Kingdom..... | 202, 603 | 12, 292, 020 | 12, 494, 623 | 3, 422, 830 | 5, 884, 835 |
| Italy..... | 4, 390 | 376, 529 | 380, 919 | 90, 017 | 43, 545 |
| Sweden and Norway..... | 4, 732 | 313, 446 | 318, 178 | 26, 278 | 6, 481 |
| Switzerland..... | | 132, 385 | 132, 385 | 24, 746 | 3, 545 |
| British India..... | | 227, 050 | 227, 050 | 50, 080 | 1, 000 |
| Japan..... | | 110, 157 | 110, 157 | 49, 319 | 395 |
| All other..... | 81, 177 | 429, 376 | 510, 553 | 207, 654 | 855, 572 |
| Total..... | 11, 017, 647 | 63, 474, 123 | 74, 491, 770 | 17, 322, 079 | 94, 398, 824 |

The following tables give the figures of Cuban commerce with the principal foreign countries for the calendar years 1894 and 1895 and the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, as well as the imports, by countries, into Cuba during 1900-1904 of the principal articles of manufactures and food stuffs. As the reciprocity agreement with the United States went into effect December 27, 1903, these figures, especially those for the calendar years 1903 and 1904, give some idea of the effect of preferential tariff treatment on the trade of Cuba with this country and with the rest of the world. The years 1894 and 1895, by reason of the large sugar crops, are regarded as "Cuba's years of plenty." The year 1895 marks the beginning of the last war for Cuban independence.

The figures for the years 1894 and 1895, as well as those for the years 1900-1903, inclusive, are based upon the published trade returns of the Cuban Government, while the figures for the calendar year 1904



THE TEMPLE.



1902. Corner Stone of Havana

LA FUERZA WATCHTOWER.



are provisional data received from the statistical office of the Cuban treasury department. Figures for the calendar year 1900 are taken from the Monthly Summary of the Island of Cuba, as compiled by the Division of Insular Affairs, United States War Department. Owing to the difference of classification followed by the Division of Insular Affairs, the figures for 1900 are not exactly comparable with those published by the statistical office of the Cuban treasury department for later years, though in most cases the single items are the same. All the figures given show the movement of merchandise proper, exclusive of specie.

Summary of foreign trade of Cuba for the calendar years 1894, 1895, and 1900 to 1904, inclusive.

[Merchandise only, exclusive of specie.]

| Calendar year. | Imports. | Exports. | Balance of trade. | Total trade. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1894 | \$76,571,800 | \$99,456,400 | +\$22,884,600 | \$176,028,200 |
| 1895 | 55,857,600 | 100,456,300 | + 44,598,700 | 156,313,900 |
| 1900 | 66,658,600 | 48,904,700 | 17,753,900 | 115,563,300 |
| 1901 | 66,584,000 | 63,278,400 | - 3,305,600 | 129,862,400 |
| 1902 | 60,584,800 | 64,329,600 | + 3,744,800 | 124,914,400 |
| 1903 | 63,464,500 | 77,260,800 | + 13,796,300 | 140,725,300 |
| 1904 | 77,082,100 | 89,012,800 | + 11,930,700 | 166,094,900 |

Value of Cuban imports and exports of merchandise, by countries, for the calendar years 1894, 1895, and 1900 to 1904, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

| Countries. | 1894. | | 1895. | | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. |
| United States | \$29,589,200 | 38.7 | \$13,648,400 | 24.5 | \$29,176,000 | 43.8 | \$28,078,600 | 42.2 | \$25,243,200 | 41.6 | \$25,708,100 | 40.5 | \$32,742,000 | 42.6 |
| Great Britain | 9,899,500 | 12.9 | 8,107,000 | 14.5 | 10,463,300 | 15.7 | 9,662,600 | 14.3 | 9,099,500 | 15.1 | 10,799,800 | 17.0 | 12,684,700 | 16.4 |
| Spain | 27,836,500 | 36.3 | 26,569,300 | 47.4 | 9,755,700 | 14.6 | 9,498,700 | 14.3 | 9,541,700 | 15.7 | 9,113,500 | 14.3 | 9,707,600 | 12.6 |
| Germany | 1,364,200 | 1.8 | 808,700 | 1.5 | 2,982,900 | 4.6 | 3,495,900 | 6.2 | 3,612,000 | 6.0 | 3,922,000 | 6.4 | 5,023,800 | 6.5 |
| France | 1,427,900 | 1.9 | 901,700 | 1.6 | 3,267,600 | 5.0 | 2,944,300 | 4.4 | 3,045,700 | 5.1 | 3,372,000 | 6.3 | 4,224,100 | 5.5 |
| American countries, not elsewhere specified | 4,767,000 | 6.3 | 4,198,200 | 7.6 | 9,383,000 | 13.8 | 11,270,700 | 16.9 | 8,209,000 | 13.5 | 8,337,500 | 13.0 | 9,686,500 | 12.6 |
| European countries, not elsewhere specified | 1,557,900 | 2.0 | 1,490,700 | 2.7 | 1,399,300 | 2.1 | 1,404,600 | 2.2 | 1,565,300 | 2.6 | 1,892,000 | 3.0 | 2,450,100 | 3.2 |
| Other countries | 125,600 | .1 | 113,600 | .2 | 230,900 | .4 | 323,600 | .5 | 277,400 | .4 | 324,600 | .5 | 563,300 | .7 |
| Total | 76,571,900 | 100.0 | 55,957,600 | 100.0 | 66,638,600 | 100.0 | 66,584,000 | 100.0 | 60,584,800 | 100.0 | 63,464,500 | 100.0 | 77,082,100 | 100.0 |

EXPORTS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| United States | \$84,973,900 | 85.6 | \$87,097,800 | 86.8 | \$33,246,600 | 67.9 | \$48,066,600 | 75.9 | \$49,498,300 | 76.9 | \$60,089,400 | 77.7 | \$74,466,000 | 83.7 |
| Great Britain | 1,510,500 | 1.5 | 1,550,300 | 1.6 | 5,427,700 | 11.1 | 5,941,300 | 9.3 | 5,807,200 | 9.0 | 6,590,800 | 8.5 | 5,902,500 | 6.7 |
| Spain | 7,638,000 | 7.7 | 8,318,200 | 8.3 | 830,300 | 1.7 | 711,400 | 1.2 | 1,064,900 | 1.6 | 1,273,200 | 1.7 | 731,000 | 0.8 |
| Germany | 583,100 | .6 | 658,200 | .6 | 5,545,800 | 11.8 | 4,240,200 | 6.7 | 3,987,800 | 6.2 | 5,370,800 | 6.9 | 4,032,300 | 4.5 |
| France | 910,000 | .9 | 1,289,000 | 1.3 | 1,267,200 | 2.6 | 1,848,600 | 2.2 | 1,298,100 | 2.0 | 1,132,700 | 1.5 | 1,008,300 | 1.1 |
| American countries, not elsewhere specified | 3,777,600 | 3.8 | 1,455,000 | 1.4 | 1,309,000 | 2.7 | 1,420,800 | 2.2 | 1,303,900 | 2.1 | 1,654,500 | 2.2 | 1,693,300 | 1.9 |
| European countries, not elsewhere specified | 35,800 | .0 | 35,300 | .0 | 777,400 | 1.6 | 1,067,800 | 1.7 | 1,032,700 | 1.6 | 811,400 | 1.1 | 703,200 | .8 |
| Other countries | 27,500 | .0 | 51,500 | .0 | 500,700 | 1.1 | 482,200 | .8 | 356,700 | .6 | 393,000 | .4 | 476,200 | .5 |
| Total | 99,456,400 | 100.0 | 100,455,300 | 100.0 | 48,904,700 | 100.0 | 63,278,400 | 100.0 | 64,329,600 | 100.0 | 77,260,800 | 100.0 | 89,012,800 | 100.0 |

Commerce of Cuba with the principal and all other foreign countries during 1904, as compared with previous years.

1904 COMPARED WITH 1894.

| Countries. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|
| | 1894. | 1904 | Increase (+) or decrease (-). Value. Per cent. | 1894. | 1904. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). Value. Per cent. |
| | | | | | | |
| United States..... | \$29,589,200 | \$32,742,000 | + \$3,152,800 + 10.6 | \$64,973,900 | \$74,466,000 | -\$10,507,900 - 12.2 |
| Great Britain..... | 9,899,500 | 12,684,700 | + 2,785,200 + 28.1 | 1,510,500 | 5,902,500 | + 4,392,000 + 290.6 |
| Spain..... | 27,836,500 | 9,707,600 | - 18,128,900 - 65.1 | 7,638,000 | 4,082,000 | - 3,556,000 - 46.4 |
| Germany..... | 1,364,200 | 6,023,800 | + 4,659,600 + 339.2 | 583,100 | 4,082,000 | + 3,498,900 + 598.0 |
| France..... | 1,427,900 | 4,224,100 | + 2,796,200 + 195.2 | 910,000 | 1,006,300 | + 96,300 + 10.6 |
| American countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 4,707,900 | 9,686,500 | + 4,978,600 + 105.7 | 3,777,600 | 1,693,800 | - 2,083,800 - 55.1 |
| European countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 1,557,900 | 2,450,100 | + 892,200 + 57.3 | 3,777,600 | 1,693,800 | - 2,083,800 - 55.1 |
| Other countries..... | 129,600 | 563,300 | + 433,700 + 334.7 | 27,500 | 476,300 | + 448,700 + 1,631.6 |
| Total..... | 76,571,800 | 77,062,100 | + 510,300 + .7 | 99,456,400 | 89,012,800 | - 10,443,600 - 10.5 |

1904 COMPARED WITH 1895.

| Countries. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|
| | 1895. | 1904. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). Value. Per cent. | 1895. | 1904. | Increase (+) or decrease (-). Value. Per cent. |
| | | | | | | |
| United States..... | \$13,668,400 | \$32,742,000 | + \$19,073,600 + 139.5 | \$87,097,800 | \$74,466,000 | -\$12,631,800 - 14.5 |
| Great Britain..... | 8,107,000 | 12,684,700 | + 4,577,700 + 56.5 | 1,550,500 | 5,902,500 | + 4,352,000 + 280.7 |
| Spain..... | 26,569,800 | 9,707,600 | - 16,862,200 - 63.5 | 8,318,200 | 4,082,000 | - 4,236,200 - 50.9 |
| Germany..... | 808,700 | 6,023,800 | + 5,215,100 + 645.2 | 658,200 | 4,082,000 | + 3,423,800 + 520.2 |
| France..... | 901,700 | 4,224,100 | + 3,322,400 + 368.5 | 1,289,000 | 1,006,300 | - 282,700 - 21.9 |
| American countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 4,198,200 | 9,686,500 | + 5,488,300 + 130.7 | 1,465,000 | 1,693,800 | + 228,800 + 15.6 |
| European countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 1,480,700 | 2,450,100 | + 969,400 + 65.4 | 3,777,600 | 1,693,800 | - 2,083,800 - 55.1 |
| Other countries..... | 113,600 | 563,300 | + 449,700 + 395.9 | 51,500 | 476,300 | + 424,700 + 824.7 |
| Total..... | 56,867,600 | 77,062,100 | + 20,194,500 + 37.9 | 100,456,800 | 89,012,800 | - 11,444,000 - 11.4 |

Commerce of Cuba with the principal and all other foreign countries during 1904, as compared with previous years—Continued.

1904 COMPARED WITH 1903.

| Countries. | Imports. | | | | Exports. | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|-----------|
| | 1903. | | 1904. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| United States..... | \$25,703,100 | +26.9 | \$7,038,900 | +80,089,400 | \$74,466,000 | +13,376,600 | +23.9 | |
| Great Britain..... | 10,799,800 | +17.4 | 1,884,900 | 6,590,800 | 5,902,500 | 688,300 | -10.4 | |
| Spain..... | 9,113,500 | +6.5 | 594,100 | 1,273,200 | 731,000 | 542,200 | -72.5 | |
| Germany..... | 3,922,000 | +1,101,800 | +28.0 | 5,370,800 | 4,062,300 | 1,338,500 | -24.9 | |
| France..... | 8,377,500 | +852,100 | +25.5 | 1,132,700 | 1,008,300 | 124,400 | +10.9 | |
| American countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 1,892,000 | +1,349,000 | +18.1 | 1,654,500 | 1,698,300 | 38,800 | +2.3 | |
| European countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 324,600 | +2,450,100 | +29.4 | 811,400 | 703,200 | 108,200 | -13.3 | |
| Other countries..... | | +563,300 | +73.5 | 238,700 | 476,200 | 138,500 | +40.8 | |
| Total..... | 63,464,300 | +13,617,600 | +21.6 | 77,260,800 | 89,012,800 | 11,752,000 | +15.1 | |

1904 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF 1900 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.

| Countries. | Imports. | | | | Exports. | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|
| | Average 1900 to 1903, inclusive. | | 1904. | | Average 1900 to 1903, inclusive. | | 1904. | |
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| United States..... | \$27,050,225 | +21.0 | \$82,742,000 | +85,691,775 | \$47,725,225 | +226,740,775 | +56.0 | |
| Great Britain..... | 9,981,300 | +27.1 | 12,684,700 | +2,703,400 | 6,941,750 | 6,902,500 | -7 | |
| Spain..... | 9,477,400 | +2.4 | 9,707,600 | +230,200 | 969,950 | 731,000 | -24.6 | |
| Germany..... | 3,303,175 | +1,520,625 | +43.8 | 5,023,800 | 4,781,150 | 238,650 | -16.7 | |
| France..... | 3,157,400 | +1,066,700 | +33.8 | 4,224,100 | 1,261,650 | 2,962,450 | -20.1 | |
| American countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 9,300,050 | +386,450 | +4.2 | 9,686,500 | 1,421,925 | 1,683,300 | +19.1 | |
| European countries, not elsewhere specified..... | 1,583,050 | +887,050 | +56.8 | 2,450,100 | 922,325 | 1,527,775 | -23.8 | |
| Other countries..... | 290,375 | +563,300 | +94.0 | 372,925 | 419,400 | 56,475 | +13.5 | |
| Total..... | 64,322,975 | +12,759,125 | +19.8 | 77,082,100 | 63,443,375 | 13,638,725 | +40.3 | |

Principal manufactured articles imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries.

| Articles and countries. | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| Manufactures of cotton: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | \$424,700 | 6.9 | \$495,800 | 8.1 | \$401,100 | 7.4 | \$453,100 | 7.2 | \$648,500 | 10.4 |
| Great Britain | 2,994,400 | 48.9 | 3,256,300 | 53.3 | 2,701,400 | 50.0 | 3,549,600 | 56.2 | 4,378,600 | 64.0 |
| Germany | 341,800 | 5.6 | 253,200 | 4.1 | 233,500 | 4.5 | 219,200 | 3.5 | 419,700 | 6.2 |
| France | 652,300 | 10.6 | 693,200 | 9.7 | 459,300 | 8.5 | 515,100 | 8.2 | 696,700 | 10.4 |
| Spain | 1,608,300 | 26.2 | 1,367,600 | 22.3 | 1,489,800 | 27.5 | 1,449,400 | 22.9 | 1,818,900 | 27.3 |
| Other countries | 94,700 | 1.8 | 143,000 | 2.5 | 106,200 | 2.1 | 131,400 | 2.0 | 252,300 | 3.1 |
| Total | 6,116,100 | 100.0 | 6,109,000 | 100.0 | 5,401,300 | 100.0 | 6,317,700 | 100.0 | 8,114,600 | 100.0 |
| Manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 1,577,600 | 65.8 | 2,376,200 | 69.4 | 1,658,100 | 51.7 | 1,178,400 | 43.3 | 1,672,500 | 48.1 |
| Great Britain | 588,700 | 23.3 | 269,700 | 7.9 | 689,100 | 21.4 | 849,600 | 31.2 | 985,300 | 28.4 |
| Germany | 143,700 | 6.0 | 302,500 | 8.8 | 584,000 | 18.1 | 325,400 | 12.0 | 419,800 | 12.0 |
| Other countries | 116,500 | 4.9 | 474,300 | 13.9 | 278,600 | 8.8 | 366,000 | 13.5 | 400,800 | 11.5 |
| Total | 2,386,500 | 100.0 | 3,422,800 | 100.0 | 3,206,800 | 100.0 | 2,720,400 | 100.0 | 3,474,600 | 100.0 |
| Boots and shoes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 335,600 | 19.1 | 467,800 | 27.7 | 629,100 | 33.9 | 854,300 | 37.0 | 1,202,300 | 40.3 |
| Spain | 1,402,300 | 79.4 | 1,212,400 | 71.9 | 1,211,900 | 68.3 | 1,400,000 | 61.8 | 1,749,500 | 58.6 |
| Other countries | 18,400 | 1.1 | 4,400 | .4 | 12,900 | .8 | 29,400 | 1.7 | 38,800 | 1.1 |
| Total | 1,756,300 | 100.0 | 1,684,600 | 100.0 | 1,853,900 | 100.0 | 2,283,700 | 100.0 | 2,985,600 | 100.0 |
| Machinery, not elsewhere specified: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 1,435,500 | 98.2 | 1,170,500 | 91.3 | 1,291,000 | 82.1 | 1,777,900 | 76.6 | 2,074,000 | 78.1 |
| Great Britain | 30,500 | 2.0 | 48,300 | 3.8 | 69,700 | 4.4 | 273,600 | 11.8 | 272,800 | 10.1 |
| Other countries | 78,100 | 4.8 | 63,100 | 4.9 | 211,200 | 13.5 | 270,500 | 11.6 | 361,000 | 13.8 |
| Total | 1,583,100 | 100.0 | 1,281,900 | 100.0 | 1,571,900 | 100.0 | 2,322,000 | 100.0 | 2,710,800 | 100.0 |
| Manufactures of linen, jute, and other fibers: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 57,000 | 2.4 | 115,400 | 6.4 | 114,900 | 5.4 | 152,100 | 5.6 | 23,500 | 1.2 |
| Great Britain | 1,844,900 | 76.7 | 1,202,100 | 67.1 | 1,487,500 | 69.4 | 1,855,200 | 70.2 | 1,596,800 | 90.2 |
| Germany | 72,900 | 3.0 | 137,800 | 7.7 | 151,100 | 7.1 | 247,000 | 9.4 | 42,800 | 2.1 |
| Spain | 301,400 | 12.5 | 222,900 | 12.4 | 234,900 | 10.9 | 213,600 | 8.9 | 216,700 | 10.9 |
| Other countries | 128,300 | 5.4 | 111,900 | 6.4 | 152,600 | 7.2 | 174,900 | 5.9 | 112,200 | 5.6 |
| Total | 2,404,500 | 100.0 | 1,790,100 | 100.0 | 2,141,000 | 100.0 | 2,648,300 | 100.0 | 1,992,000 | 100.0 |

Principal manufactured articles imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries—Continued.

| Articles and countries. | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| Paper, and manufactures of: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | \$289,700 | 26.0 | \$309,000 | 26.6 | \$323,800 | 25.0 | \$319,800 | 24.5 | \$428,200 | 31.3 |
| Germany..... | 246,300 | 22.1 | 197,600 | 17.0 | 242,800 | 18.8 | 316,300 | 24.2 | ..... | ..... |
| France..... | 136,900 | 12.3 | 183,800 | 15.8 | 212,500 | 16.4 | 208,600 | 15.6 | 92,700 | 6.8 |
| Spain..... | 379,700 | 34.2 | 392,100 | 33.7 | 460,000 | 35.6 | 413,300 | 31.7 | 356,000 | 26.0 |
| Other countries..... | 56,900 | 5.4 | 79,200 | 7.0 | 49,700 | 4.2 | 52,200 | 4.0 | 490,800 | 36.9 |
| Total..... | 1,109,500 | 100.0 | 1,160,700 | 100.0 | 1,288,800 | 100.0 | 1,304,200 | 100.0 | 1,367,200 | 100.0 |
| Machinery for sugar mills and distilleries: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 394,200 | 91.6 | 1,223,500 | 85.3 | 408,900 | 66.3 | 445,700 | 66.7 | 807,100 | 73.2 |
| Great Britain..... | 12,100 | 2.8 | 155,100 | 10.8 | 120,100 | 19.4 | 115,100 | 17.2 | 97,700 | 8.9 |
| Other countries..... | 23,900 | 5.6 | 85,000 | 3.9 | 87,500 | 14.3 | 107,400 | 16.1 | 198,400 | 17.9 |
| Total..... | 430,200 | 100.0 | 1,463,600 | 100.0 | 616,500 | 100.0 | 668,200 | 100.0 | 1,103,200 | 100.0 |
| Manufactures of wool: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain..... | 406,300 | 49.6 | 328,500 | 53.7 | 326,700 | 45.6 | 335,100 | 54.9 | 470,600 | 53.7 |
| France..... | 264,200 | 32.2 | 169,700 | 27.7 | 259,100 | 36.1 | 171,800 | 26.2 | 293,300 | 33.4 |
| Other countries..... | 147,500 | 18.2 | 112,400 | 18.6 | 130,000 | 18.3 | 108,100 | 16.9 | 113,100 | 12.9 |
| Total..... | 818,000 | 100.0 | 610,600 | 100.0 | 715,800 | 100.0 | 610,000 | 100.0 | 877,000 | 100.0 |
| Agricultural machinery: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 278,600 | 72.2 | 122,100 | 66.1 | 107,400 | 66.5 | 173,300 | 71.1 | 240,900 | 70.4 |
| Great Britain..... | 80,300 | 20.8 | 53,300 | 28.8 | 30,400 | 18.8 | 62,400 | 25.6 | 91,300 | 26.7 |
| Other countries..... | 26,600 | 7.0 | 9,100 | 5.1 | 23,700 | 14.7 | 8,100 | 3.3 | 9,800 | 2.9 |
| Total..... | 385,700 | 100.0 | 184,500 | 100.0 | 161,500 | 100.0 | 243,800 | 100.0 | 342,000 | 100.0 |

Principal foodstuffs imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries.

| Articles and countries | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| Rice: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain..... | \$2,154,000 | 69.0 | \$1,199,300 | 58.0 | \$1,168,200 | 37.4 | \$1,562,300 | 51.6 | \$2,072,600 | 53.6 |
| Germany..... | 680,300 | 28.3 | 1,318,300 | 34.9 | 1,248,200 | 39.9 | 1,283,400 | 40.7 | 1,843,900 | 34.6 |
| Other countries..... | 187,200 | 2.7 | 274,500 | 7.2 | 710,100 | 22.7 | 231,200 | 7.7 | 447,800 | 11.6 |
| Total..... | 3,221,500 | 100.0 | 3,792,100 | 100.0 | 3,126,500 | 100.0 | 3,026,900 | 100.0 | 3,864,300 | 100.0 |
| Flour: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 2,127,100 | 99.9 | 2,138,600 | 99.9 | 2,228,400 | 99.8 | 2,085,200 | 99.8 | 2,970,900 | 99.9 |
| Other countries..... | 2,800 | .1 | 800 | .1 | 3,400 | .2 | 3,400 | .2 | 4,000 | .1 |
| Total..... | 2,129,900 | 100.0 | 2,139,400 | 100.0 | 2,231,800 | 100.0 | 2,088,600 | 100.0 | 2,974,900 | 100.0 |
| Lard: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 2,813,600 | 99.7 | 3,014,300 | 99.6 | 3,175,800 | 99.6 | 2,885,000 | 99.5 | 2,617,800 | 99.7 |
| Other countries..... | 9,100 | .3 | 11,800 | .4 | 14,000 | .4 | 15,200 | .5 | 8,700 | .3 |
| Total..... | 2,822,700 | 100.0 | 3,026,100 | 100.0 | 3,189,800 | 100.0 | 2,900,200 | 100.0 | 2,626,500 | 100.0 |
| Vegetables, fresh and dried, potatoes, etc.: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 776,700 | 41.5 | 1,054,500 | 41.2 | 788,700 | 33.9 | 659,200 | 29.5 | 688,200 | 29.1 |
| Spain..... | 522,500 | 28.5 | 770,200 | 30.1 | 746,100 | 32.0 | 671,000 | 30.0 | 604,100 | 24.7 |
| Mexico..... | 294,100 | 15.2 | 384,700 | 15.0 | 369,900 | 15.9 | 407,600 | 18.3 | 505,600 | 20.7 |
| Great Britain..... | 232,800 | 12.4 | 228,300 | 10.1 | 201,200 | 8.6 | 270,100 | 12.1 | 132,000 | 6.4 |
| Other countries..... | 45,300 | 2.4 | 118,900 | 3.6 | 222,100 | 9.6 | 225,100 | 10.1 | 515,300 | 21.1 |
| Total..... | 1,871,400 | 100.0 | 2,557,600 | 100.0 | 2,328,000 | 100.0 | 2,233,000 | 100.0 | 2,445,200 | 100.0 |
| Werked beef: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay..... | 1,400,100 | 57.0 | 1,528,500 | 79.8 | 1,037,400 | 58.1 | 1,907,600 | 91.5 | 1,549,200 | 82.8 |
| Argentina..... | 311,100 | 12.7 | 374,900 | 19.6 | 724,900 | 40.6 | 145,700 | 7.0 | 334,400 | 17.2 |
| Other countries..... | 746,100 | 30.3 | 12,900 | .6 | 22,400 | 1.3 | 82,600 | 4.5 | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 2,457,300 | 100.0 | 1,916,300 | 100.0 | 1,784,700 | 100.0 | 2,085,900 | 100.0 | 1,883,600 | 100.0 |
| Coffee: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 1,250,100 | 62.6 | 1,153,900 | 64.5 | 1,052,300 | 72.8 | 873,300 | 78.0 | 746,200 | 40.2 |
| Porto Rico..... | 656,600 | 32.9 | 570,300 | 31.9 | 280,800 | 19.4 | 207,400 | 18.6 | 711,400 | 38.4 |
| Other countries..... | 88,900 | 4.5 | 65,100 | 3.6 | 112,900 | 7.8 | 40,700 | 3.4 | 394,200 | 21.4 |
| Total..... | 1,995,600 | 100.0 | 1,789,300 | 100.0 | 1,446,000 | 100.0 | 1,121,400 | 100.0 | 1,851,800 | 100.0 |

Principal foodstuffs imported by Cuba during the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive, by countries—Continued.

| Articles and countries. | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| Wines: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain..... | \$1,089,700 | 96.3 | \$1,684,600 | 98.3 | \$1,643,400 | 94.1 | \$1,493,200 | 95.7 | \$1,641,200 | 96.6 |
| Other countries..... | 77,200 | 8.7 | 65,600 | 3.7 | 103,000 | 5.9 | 67,200 | 4.3 | 57,100 | 3.4 |
| Total..... | 2,107,900 | 100.0 | 1,750,200 | 100.0 | 1,746,400 | 100.0 | 1,560,400 | 100.0 | 1,698,300 | 100.0 |
| Meat, n. e. s.: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 1,156,400 | 84.5 | 2,079,700 | 75.7 | 1,630,500 | 92.0 | 1,492,700 | 93.5 | 1,395,000 | 90.3 |
| Other countries..... | 211,200 | 15.5 | 688,000 | 24.3 | 141,600 | 8.0 | 203,800 | 6.5 | 145,400 | 9.7 |
| Total..... | 1,367,600 | 100.0 | 2,747,700 | 100.0 | 1,772,100 | 100.0 | 1,696,500 | 100.0 | 1,450,400 | 100.0 |
| Dairy products: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 337,800 | 37.0 | 498,400 | 45.7 | 555,600 | 50.7 | 476,800 | 49.9 | 576,000 | 50.5 |
| Netherlands..... | 338,500 | 37.2 | 257,200 | 23.6 | 339,000 | 30.9 | 272,200 | 28.5 | 329,600 | 28.9 |
| Other countries..... | 234,300 | 25.8 | 335,000 | 30.7 | 302,200 | 18.4 | 206,200 | 21.6 | 235,600 | 20.6 |
| Total..... | 910,700 | 100.0 | 1,090,600 | 100.0 | 1,096,800 | 100.0 | 955,200 | 100.0 | 1,141,200 | 100.0 |
| Corn (maize): | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 607,800 | 99.6 | 879,500 | 99.3 | 900,500 | 100.0 | 606,600 | 94.0 | 898,000 | 95.5 |
| Other countries..... | 2,300 | .4 | 5,800 | .7 | ..... | ..... | 38,500 | 6.0 | 42,200 | 4.5 |
| Total..... | 610,100 | 100.0 | 885,300 | 100.0 | 900,500 | 100.0 | 645,100 | 100.0 | 940,200 | 100.0 |
| Codfish: | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 105,800 | 21.6 | 231,200 | 26.7 | 199,400 | 22.9 | 182,700 | 22.2 | 46,600 | 5.5 |
| Norway and Sweden..... | 155,500 | 31.8 | 294,100 | 34.0 | 309,100 | 35.6 | 294,900 | 36.8 | 279,000 | 32.9 |
| Canada..... | 33,400 | 6.8 | 117,400 | 13.6 | 165,300 | 19.0 | 160,400 | 19.5 | 360,400 | 42.6 |
| Other countries..... | 194,200 | 39.8 | 221,700 | 25.7 | 196,400 | 22.5 | 185,200 | 22.5 | 161,100 | 19.0 |
| Total..... | 488,900 | 100.0 | 864,400 | 100.0 | 869,200 | 100.0 | 823,200 | 100.0 | 846,700 | 100.0 |
| Olive oil: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain..... | 721,100 | 98.2 | 831,000 | 96.6 | 887,100 | 98.2 | 731,800 | 97.2 | 634,100 | 95.2 |
| Other countries..... | 13,300 | 1.8 | 30,500 | 3.4 | 16,600 | 1.8 | 21,400 | 2.8 | 32,000 | 4.8 |
| Total..... | 734,600 | 100.0 | 861,500 | 100.0 | 903,700 | 100.0 | 753,200 | 100.0 | 666,100 | 100.0 |
| Other articles..... | 4,718,900 | ..... | 1,877,100 | ..... | 1,909,700 | ..... | 2,087,400 | ..... | 2,579,600 | ..... |
| Grand total..... | 25,527,100 | ..... | 25,297,600 | ..... | 23,865,200 | ..... | 21,897,000 | ..... | 24,968,800 | ..... |

Summary of imports of foodstuffs into Cuba, by countries, for the calendar years 1900 to 1904, inclusive.

| Countries. | 1900. | | 1901. | | 1902. | | 1903. | | 1904. | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. | Value. | Per cent of total. |
| United States..... | \$12,582,000 | 49.0 | \$12,166,400 | 48.1 | \$11,297,400 | 48.1 | \$10,010,800 | 45.6 | \$11,088,700 | 44.2 |
| Spain..... | 3,223,400 | 12.7 | 3,037,800 | 11.4 | 2,470,700 | 10.2 | 3,253,100 | 14.3 | 3,769,400 | 15.1 |
| Great Britain..... | 1,053,200 | 4.1 | 1,977,000 | 7.0 | 1,450,400 | 6.0 | 2,430,800 | 11.1 | 2,772,500 | 11.1 |
| Germany..... | 1,145,400 | 4.6 | 2,248,500 | 8.0 | 1,267,800 | 5.1 | 1,442,500 | 6.4 | 1,647,500 | 6.4 |
| France..... | 4,292,700 | 16.6 | 3,975,800 | 14.7 | 3,684,900 | 15.8 | 3,267,600 | 14.8 | 1,297,000 | 5.0 |
| Other countries..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total..... | 25,627,100 | 100.0 | 25,297,600 | 100.0 | 23,305,200 | 100.0 | 21,687,000 | 100.0 | 24,968,600 | 100.0 |

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

PREFATORY NOTE.

During the temporary government of Cuba by the United States authorities a customs tariff was arranged and put into operation, to take the place of the previous Spanish-Cuban tariff of 1897. This United States-Cuban tariff was first promulgated by President McKinley on December 13, 1898, and in 1899 various changes and improvements were wrought in the document, so that in its perfected form it was finally promulgated by the same authority on March 31, 1900, and went into force on June 15, 1900.

On resuming full control of their Republic in May, 1902, the Cubans decided to continue the tariff of 1900 in force, and it is still the tariff law of Cuba. Various modifications and changes as to certain details, however, have been made from time to time by the customs authorities, all of which modifications are indicated in the footnotes in the text of the tariff as published in the following pages.

In December, 1903, the new reciprocity convention between the United States and Cuba went into effect. By the terms of this instrument certain tariff rebates are granted by each of the two nations to the other.

In January, 1904, the Cuban Congress authorized and provided for a general increase in the tariff rates, amounting to from 15 to 30 per cent. President Palma, of Cuba, accordingly issued a proclamation on February 1, 1904, decreeing the several increases, as specified in the new law to go into effect on February 5, 1904. The changes are very numerous, and affect nearly all of the paragraphs of the tariff existing at the date named. The increases are at the rates of 15, 20, 25, and 30 per cent.

The following compilation presents (1) the old tariff rates, according to the Cuban tariff of 1900; (2) the present rates, according to the increases effective February 5, 1904; and (3) the present rates to the United States, as modified by the reciprocity convention.

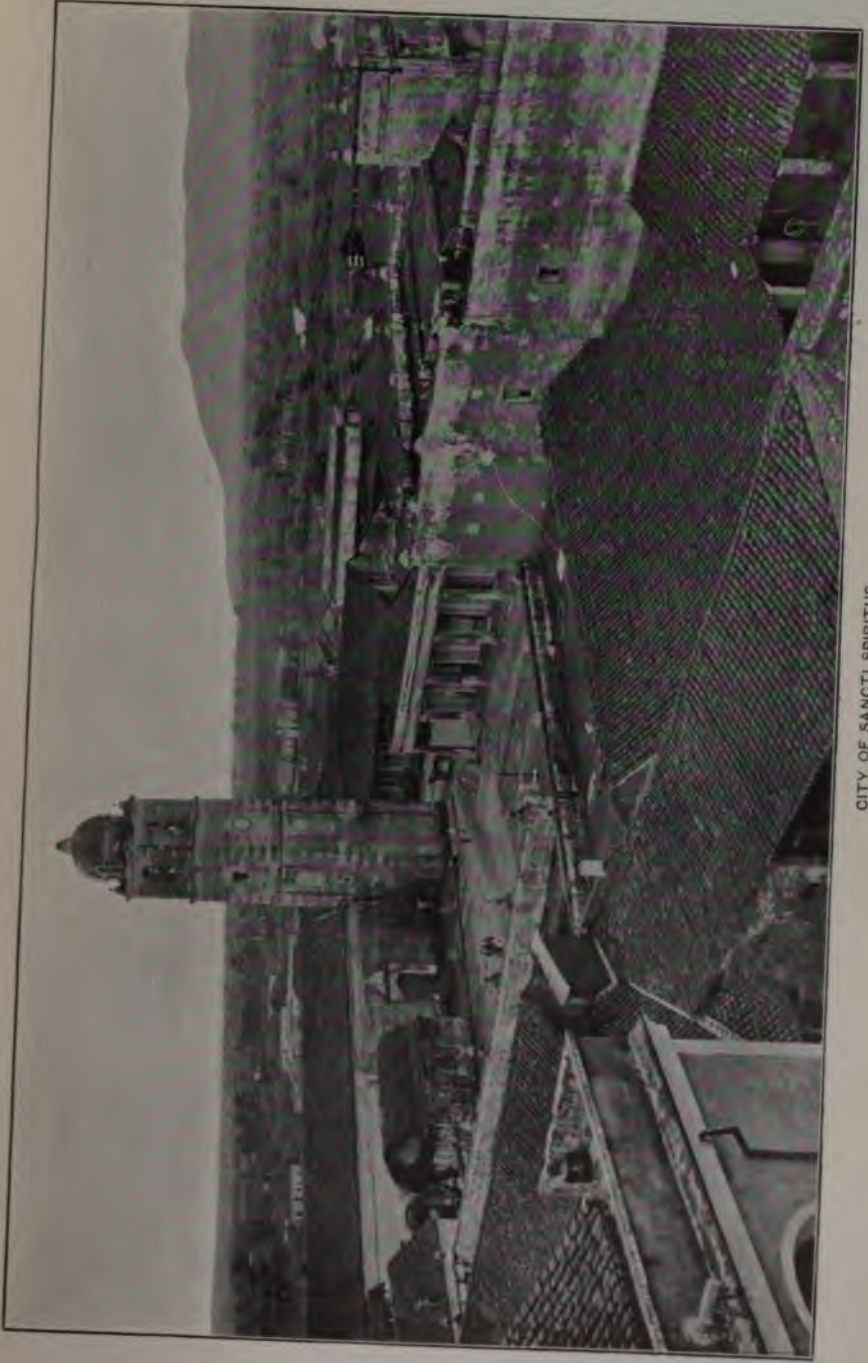
For convenient reference, two explanatory circulars of the Cuban secretary of treasury and a list of the numbers of the paragraphs and subdivisions of paragraphs affected by the tariff-rate increases are also included in the compilation.

RECIPROcity CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between the two countries was



CITY OF SANCTI SPIRITUS.



REMAINS OF ANCIENT WALL SURROUNDING HABANA.

concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Habana on the eleventh day of December, 1902, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Cuba, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between them, have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable General Tasker H. Bliss;

The President of the Republic of Cuba, the Honorable Carlos de Zaldo y Beurmann, secretary of state and justice, and the Honorable José M. Garcia y Montes, secretary of the treasury;

Who, after an exchange of their full powers found to be in good and due form, have, in consideration of and in compensation for the respective concessions and engagements made by each to the other as hereinafter recited, agreed, and do hereby agree, upon the following articles for the regulation and government of their reciprocal trade, namely:

ARTICLE I.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the United States which are now imported into the Republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

ARTICLE II.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States, shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

ARTICLE III.

During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the Republic of Cuba shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the customs tariff of said Republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE IV.

During the term of this convention the following articles of merchandise, as enumerated and described in the existing customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States imported into Cuba, shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided or as may hereafter be provided, in the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba:

Schedule A.—To be admitted at a reduction of twenty-five (25) per centum: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast-iron, wrought iron,

and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B.—To be admitted at a reduction of thirty (30) per centum: Butter; flour of wheat; corn; flour of corn or corn meal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; nonalcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, Class V, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes, and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraph 105, letters "a" and "b," of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (a) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C.—To be admitted at a reduction of forty (40) per centum: Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not included in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

ARTICLE V.

It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the Republic of Cuba, to protect their revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which this convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by either of the two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or of any of its insular possessions shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively.

ARTICLE VIII.

The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue, during the term of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided*, That while this convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897; and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

ARTICLE IX.

In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present convention by the United States to the Republic of Cuba and by the Republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon the articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

ARTICLE X.

It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force; the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof.

And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the Republic of Cuba now in force, should appear to the Government of the said Republic to be excessive in view of a new tariff law that may be adopted by it after this convention becomes operative, then the said Republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view to securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties.

ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall be ratified by the appropriate authorities of the respective countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five (5) years from date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress.

In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals, at Habana, Cuba, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| TASKER H. BLISS. | [SEAL.] |
| CARLOS DE ZALDO. | [SEAL.] |
| JOSÉ M. GARCIA MONTES. | [SEAL.] |

And whereas by the terms of the said convention it is provided that the ratifications thereof should be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, which period was, by a supplementary convention signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries on January 26, 1903, extended to the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas the said convention of December 11, 1902, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and the said supplementary convention of January 26, 1903, have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas by its resolution of March 19, 1903, the Senate of the United States added at the end of Article XI of the said convention of December 11, 1902, the following amendment:

This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress;

And whereas the Congress gave its approval to the said convention by an act approved December 17, 1903, entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two," which act is word for word as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided,* That while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of

duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress, originating in said House.

SEC. 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs, that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge of fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by the United States for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever; that articles of the Republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation into the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive on their importation into the ports of the Republic of Cuba; that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of the United States upon the articles of merchandise of the Republic of Cuba, embraced in the provisions of said convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption into the United States, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the said convention:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in conformity with the said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be in effect on the tenth day from the date of this my proclamation.

Wherefore I have caused the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be made public to the end that the same and every clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

CIRCULARS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF CUBA RELATING TO
RECIPROCITY CONVENTION.

[Translation.]

The following circulars explain the Cuban interpretation and administration of the reciprocity convention with the United States:

Extract from Circular No. 177 of December 19, 1903.

Treaty will take effect beginning with the 27th instant (December, 1903).

Invoices of goods imported must have added to the declaration now made by manufacturer or producer in the United States, in which he states that the prices and other particulars of the invoice are exact, "that the articles contained in said invoice are products of the soil or industry of the United States." The treaty must be enforced to the letter, and cases of doubt arising must be immediately reported to this Department, which will give preferential attention thereto. For general information, to the end that doubt may be avoided as far as possible, some of the clauses of the treaty having already been subject of inquiry, the following remarks are made:

It will be observed that all of group 5 of schedule 1, assessing crystal and glass ware, enjoys in virtue of article 4, in Schedule A, advantage of 25 per cent. Tariff No. 12 (b) of said group classifies window glass or other articles. This window glass is excepted from said 25 per cent advantage, and enjoys instead 30 per cent, being included in Schedule B of said article. In this tariff number it should be understood that only window glass enjoys 30 per cent advantage; other glass than window glass, classified together with window glass, enjoys only the general 25 per cent of group 5 of schedule 1, and importers should be made to take oath that it is for windows. Under Schedule C of said article 4 porcelains enjoy 40 per cent advantage. Articles of this material are specially classified under tariff number 23, but porcelain articles classified 24 also enjoy the 40 per cent advantage. All other articles comprised under tariff number 24 enjoy the 20 per cent advantage of article 3 of treaty.

Groups 2 and 3 of schedule 2, classifying cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, enjoy 25 per cent fixed by Schedule A of article 4, excepting cutlery, which enjoys the 30 per cent advantage granted in Schedule B' of the same article.

All the articles included in schedule 4 of the tariff, cotton and manufactures thereof, which are specially mentioned, enjoy the 30 per cent advantage granted by Schedule B of article 4 of the treaty, with the single exception of knitted goods classified under tariff number 122 in letters *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, which enjoy the 40 per cent advantage granted by Schedule C of the said article.

Manufactures of wool classified under numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147 enjoy the 40 per cent advantage established in Schedule C of the treaty. Other articles classified under these numbers not of wool shall enjoy only the 20 per cent of article 3 of the treaty.

Printing paper, other than for newspapers, enjoys the 30 per cent granted by Schedule B of article 4. Paper classified under tariff number 152 enjoys only the 20 per cent granted by article 3 of the treaty. Number 154 enjoys the advantage of 30 per cent granted by Schedule B, blank books and paper envelopes classified under this number being included in this advantage.

Cattle are the only live stock that shall enjoy the 40 per cent granted by Schedule C of article 4 of the treaty; all other kinds shall enjoy the 20 per cent of article 3.

Machinery of number 22 enjoys the 25 per cent advantage granted by Schedule A of article 4; and other machinery classified by the tariff numbers of schedule 11, when copper or alloys thereof predominate in said other machinery as the component parts of greatest value, also enjoys the 25 per cent advantage, but when in the machinery classified by other paragraphs of the group in question copper does not predominate as component part of greatest value, it shall enjoy only the 20 per cent advantage provided by article 3 of the treaty.

Butter and oleomargarine are classed under tariff number 244. It should be borne in mind that butter alone enjoys the 30 per cent advantage, oleomargarine or butter mixed with oleomargarine enjoying only the 20 per cent concession of article 3.

Only merchandise reaching the island of Cuba after the time at which the treaty takes effect, or, that is, after 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th instant, shall enjoy the benefits of the treaty.

Circular No. 325 of January 19, 1905.

To the collector of the port of ———:

For your information and action, I have the honor to inform you that, acting upon a complaint presented to the collector of the port of Habana, this department, upon consultation with the secretary of state, has rendered the following decision:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 10 last, inclosing the application of Messrs. Galban & Co., claiming the benefit of the reciprocity treaty for an importation of roasted coffee, which benefit has been denied by this department.

In reply, this department informs you that it can not accede to that claim. Whenever this department in agreement with the department of state and justice, understands that any merchandise is manufactured or finished in the United States from raw materials imported from other countries, it considers only those products as the products of the industries of the United States within the meaning of the reciprocity treaty of December 11, 1903, which have undergone in the course of manufacture in the United States a transformation which changes their nature, making of them an entirely different and distinct product; as, for instance, lumber changed into furniture; silk or wool, into cloth; salts, into drugs, etc. This does

not apply in cases like the present, when the product in question has gone through a certain process which does not change its essential nature nor the use for which it is destined.

CHANGES IN CUBAN TARIFF RATES.

[In effect February 5, 1904.]

FIFTEEN PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 15 per cent increase: 128, 132 to 142 (inclusive), 145 to 150 (inclusive).

TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 20 per cent increase: 114 to 126 (inclusive), 127 (in part), 242, 253.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 25 per cent increase: 1 (in part, viz, letters *b*, *c*, *d*), 2 to 5 (inclusive), 6 (in part), 7 (in part), 8, 9, 25 to 29 (inclusive), 59 to 72 (inclusive), 73 (except letter *c*), 74, 89, 90, 101*a*, 101*b*, 102*a*, 129, 131, 143*b*, 152 to 154 (inclusive), 166, 167, 168*a*, 170 to 177 (inclusive), 179 and 180 (in part), 181 to 183 (inclusive), 185 to 196 (inclusive), 199 to 202 (inclusive), 204 to 206 (inclusive), 212 to 214 (inclusive), 217 to 235 (inclusive), 266 to 268 (inclusive), 273, 274 (letters *a* and *b*), 281 to 285 (inclusive), 294.

THIRTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 30 per cent increase: 10 (in part), 11 to 17 (inclusive), 19 to 24 (inclusive), 30, 32 to 34 (inclusive), 36, 37 (except letter *c*), 38 to 58 (inclusive), 77, 78*b*, 78*c*, 79 to 81 (inclusive), 82 (in part), 83, 91 (in part), 96, 97, 98 (in part), 99, 100, 103 (in part), 104 to 106 (inclusive), 108 (in part), 109 to 111 (inclusive), 112 (in part), 113 (in part), 155 to 160 (inclusive), 161 (in part), 162 to 164 (inclusive), 184, 197, 198, 207 to 211 (inclusive), 236 to 241 (inclusive), 243 to 252 (inclusive), 255 (except letter *c*), 256 to 262 (inclusive), 264, 265, 269 (in part), 270 to 272 (inclusive), 275, 276, 280, 286 to 292 (inclusive), 295 to 306 (inclusive), 308 to 316 (inclusive).

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

Disposition First.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TISSUES.^a

GENERAL RULES.

1. *Number of threads.*—By the number of threads in a tissue shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be meant one-half of all the threads comprised in the warp and weft in a square of 6 millimeters. Should this

^aThe warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same or whether they have been added in order to form patterns or to give the stuff more body. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or to add to the body of the stuff.

half contain a fraction, the fraction shall be counted as an entire thread.

2. *Ascertainment of the number of threads.*—In order to determine, for customs treatment of tissues, the number of threads and the proportion in which the threads subject to the highest duty are found in the tissue, the instrument known as “thread counter” shall be employed.

Should there be doubt as to the ascertainment of the number of threads in a tissue, owing to the tissue being closer woven in some parts than in others, the closest-woven part and the loosest-woven part shall be taken, and the average threads resulting from the two shall serve as a basis for levying duty.

When the nature of the tissue permits it, the thread shall always be counted on the obverse side of the stuff.

In all woolly or melton-like tissues, and generally in all tissues in which the hair has been removed by carding or fulling, the threads shall be counted on the reverse side of the stuff by rasping or burning the hair when necessary.

In exceptional cases, where after these operations the ascertainment of the number of threads remains doubtful, a sufficient part of the tissue must be unraveled.

Should this likewise be impossible, as, for instance, in case of ready-made articles, the tissue shall be subject to the highest duty of the group to which it belongs; and should the tissue be mixed, it shall be dutiable according to the class in which the highest-taxed material entering into the mixture is comprised.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF MIXED TISSUES.

3. *Admixtures of two materials.*—Tissues of all kinds composed of two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

(a) Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fiber shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

(b) Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

^a Class IV, group 2, Note 1.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(c) Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(d) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,^b provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(e) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,^b provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissue shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(f) When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

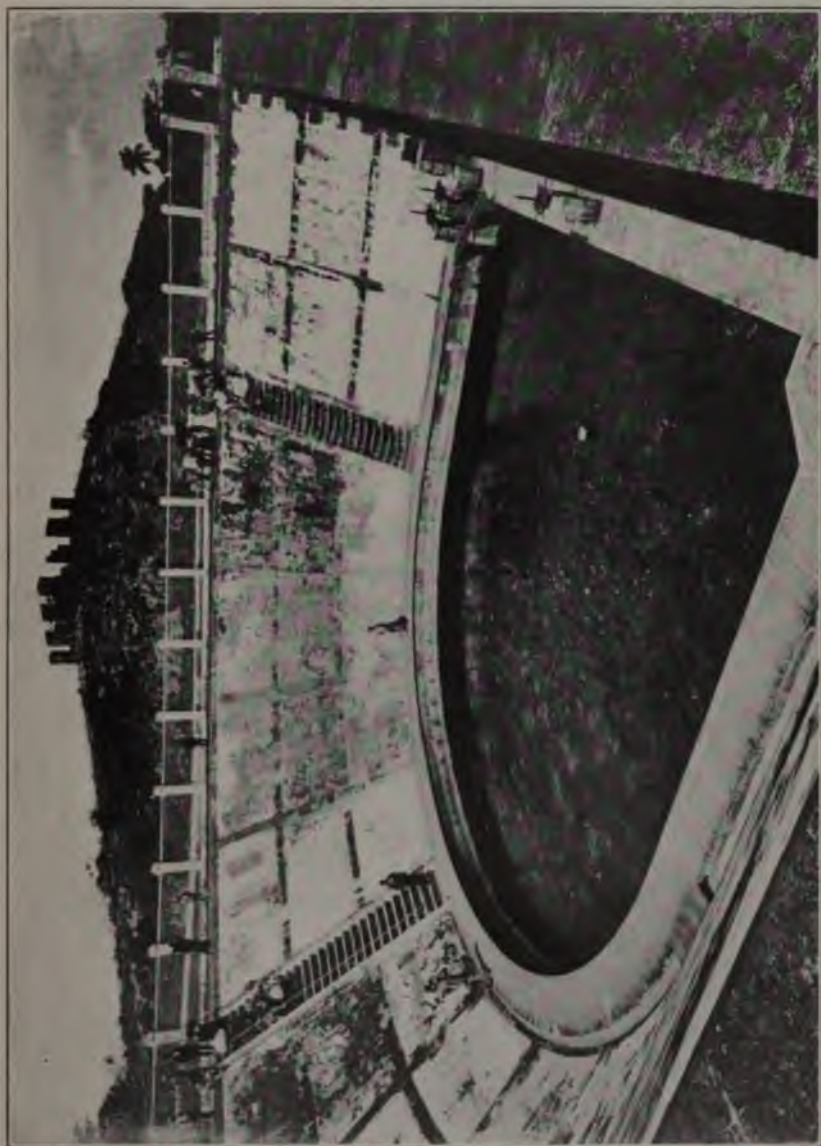
4. *Admixtures of more than two materials.*—Tissues composed of more than two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(a) Tissues containing an admixture of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and assimilated to tissues of jute, hemp, etc., whatever be the proportion of the cotton threads; they shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted

^a Class IV, group 2, Note I.

^b Class V, group 2, Note I.



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in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(b) Tissues of an admixture of wool, cotton, and other vegetable fibers, containing no silk threads, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on woollen threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of woollen threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI as mixed woollen tissues.

5. *Silk tissues*.—All tissues containing silk or floss-silk threads, the number of which, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-fifth without being more than one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total, the tissues shall be considered and dutiable as of pure silk.

EXCEPTIONS.

For knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, tulles for borders, and ribbons, composed of an admixture, exception to the preceding rules shall be made in the following cases:

6. *Knitted and netted stuffs*.—All kinds of knitted stuffs and tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles of all kinds for borders, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class comprising the threads of the highest taxed material, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the tissue.

Knitted stuffs, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, comprised in Class VII, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk when they contain threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture.

Tulles less than 15 centimeters in width shall be considered as tulles for borders.

7. *Ribbons*.—Ribbons and galloons mixed with cotton and other vegetable fibers or with vegetable fibers and wool, containing no silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed threads.

Ribbons or galloons containing silk, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as tissues according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. When not exceeding 15 centimeters in width they shall be considered as mixed silk tissues, provided that they contain in any proportion threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers or of wool or flock wool.

8. *Trimmings*.—Trimmings shall be dutiable on the total weight, as if exclusively composed of the apparent or visible textile material.

Trimmings composed on their apparent or visible part of various textile materials shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed material. When the predominating component material consists of metallic threads of any kind, the trimmings shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

Trimmings are distinguished from ribbons and galloons by the latter being real tissues, with warp and weft, while trimmings are plaited.

SURTAXES.

9. *Establishment of surtaxes*.—The surtaxes applicable, owing to broché, embroidery, metal threads, or making up, shall always be computed on the duties leviable on the tissue by taking into account, if necessary, the increase of such duties in case of admixture.

For the collection of the total duty, the surtaxes applicable for either of the above-mentioned reasons must, when necessary, be added together.

10. *Brochés*.—Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^a

By broché or brocaded tissues are meant all tissues with flowers or other ornaments applied by means of the small shuttle called "*espolin*" in such manner that the threads do not occupy the entire width of the stuff, but only the space comprising the flower or pattern.

11. *Embroidery*.—Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case,^b by taking into account whether the embroidery contains metallic threads or not.

Embroidery is distinguished from patterns woven in the tissue, as the latter are destroyed by unraveling the weft of the tissue, while embroidery is independent of the warp and weft and can not be unraveled.

12. *Metallic threads*.—Tissues and trimmings containing metallic threads, in whatever proportion, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^c

Tissues exclusively composed of metallic threads shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

13. *Made-up articles*.—Tissues manufactured into articles of all kinds shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^d

^a Classes IV and V, group 2, Note II, letter a.

^b Ibid., letter b.

^c Ibid., letter c.

^d Ibid., letter d.

Ready-made clothing, wearing apparel of all kinds and of any style, and, generally, all articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part.

For the application of the corresponding surtaxes, clothing and articles, half finished or basted, shall be considered as made-up articles and clothing.

Disposition Second.

RULES APPLICABLE TO GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED AND TO ARTICLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL MATERIALS.

1. Articles not enumerated in the tariff shall, for the application of duty, be assimilated to those which they most closely resemble.

When an article presented for customs clearance is not mentioned in a number of the tariff or in the reportory, and when doubts arise as to its assimilation to articles specified in the tariff, the interested party or the importer may request the customs authorities to indicate the number according to which such article is to be dutiable.

In such case the clearance shall be effected according to the number so indicated.

2. Articles which, by their nature or application, are composed of two or more materials or of different parts^a shall, for the total weight, be taxed according to the material chiefly determining the value of the article.

3. In case of doubt as to which is the material chiefly determining the value of an article, such article shall be dutiable according to the most highly taxed component material.

4. When the mixture of different materials has been made with a view of evading the payment of the duties of any specified number of the tariff, the duties leviable on the article subject to the highest duty shall always be collected.

Disposition Third.

REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED IN LEVYING DUTY ON PACKAGES AND RECEPTACLES—TARES.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods or for other purposes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight without tare, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.

2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

^a As, for instance, the handle of an implement and the implement itself; the glass and frame of a mirror.

3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
 Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
 Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.
 Mineral pitch and tar; asphalts, bitumens, and schists.
 Mineral oils of all kinds.
 Ores.
 Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay.
 Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II (excepting those comprised in Nos. 33, 34, 41, 45, 47 (letters *a* and *b*), 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 (letters *a*, *b*, and *c*), 55 (letters *a* and *b*), 56, 57, and 58).
 Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.
 Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters; in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler makers' work, partly wrought.
 Mercury.
 Nickel, aluminum, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned; also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.
 Filings, shavings, scrap iron or steel, and other waste of common metals.
 Scoriae.

Included in Class III:

Oleaginous seeds, including copra or coconut.
 Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 78.
 Extracts in licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.
 Tan bark.
 Opium.
 Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 82 and 83.
 Natural colors in powder or in lumps.
 Natural dyes.
 Varnish.
 Blacking.
 Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 91 (excepting phosphorus), 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 (letter *a*).
 Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 101.
 Crude vegetable oils and animal fats.
 Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.
 Fertilizers.
 Glue, albumen, and gelatin.
 Carbons for electric lighting.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:

Textile materials of all kinds, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:

Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:

Staves.
 Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.; wood, planed or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.
 Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.

Casks or shooks, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogsheds, tierces, and barrels.

Lattice or fencing wood.

Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.

Cork, in the rough or in sheets.

Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:

Animal remains.

Included in Class XII:

Jerked meat ("tassajo").

Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.

Rice.

Wheat and other cereals.

Flour of all kinds.

Pulse, dried.

Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.

Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.

Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:

Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare.

When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowances shall be made for tare:

Included in Class III:

| | Tare—per cent. |
|---|----------------|
| Natural colors, prepared | 17 |
| Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals | 10 |
| The same, prepared | 17 |
| Varnish | 15 |
| Chemical products not specified (No. 98) | 12 |
| Soap | 6 |
| Starch and fecule for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose | 10 |
| Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 111, letter a) | 10 |

Included in Class XII:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Olive oil and cotton-seed oil | 10 |
|-------------------------------------|----|

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the under-mentioned tares:

Included in Class I:

| | Tare—per cent. |
|---|----------------|
| Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1 (letters c and d) | 20 |
| All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2 (letter b) | 12 |
| Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels | 30 |
| Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed | 16 |
| Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles): | |
| In cases or barrels | 30 |
| In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed | 20 |
| Ordinary bottles: | |
| In cases or barrels | 20 |
| In crates or otherwise packed | 15 |

| | Tare—per cent. |
|---|----------------|
| Flat glass and crystal of all kinds: | |
| In single cases..... | 25 |
| In double wooden cases..... | 30 |
| In any other package..... | 20 |
| Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.: | |
| In a single receptacle..... | 35 |
| In two or more receptacles..... | 40 |
| Earthenware or stoneware; faience and porcelain: | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 30 |
| In hampers or otherwise packed..... | 16 |
| <i>Included in Class II:</i> | |
| Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 33, 41, 45, 47 (letter <i>b</i>), 48, 49, 54 (letter <i>c</i>), 56, 57, 63 (letters <i>a</i> and <i>b</i>), 64, 65 (letter <i>a</i>), 67 (letter <i>b</i>), 69: | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 13 |
| In hampers..... | 7 |
| In other packages or in bales..... | 5 |
| Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 34, 47 (letter <i>a</i>), 50, 53, 58, 63 (letter <i>c</i>), 65 (letter <i>b</i>), 67 (letter <i>a</i>), 68, 70, 72 (letter <i>c</i>), 73 (letter <i>c</i>), 73 (letter <i>d</i>), and 74 (letters <i>c</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>e</i> , or <i>f</i>): | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 18 |
| In hampers..... | 12 |
| In other packages or bales..... | 6 |
| <i>Included in Class III:</i> | |
| Spirits of turpentine..... | 18 |
| Phosphorus: | |
| In tin-plate receptacles..... | 25 |
| In cases or otherwise packed..... | 35 |
| Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 96 (letter <i>b</i>), 99, and 100..... | 20 |
| Wax and other articles comprised in No. 104..... | 14 |
| Perfumery and essences..... | 20 |
| <i>Included in Class VIII:</i> | |
| Paper of all kinds: | |
| In cases..... | 10 |
| In other packages or in bales..... | 3 |
| <i>Included in Class IX:</i> | |
| Fine wood, sawn in veneers..... | 6 |
| Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood, wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 171, 173, and 175 (letter <i>a</i>): | |
| In cases..... | 20 |
| In crates or otherwise packed..... | 10 |
| Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 172, 174, and 175 (letter <i>b</i>): | |
| In cases..... | 30 |
| In other packages..... | 10 |
| Cork, manufactured: | |
| In cases..... | 10 |
| In other packages or in bales..... | 5 |
| Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 180: | |
| In cases..... | 35 |
| In other packages or in bales..... | 10 |
| <i>Included in Class X:</i> | |
| Saddlers and harness-makers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and feather dusters: | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 15 |
| In other packages or in bales..... | 6 |

| | Tare—per cent. |
|---|----------------|
| Gloves of skin, comprised in No. 196: | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 18 |
| In other packages or in bales | 8 |
| <i>Included in Class XII:</i> | |
| Poultry and small game | 40 |
| Meat in brine, including beef and pork, comprised in No. 237 | 20 |
| Lard and other goods comprised in Nos. 238, 239, 240, 241 | 12 |
| Other meat | 12 |
| Butter: | |
| In ordinary boxes, tierces, cans, etc | 12 |
| In brine, or otherwise packed, with wooden, glass, or tin receptacles combined, provided this does not exceed the actual tare | 35 |
| Salt cod and stockfish; herring, mackerel, and salmon: | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 10 |
| In sacks | 2 |
| Cocoa: | |
| In sacks | 1 |
| In double sacks | 2 |
| In ceroons | 5 |
| Ground, or in paste, in triple receptacles | 25 |
| Coffee: | |
| In sacks | 1 |
| In double sacks | 2 |
| In barrels, casks, etc | 10 |
| Cinnamon: | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 15 |
| In bales | 4 |
| Cinnamon, Chinese ("cánelon"), and other spices comprised in No. 283: | |
| In cases or barrels..... | 15 |
| In sacks | 1 |
| In double sacks | 2 |
| Vanilla..... | 12 |
| Eggs | 25 |
| Common biscuits..... | 8 |
| Fine biscuits..... | 14 |
| Cheese | 12 |
| <i>Included in Class XIII:</i> | |
| Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets | 10 |
| Varnished cloth or oilcloth | 12 |
| Toys and games | 25 |
| Articles of caoutchouc | 20 |
| Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues | 10 |

GENERAL PROVISION FOR TARE.

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists, or not included in the above-mentioned cases, shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff; all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight, entitled or not to tare allowance, shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk, or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay, or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 51, 52, and 68 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10.^a When in one container merchandises are imported which pay by net weight with others which pay by gross weight or by unities or by value, whether they have the same or different tares, said merchandises will pay the duties that correspond to them by net or dutiable weight, without any benefit of tare, and the exterior container will be appraised by its total weight by the paragraph corresponding to the material of which it is made.

11. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 166 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 10, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

12. Receptacles containing alcohol, brandies, liquors, and other compound spirits shall be treated as follows:

^a As modified by Order No. 445, October 31, 1900.

In the application of rule 10, Disp. III, the following practice is observed:

There are five distinct classes of merchandise contemplated in the tariff in respect to the method of assessing duty thereon:

1. Merchandise which pays by gross weight.
2. Merchandise which pays by net weight.
3. Merchandise which pays by tare.
4. Merchandise which pays ad valorem.
5. Merchandise which pays by unities.

For the application of Disp. III, rule 10, merchandise which pays tare is considered as paying by gross weight. Merchandise which pays ad valorem is considered as paying by net weight. Merchandise free of duty is not taken into consideration at all, as far as the application of Disp. III, rule 10, is concerned. The following

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 15 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 20 per cent of the gross weight if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained, as shall that of bottles or flasks containing the same.

The practically ascertained weights of the liquid and bottles or flasks shall be added, and the result deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation. The difference obtained by this deduction will be the actual weight of the wooden cases or hampers.

The liquid, bottles or flasks, and wooden cases or hampers will pay duty according to their corresponding paragraphs.

13. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 12 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 18 per cent of the gross weight if double.

table of all possible cases or combinations arising in the packing of merchandise is given, together with the indications in each case as to whether rule 10 applies or not:

Disposition III, rule 10. Does it apply?

- Gross weight packed with net weight? Yes.
- Gross weight packed with merchandise with tare? No.
- Gross weight packed with ad valorem? Yes.
- Gross weight packed with unities? No.
- Net weight packed with gross weight? Yes.
- Net weight packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
- Net weight packed with ad valorem? No.
- Net weight packed with unities? Yes.
- Merchandise with tare packed with gross weight? No.
- Merchandise with tare packed with net weight? Yes.
- Merchandise with tare packed with ad valorem? Yes.
- Merchandise with tare packed with unities? No.
- Ad valorem packed with gross weight? Yes.
- Ad valorem packed with net weight? No.
- Ad valorem packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
- Ad valorem packed with unities? Yes.
- Unities packed with gross weight? No.
- Unities packed with net weight? Yes.
- Unities packed with merchandise with tare? No.
- Unities packed with ad valorem? Yes.

When in the same case are packed goods dutiable by gross weight, paying under different paragraphs, or letters of paragraphs, or having different tares, or goods having the same tare but paying under different paragraphs, or different letters of the same paragraph, rule 7, Disp. III, applies, and the exterior receptacle pays duty under its corresponding paragraph. (Order No. 43, ruling No. 36, August 23, 1900.)

When in the application of rule 10, Disp. III, net weight goods are packed in cardboard boxes or etui cases (estuches), the cardboard boxes, or etui cases, will be classified under their respective paragraphs of the tariff. (Order No. 35, ruling No. 29, August 11, 1900.)

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed in exactly the same way as for alcohol, brandies, liquors, and compound spirits, when so imported, except in the case of champagne, which shall be treated as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained by deducting from the actual weight of a full bottle 950 grams for an empty champagne bottle, ordinary size, and 550 grams for an empty half bottle.

The assessment of duty will then proceed as in the case of any other wine.

14. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 30 per cent of the gross weight.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases, hampers, or barrels, duties shall be assessed as follows:

When beer is imported in bottles of ordinary or current size, for every 12 quart bottles or 24 pint bottles the glass shall be considered to weigh $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilos and the beer contained therein to weigh $8\frac{1}{2}$ kilos (equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ liters), and the difference obtained by adding together the taken weight of the glass and the taken weight of the beer, and deducting the result from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, shall be considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacle.^a

When beer is imported in bottles not of ordinary or current size, or differing in weight from the average or current weights, the respective weights of the liquid and bottles will be practically ascertained, and the assessment of duty will proceed as before.

In the case of cider the procedure will be the same as in the case of wines or liquors, the weights being practically ascertained.

Disposition Fourth.

ARTICLES OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.

1. Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the President of Cuba.^b

^a Rule 14, Disp. III, has been interpreted as follows: One barrel supposed to contain 6 dozen quart bottles of current size is found, for example, to weigh 114 kilos. The beer contained therein is considered to amount to six times $8\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, or 51 liters, dutiable under paragraph 280b. The glass of the 6 dozen bottles is considered to weigh six times $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, or 57 kilos, dutiable under paragraph 10. The taken weight of the beer and the taken weight of the glass bottles being added, gives 108 kilos, which, being deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, leaves 6 kilos, which is considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacles. (Order No. 22, July 11, 1900.)

^b The words "President of Cuba" have been substituted here for the words "military governor of the island" in the original draft of the tariff of 1900.

2. Paintings, publications, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.

3. Artificial wine (other than medicinal wines of known composition) and adulterated wines.

Regulations as to Clearance of Petroleum.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases or less, or from 10 barrels or less, comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definitive until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in this appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

The following shall be considered as—

(a) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57½ of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(b) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300° C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent of its primitive weight.

Import Tariff of Cuba.

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE TARIFF.

Disp. = General disposition.
 G. W. = Gross weight.
 N. W. = Net weight.
 G. W.; T. = Gross weight or tare, as the case may be.
 T. = Tare.
 S. T. = Special tare.

Kilos. = Kilograms.
 Kilog. = Kilogram.
 Hectog. = Hectogram.
 Hectol. = Hectoliter.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Duties shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin, such as the Spanish alphonosinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted at the following rates: Alphonosinos (25-peseta piece), \$4.78; louis (20-franc piece), \$3.82.
 The following Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Cuba shall be received for customs at the following fixed rates in American money: Pesa, 60 cents; medio pesa, 30 cents; peseta, 12 cents; real, 6 cents; medio real, 3 cents.
 Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (1 peseta).
 The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Cuba.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff.

| Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduce to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. |
| CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS. | | | | | | |
| GROUP 1.—Stones and earths employed in building, arts, and manufactures. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Marble, jasper, and alabaster: a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W. b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimensions, polished or not, G. W. c. Sculptures, high and bas reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). d. Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | 100 kilos do do do | 0.50 1.00 25 25 | 0.50 1.50 3.875 2.50 | 20 20 20 20 | 0.40 1.00 3.10 2.00 |
| 2 | Stones, other, natural or artificial: a. Slabs, plates, or steps, G. W. b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). c. Wrought stone for paving and curbing, G. W. | do do do | 0.50 1.00 0.05 | 0.25 1.25 0.0625 | 25 25 25 | 0.50 1.00 0.05 |
| 3 | Earths employed in manufactures and arts, including lime and gypsum, G. W. | do | 0.20 | 0.25 | 25 | 0.20 |
| | a. Cement, G. W. | do | 0.30 | 0.375 | 25 | 0.30 |

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| 4 | Gypsum manufactured into articles: a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | .40 .60 | 35 25 | 3.75 .9575 | 20 20 | 3.00 .75 | 3.00 .75 |
|--|---|------------|----------|---------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| GROUP 2.—(cont.) (See Free list.) | | | | | | | |
| GROUP 3.—Schists, bitumens, and their derivatives. | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Tar and mineral pitch, asphalt, bitumens, and schists, ³ G. W. Nore.—Asphalt paving blocks and rock asphalt, for paving purposes shall be dutiable under this paragraph, in proportion to the percentage of asphaltum they contain, provided the duty be not less than \$0.45 per 100 kilo., G. W. | .60 | 25 | .75 | 20 | .60 | .60 |
| 6 | Crude oils derived from schists, including crude petroleum; axle grease for cars and carts, ⁴ G. W. a. Crude petroleum to be used exclusively in the manufacture of illuminating gas and only as gas works in Cuba, and used for no other purpose, said gas works to be subject to inspection by the customs authorities; and provided that the importer gives such bond as may be required, necessary by the collector of customs, ⁵ G. W. | 1.40 | 25 | 1.75 | 20 | .40 | .40 |
| 7 | Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination or lubrication, ⁶ G. W. a. A product from petroleum known under the name of cordage oil, imported by and used exclusively for cordage works in their manufacture of rope and cordage, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the president of the cordage company, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W. | .70 | 25 | .875 | 20 | .70 | .70 |
| 8 | Benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils, not specially mentioned, including vaseline, ⁶ G. W. | 13.50 | 25 | 4.375 | 20 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| 9 | Ores, G. W. 1 Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture. 2 Inserted by Order No. 103, September 3, 1901. 3 The customs authorities must take special care that under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, no oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300° Centigrade. Under the name of asphalt or bitumen, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 103 of Class III. (Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 304 of Class XIII.) 4 For the collection of duty, the following shall be considered as— (a) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 571 of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier. | .10 | 25 | .125 | 20 | .10 | .10 |

(b) Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are included in this number, but are exempt from the increase, and dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

(c) For rules of clearance of crude petroleum, see p. 4002.
5 Inserted by Order No. 81, March 16, 1901.
6 By order No. 97, August 6, 1901, gas oil imported by a gas company in Cuba for exclusive use by said company in manufacture of illuminating gas is classified under No. 61, at 70 cents per 100 kilos.
7 All mineral oils not having the properties described in the note to No. 6 shall be considered as refined.
8 Refined lubricating oils remain dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.
9 Changed from \$2.90 to \$3.50 by Order No. 84, March 16, 1901.

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 22 | Flatness in dishes or hollow ware: a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do c. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do d. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do e. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do f. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do g. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do h. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do i. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do j. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do k. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do l. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do m. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do n. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do o. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do p. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do q. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do r. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do s. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do t. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do u. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do v. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do w. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do x. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do y. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do z. Painted in gold, with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....do | 3.50 6.40 5.80 9.30 25 | 30 30 30 30 30 | 4.55 8.32 7.54 12.09 325 | 25 25 40 40 20 | 2.4125 6.24 4.524 7.254 26 |
| CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT. | | | | | | |
| GROUP 1.—Gold, silver, and platinum, and alloys of these metals, and gold and silver plate. | | | | | | |
| 25 | Gold and platinum, or alloys thereof in jewelry, with or without precious stones or pearls; silver in jewelry with precious stones or pearls; and precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls; not set, N. W.....hectog. | 7.50 | 25 | 9.375 | 30 | 7.50 |
| 26 | Gold or platinum or alloys thereof wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W.....do | 2.80 | 25 | 3.50 | 20 | 2.80 |
| 27 | Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W.....kilog. | 2.60 | 25 | 3.25 | 20 | 2.60 |
| 28 | Silver in jewelry, without precious stones or pearls, N. W.....hectog. | 1.50 | 25 | 1.875 | 20 | 1.50 |
| 29 | Silver, wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W.....kilog. | 8.00 | 25 | 10.00 | 20 | 8.00 |
| 30 | Gold and silver plated ware of all kinds, and jewelry made of metal, gold or silver plated, with or without precious stones or imitations thereof.....p. c. ad. val. | 25 | 30 | 324 | 30 | 224 |
| GROUP 2.—Cast iron. | | | | | | |
| (Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.) | | | | | | |
| 31 | Cast iron: a. Bars, beams, plates, crates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W.....do b. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W.....do c. Articles, other, G. W. 9.....do | 50 35 75 | 30 30 30 | 65 455 975 | 25 25 25 | 4975 341 781 |
| 32 | Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned— 1. Excepting ordinary glass receptacles for Cuban industries, which are dutiable according to the old rate, with 25 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of imports from the United States. 2. Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white, or colored, are comprised in this number. 3. By order No. 65 (ruling No. 51) common glass beads, which are not trinkets or ornaments, and do not imitate precious or fine stones, are classified under No. 11b, separate and spare parts forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number. 4. Order No. 14 (ruling No. 10), July 2, 1900, reads as follows: "For incandescent electric lamps, the general provision for tare given in Division III, rule 5, for 'hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles),' shall be applied as follows: "Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not, in cases or barrels, 30 per cent. "In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed, 20 per cent." | 10 50 35 75 | 10 30 30 30 | 10 65 455 975 | 25 25 25 25 | .075 4975 341 781 |

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tariff No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|------------|---|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 2.—Cast iron—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 33 | Cast iron—Continued. Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | 100 kilos | Dollars. 1.20 | Per cent. 30 | Dollars. 1.56 | Per cent. 25 | Dollars. 1.17 |
| 34 | Articles of all kinds, enamelled, gilt, tinned or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | do | 2.30 | 30 | 2.99 | 25 | 2.2425 |
| | GROUP 3.—Wrought iron and steel. | | | | | | |
| 35 | Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "lechos"; steel in ingots, G. W. | 100 kilos | .40 | | .40 | 25 | .30 |
| 36 | Wrought iron or steel, rolled: a. Balls, G. W. b. Bars of all kinds, including rods, tires, and hoops, G. W. c. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel, G. W. | do do do | .50 .90 1.60 | 30 30 30 | .65 1.17 2.08 | 25 25 25 | .4875 .8775 1.56 |
| 37 | Sheets, rolled: a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W. b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness and hoop iron, G. W. c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W. d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W. | do do do do | 1.10 1.20 1.50 1.30 | 30 30 30 30 | 1.43 1.56 1.50 1.69 | 25 25 25 25 | 1.0725 1.17 1.125 1.2875 |
| | Wrought iron or steel: Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing, each— a. 25 kilograms or more, G. W. b. Less than 25 kilograms, G. W. | do do | 1.00 1.35 | 30 30 | 1.30 1.765 | 25 25 | .975 1.316 |
| 38 | Cast in pieces, finished— a. Wheels, weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; lubricating boxes, G. W. b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W. | do do | .60 1.40 | 30 30 | .78 1.82 | 25 25 | .585 1.365 |
| 39 | Pipes— a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W. b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W. | do do | 1.40 1.40 | 30 30 | 1.82 1.82 | 25 25 | 1.365 1.865 |
| 40 | Wire, galvanized or not— a. 2 millimeters or more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. More than 4 and up to 2 millimeters in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) c. 1 millimeter or less in diameter and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | do do do | 1.00 1.30 1.60 | 30 30 30 | 1.30 1.69 2.06 | 25 25 25 | .975 1.2675 1.56 |
| 41 | In large pieces, composed of bars, or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W. | do | 1.90 | 30 | 2.34 | 25 | 1.765 |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------|----|-------|----|--------|
| 43 | Anchor, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, and signal disks, G. W. | .do | 80 | 1.04 | 25 | .78 |
| 44 | Wire (G. W.) | .do | 30 | 3.25 | 25 | 2.4375 |
| 45 | a. Up to 20 threads per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Of 20 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | .do | 80 | 6.50 | 25 | 4.875 |
| 46 | Cables, fencing (except barbed wire for fencing), netting, furniture springs, G. W. | kilog. | 30 | .13 | 25 | .0975 |
| 47 | Tools and implements (not apparatus) | 100 kilos | 30 | 1.80 | 25 | .975 |
| 48 | a. Fine, for arts, trades and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹ | .do | 30 | 10.40 | 25 | 7.80 |
| | b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ² | .do | 30 | 3.25 | 25 | 2.4375 |
| 49 | Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; nails, cleap nails, tacks, and brads, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | .do | 30 | 1.95 | 25 | 1.4625 |
| | Saddlery hardware: a. Made of iron or steel, bits, spurs, and all finishes for common harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Made of composition or materials other than iron or steel shall be dutiable according to its chief component material. | .do | 30 | 3.90 | 25 | 2.925 |
| 50 | Buckles: a. Nickelcd, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | kilog. | 30 | .26 | 25 | .195 |
| 51 | Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9) | .do | 30 | .196 | 25 | .146 |
| 52 | Crochet hooks, hooks, and hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9) | .do | 30 | .39 | 25 | .2925 |
| 53 | Cutlery: a. With common wooden handles, such as used by butchers, shoemakers, saddlers, and cooks, including table knives and forks with common wooden handles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹ b. All other cutlery (except pocket cutlery), including scissors; fishing hooks, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) c. Surgical, including dental instruments; pocket cutlery, side arms (not fire) and pieces for same; razors, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | .do | 30 | .39 | 25 | .2925 |
| 54 | Small arms and barrels: a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W. b. Barrels, finished, for portable arms, G. W. c. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, except barrels, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) if | .do | 30 | .26 | 30 | .182 |
| | | .do | 30 | .52 | 30 | .364 |
| | | .do | 30 | .78 | 30 | .546 |
| | | .do | 30 | .825 | 25 | .24375 |
| | | .do | 30 | .78 | 25 | .585 |
| | | .do | 30 | 3.25 | 25 | 2.4375 |

1. By "locks" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron, or iron in any other form containing dress. (Wrought iron containing dress has generally an unequal and rough surface.)
 Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dress is comprised in No. 37b.
 In case of doubt, this iron shall be submitted to assay for determining its kind or without being prepared for rivets or screws, or cut to measure. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12, July 3, 1900.)
 2. "Bars," as here used, is to be interpreted to mean bars without screws or rivets, or without being prepared for rivets or screws, or cut to measure. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12, July 3, 1900.)
 3. The rule in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.
 4. Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)
 5. By hoop iron (*hoops*) shall be understood unpolished flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.
 See also footnotes to No. 35.
 6. Galvanized-iron gutters, not riveted, screwed, or adorned in any way, are classified under No. 37d. (Order No. 18, ruling No. 14, July 7, 1900.)
 7. "Bars," as used here, is to be interpreted to mean bars with rivets or screws or structures. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12, July 3, 1900.)
 8. This basis represents one-half of the warp and wool threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, i. e., of 23 millimeters.
 9. Compresses of iron and steel (not apparatus) and clearly for use in the arts, trades, and professions, are classified under No. 47a. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)
 10. Irons (planchas para ropas) are classified under No. 47b. (Order No. 30, ruling No. 24, August 3, 1900.)
 11. Scrubbing sticks (*scrubadores*) are classified under No. 47b. (Order No. 59, ruling No. 46, October 25, 1900.)
 12. Common knives and forks with iron handles are classified under No. 53a. (Order No. 38, ruling No. 32, August 16, 1900.)
 13. All small arms, including pistols and revolvers, are classified under No. 54c. (Order No. 114, October 26, 1901.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tarif No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|---|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| GROUP 3.—Wrought iron and steel—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Sporting arms, breech and muzzle loading, and detached parts thereof, except barrels 1. | | | | | | |
| 56 | Manufactures of tin plate, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | p. c. ad val. 100 kilos. | Dollars. 25 4.00 | Per cent. 30 30 | Dollars. 30 5.20 | Per cent. 25 25 | Dollars. 24 3.90 |
| 57 | Wrought iron or steel. Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) 2 | do | 3.00 | 30 | 3.90 | 25 | 2.925 |
| 58 | Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, i. e., polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | do | 4.00 | 30 | 5.20 | 25 | 3.90 |
| GROUP 4.—Copper and alloys of common metals with copper (brass, bronze, etc.) | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Copper scales (laminae), copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W. | 100 kilos. | 3.00 | 25 | 3.75 | 20 | 3.00 |
| 60 | In ingots, G. W. | do | 4.00 | 25 | 5.00 | 30 | 4.00 |
| 61 | Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W. | do | 4.50 | 25 | 3.625 | 20 | 4.50 |
| 62 | Rolled in sheets, G. W. | do | 5.00 | 25 | 6.25 | 20 | 5.00 |
| 63 | Wire, galvanized or not— a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) c. Gilt, silvered or nicked, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do do do kilog | 6.00 7.50 .50 | 25 25 25 | 7.50 9.375 .625 | 30 30 20 | 6.00 7.50 .50 |
| 64 | Wire covered with insulating materials, conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | 100 kilos. | 7.50 | 25 | 9.375 | 20 | 7.50 |
| 65 | Wire galvanized or not— a. To 100 threads per inch 4 T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | kilog do | 20 40 | 25 25 | .25 .50 | 20 20 | 20 40 |
| 66 | Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W. | 100 kilos. | 4.50 | 25 | .5025 | 20 | 4.50 |
| 67 | Nails and tacks, except as included in paragraph 30— a. Gilt or nicked, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | kilog do | 20 12 | 25 25 | .25 .15 | 20 20 | 20 12 |
| 68 | Pins or pens, crooked hooks, or hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9). | do | .60 | 25 | .75 | 20 | .60 |
| 69 | Articles gilt or nicked, not specially mentioned, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, ⁶ T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | do | .20 | 25 | .25 | 20 | .20 |
| 70 | Articles, gilt or nicked, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | do | .50 | 25 | .625 | 20 | .50 |
| | | do | .20 | 25 | .25 | 20 | .20 |

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tarif No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|--|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd. | | | | | | | |
| GROUP 1.—Simple drugs—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W. | 100 kilos | 5.25 | | 6.825 | Per cent. 30 | Dollars. 4.7775 |
| 80 | Tan bark, G. W. | do | .25 | | .325 | 30 | .2275 |
| 81 | Opium, G. W. | kilog. | 6.00 | | 7.80 | 30 | 5.46 |
| 82 | Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W. ² | 100 kilos | 2.75 | | 3.575 | 30 | 2.5025 |
| 83 | Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W. | do | 1.80 | | 2.34 | 30 | 1.638 |
| GROUP 2.—Colors, dyes, and varnishes. | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Natural colors, in powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W. ³ | 100 kilos | .60 | | .60 | 30 | .42 |
| 85 | Artificial colors of metallic bases: a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) ⁴ b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) c. Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, including lithographic inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) ⁵ | do | 2.55 | | 2.55 | 30 | 1.785 |
| 86 | Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, including lithographic inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) ⁵ | do | 5.00 | | 5.00 | 30 | 3.50 |
| 87 | Natural dyes: a. Woods, barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W. b. Madder, G. W. c. Indigo and cochineal, G. W. | kilog. | .25 | | .25 | 30 | .175 |
| 88 | Artificial dyes: a. Extracts from logwood, arhili, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) Varnishes, G. W.; T. Disp. III, rule 4) Blackening, G. W. | 100 kilos | 6.00 | | 5.00 | 30 | 3.60 |
| 89 | | do | 3.00 | | 3.00 | 30 | 2.10 |
| 90 | | kilog. | 2.0 | | 2.0 | 30 | 1.4 |
| 91 | | do | 4.50 | | 4.50 | 30 | 3.15 |
| 92 | | kilog. | .20 | | .20 | 30 | .14 |
| 93 | | 100 kilos | 5.00 | | 5.00 | 30 | 3.50 |
| 94 | | do | 3.00 | | 3.00 | 30 | 2.10 |
| 95 | | kilog. | 2.0 | | 2.0 | 30 | 1.4 |
| 96 | | 100 kilow. | 7.50 | 25 | 9.875 | 20 | 7.50 |
| 97 | | do | 3.00 | 25 | 3.75 | 20 | 3.00 |
| 98 | Simple bodies: a. Sulphur, G. W. b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus, ⁶ T. (Disp. III, rule 5); other, G. W. Inorganic acids: a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric; also aqua regia, G. W. b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W. c. Other, G. W. Organic acids: a. Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolic, G. W. b. Oleic, stearic, and palmitic, G. W. c. Arctic, G. W. d. Other, G. W. | 100 kilos | .15 | 30 | .195 | 30 | .1965 |
| 99 | | kilog. | .18 | 30 | .234 | 30 | .1638 |
| 100 | | 100 kilow. | .80 | | .80 | 30 | .21 |
| 101 | | do | 6.00 | | 6.00 | 30 | 4.20 |
| 102 | | do | 5.00 | | 5.00 | 30 | 3.50 |
| 103 | | do | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 30 | .70 |
| 104 | | do | 1.40 | | 1.40 | 30 | .98 |
| 105 | | do | 6.00 | | 6.00 | 30 | 4.20 |
| 106 | | do | 5.00 | | 5.00 | 30 | 3.50 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------------|------|-----|----|-------|
| 94 | Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. | do. | .25 | .25 | 30 | .176 |
| 95 | Inorganic salts: | | | | | |
| | a. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W. | do. | 1.00 | | 30 | .70 |
| | b. Chloride of sodium (common salt), ground, powdered, manufactured, or otherwise, G. W. | do. | 1.30 | | 30 | .91 |
| | c. Chloride of ammonium, sulphates of soda, iron, or magnesia, carbonate of magnesia, soda, G. W. ¹ | do. | .45 | | 30 | .315 |
| | d. Sulphate of ammoniac; phosphates and superphosphates of lime; nitrate of potash and soda, G. W. | do. | .08 | | 30 | .021 |
| | e. Other salts of ammoniac; salts of copper; chloride of lime; sulphate of potash, hyposulphite of soda, and borax; sal soda, G. W. | do. | .75 | | 30 | .625 |
| | f. Chlorides of soda and potash, G. W. | do. | 1.80 | | 30 | 1.26 |
| 96 | Organic salts: | | | | | |
| | a. Acetates and oxalates, G. W. | do. | 2.50 | 30 | 30 | 3.275 |
| | b. Citrates and tartrates, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do. | 3.00 | 30 | 30 | 2.73 |
| 97 | Alkaloids and their salts; chlorides of gold and silver, N. W. | do. | 3.90 | 30 | 30 | 3.00 |
| 98 | Chemical products not specially mentioned, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) ¹¹ | kilogram. | 6.75 | 30 | 30 | 5.125 |
| 99 | Pills, including those of quinine, capsules, medicinal dragees, and the like: T. (Disp. III, rule 6) | do. | .05 | 30 | 30 | .0455 |
| 100 | Pharmaceutical products not specially mentioned; T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹¹ | do. | .25 | 30 | 30 | .2275 |
| | | do. | .10 | 30 | 30 | .091 |
| 101 | Vegetable oils: | | | | | |
| | a. Solid (cocoanut, palm, etc.), G. W. | 100 kilos. | 3.00 | 25 | 20 | 3.00 |
| | b. Liquid, except olive oil and cotton-seed oil, G. W. | do. | 3.00 | 25 | 20 | 3.00 |
| | c. Cotton-seed oil, to be used exclusively in the manufacture of soap, provided that the importation be made at the direct demand of the manufacturers of soap, and that the latter submit their works at all times to the inspection of the customs authorities, and that the importer give such bond as may be regarded necessary by the acting collector, G. W. | do. | .50 | | 20 | .40 |
| 102 | (Crude oils and animal fats: | | | | | |
| | a. Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils, not refined, G. W. | do. | 1.50 | 25 | 20 | 1.50 |
| | b. Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W. ¹² | do. | 1.40 | | 20 | 1.12 |
| | c. Other crude oils and fats, including olein and tallow, when to be used in the manufacture of soaps, G. W. | do. | .50 | | 20 | .40 |

¹The above rate applies to opium in a pure state only. Medicinal preparations containing opium in combination with other substances are classed under tariff No. 98. (Customs division of November 4, 1904; Circular No. 317; Gaceta Oficial, December 1, 1904, p. 5238.)

²Heated barley is classified under No. 82. (Order No. 39, ruling No. 33, August 16, 1900.) Hops and malt, for making beer, are dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.

³All paints of nonmetallic base which have been prepared in any way except by simple grinding are excluded from No. 84. (Order No. 101, August 27, 1901.)

⁴Common lampblack is classified under No. 85a. (Order No. 125, March 19, 1902.)

⁵Charcoal pencils for drawing are classified under No. 86. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

⁶Phosphorus for making matches is dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

⁷The substance known as "remanita" is classified as follows:
The phosphoric acid under No. 92.
The phosphate of lime under No. 95d. (Order No. 9, ruling No. 5, June 26, 1900.)

⁸Increased from \$0.20 to \$1 by official decree July, 1903.

⁹Increased from \$0.50 to \$1.30 by official decree July, 1903.

¹⁰Sulfate of soda is classified under No. 98c. (Order No. 8, ruling No. 4, June 28, 1900.)

¹¹The products or substances comprised in Nos. 98, 99, and 100 shall be examined by chemical experts, who must sign the declaration simultaneously with the customs employees.

¹²Extract of lupulin, or flour of hops, for making beer is dutiable according to the old rate of No. 98, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

¹³Antipyrine is dutiable under tariff No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 205 of January 12, 1904; Gaceta Oficial January, 1904, p. 588.)

¹⁴Acetic ether is dutiable under No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 207 of January 19, 1904.)

¹⁵Potassium cyanide is dutiable under No. 98. (Customs circ. No. 334 of February 15, 1906.)

¹⁶Lanoline is dutiable under No. 102a/ (Customs circ. No. 206 of January 19, 1904; G. O., January, 1904, p. 589.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|--|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd. | | | | | | |
| GROUP 4.— <i>Oils, fats, waxes, and their derivatives</i> —Continued. | | | | | | |
| 103 Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W. 1 | 100 kilos | Dollars. 2.50 | Per cent. 30 | Dollars. 3.25 | Per cent. 20 | Dollars. 2.60 |
| 104 Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought: T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 20 | 5.20 |
| 105 Soap: | | | | | | |
| a. Common soap in bars, including castile soap and ordinary scouring compositions, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) | do | 3.00 | 30 | 3.90 | 30 | 2.73 |
| b. Ordinary toilet soaps in cakes or tablets, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) | do | 10.00 | 30 | 13.00 | 30 | 9.10 |
| c. Fine toilet soaps, whether fancy, perfumed, or not, and all others, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) | do | 20.00 | 30 | 26.00 | 40 | 15.00 |
| 106 Perfumery and essences: | | | | | | |
| a. Of value less than \$1.25 per kilogram | kilogram | .25 | 30 | .325 | 40 | .186 |
| b. Of value more than \$1.25 per kilogram, and 25 per cent ad valorem | do | .25 | 30 | .325 | 40 | .186 |
| GROUP 5.— <i>Various</i> . | | | | | | |
| 107 Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W. | 100 kilos | .05 | | .05 | 20 | .04 |
| 108 Starch and fecula for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose; G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) | do | 1.40 | 30 | 1.82 | 20 | 1.456 |
| 109 Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W. | do | 3.90 | 30 | 5.07 | 20 | 4.056 |
| 110 Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W. | do | 8.00 | 30 | 8.90 | 20 | 8.12 |
| 111 Gunpowder and explosives: | | | | | | |
| a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miner's fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) | do | 4.00 | 30 | 5.20 | 20 | 4.16 |
| b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosives not intended for mines, including fireworks of all kinds, N. W. | kilogram | .20 | 30 | .26 | 20 | .208 |
| CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF. | | | | | | |
| GROUP 1.— <i>Cotton in the wool and yarn</i> . | | | | | | |
| 112 Cotton in the wool and cotton waste, G. W. | 100 kilos | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 30 | .91 |
| 113 Cotton yarn and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing, including the weight of reels, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9) | kilogram | .33 | 30 | .429 | 30 | .3008 |
| GROUP 2.— <i>Tissues</i> . | | | | | | |
| NOTE 1.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. 1): | | | | | | |
| 1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these | | | | | | |

threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials, shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

3. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuifs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. I, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):

(a) Tissues, braches, or woven like braches with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

Should the embroidery contain threads, puri, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent of the duties applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, puri, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

(c) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or puri of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or puri are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereon, plus a surtax of 10 per cent, and "pasholones," travelling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, shawls, bedclothes, and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, beamed fleeces, and handkerchiefs, shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

¹ Paraffin in lumps, for making matches and candles, is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

² Perfumery assessable under No. 1069, paying both ad valorem and specific duty, and with the official tare of 20 per cent, will not be considered as net-weight goods on account of the 25 per cent ad valorem duty, and when such perfumery is packed with other gross-weight merchandise Disposition III, rule 10, will not apply. (Order No. 47, ruling No. 39, August 30, 1900.)

³ Dextrin continues dutiable according to the old rate, with 40 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. Glucose is dutiable at the new rate, but with 40 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

⁴ All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes of 21 millimeters in diameter shall be considered as sporting. The importation of dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives is

prohibited, unless the importer produces a special authorization for landing same, issued to him by the President of Cuba.

⁵ Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

Only to manufactured articles does the increase in this number apply. In all other cases the old rate is applicable, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Cotton wicks are classed under this number. (Customs Circular No. 361, April 24, 1905. Gaceta Oficial, 1905, p. 3792.)

⁶ Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be classed under No. 148, Class VII.

Thread for making textiles is dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tarif No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|-----------|---|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. |
| | CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Continued. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 2.— <i>Tissus</i> —Continued. | | | | | | |
| | Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, except corsets, finished, half-finished, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissues on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent. | | | | | | |
| | Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of the surtax for marking up. | | | | | | |
| 114 | Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, and— Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, measuring not over 65 centimeters in width, weighing 8 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having: a. Up to 9 threads, N, W b. From 10 to 15 threads, N, W c. From 16 to 19 threads, N, W d. 20 threads or more, N, W | kilogram | .13 .17 .23 .35 | 20 20 20 20 | 0.156 0.204 .276 .42 | 30 30 30 30 | 0.1092 0.1492 .1992 .294 |
| 114a | The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns; ² | do | | | | | |
| 115 | Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N, W Tissues, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having: a. Up to 6 threads, N, W b. From 7 to 11 threads, N, W c. From 12 to 15 threads, N, W d. From 16 to 19 threads, N, W e. 20 threads or more, N, W | do | .15 .20 .27 .37 .50 | 20 20 20 20 20 | .18 .24 .324 .444 .60 | 30 30 30 30 30 | .126 .168 .2268 .3108 .42 |
| 115f | The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns; ² | do | | | | | |
| 6 | Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N, W Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing 10 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having: a. Up to 6 threads, N, W b. From 7 to 11 threads, N, W c. From 12 to 15 threads, N, W d. From 16 to 19 threads, N, W e. 20 threads or more, N, W | do | .15 .18 .20 .32 .42 | 20 20 20 20 20 | .18 .216 .24 .384 .504 | 30 30 30 30 30 | .126 .1512 .168 .2688 .3528 |
| 116f | The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns; ² | do | | | | | |
| 117 | Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N, W Tissues, twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having: a. Up to 6 threads, N, W b. From 7 to 11 threads, N, W | do | .18 .23 | 20 20 | .216 .270 | 30 30 | .1512 .1962 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 117 | c. From 12 to 15 threads, N. W. d. From 16 to 19 threads, N. W. e. 20 threads or more, N. W. | do do do | 32 43 55 | 20 20 20 | 384 516 86 | 30 30 30 | 2688 3612 462 |
| 118 | The same tissues, printed or manufactured with dyed yarns. ¹ | do | | | | | |
| 119 | Duitable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W. | do | | | | | |
| 120 | Tissues for counterpanes, N. W. Plaques of all kinds, N. W. Carded tissues: | do do do | 24 45 | 20 20 | 298 54 | 30 30 | 2016 378 |
| 121 | a. Unbleached, half bleached, or dyed in the piece, N. W. b. Bleached, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns, N. W. | do do | 08 | 20 | 096 | 30 | 0672 |
| 122 | Knitted goods, such as corduroys and velveteens; three-ply plush tissues, cut or not, N. W. | do | 20 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 168 |
| | Knitted goods, even with needlework. ² | do | 47 | 20 | 564 | 30 | 3948 |
| | a. Undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W. | do | 30 | 20 | 36 | 40 | 216 |
| | b. Undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish, N. W. | do | 70 | 20 | 84 | 40 | 504 |
| | c. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, N. W. | do | 90 | 20 | 96 | 40 | 576 |
| | d. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, N. W. | do | 70 | 20 | 84 | 40 | 504 |
| 123 | Tuiles: ³ a. Plain, N. W. b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W. | do do | 70 | 20 | 84 | 30 | 504 |
| 124 | Lace, blondes, and tuile for borders, of all kinds, ⁴ N. W. | do | 92 | 20 | 104 | 30 | 7728 |
| 125 | Carpets of cotton, N. W. | do | 146 | 20 | 1,752 | 30 | 1,2264 |
| 126 | Tissues called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains, manufactured with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W. | do | 15 | 20 | 18 | 30 | 126 |
| 127 | Wicks for lamps and candles, ⁵ N. W. | do | 82 | 20 | 84 | 30 | 2688 |
| 128 | Trimmings of cotton; ribbons and galloons, ⁶ N. W. | do | 15 | 20 | 18 | 30 | 126 |
| | | do | 52 | 15 | 598 | 30 | 4184 |

CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.

GROUP 1.—Raw and spun.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|------------|----|-------------|----------|------------|
| 129 | Twisted yarns of two or more ends (including the weight of the reeds; ¹ also the fibers of abaca, henique, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, prepared or manufactured in any way, ² N. W. (Disp. I, rule 9). | kglog 100 kilos | 10 2.00 | 25 | 125 2.00 | 20 20 | 10 1.60 |
| 130 | Bags for sugar, G. W. | | | | | | |

¹This number, inserted by order No. 84, March 16, 1901, does not apply to cut tissues nor to those known under the name of "splices." (Customs Circular No. 342, of March 13, 1905, G. O., 1905, p. 1928.)
²The surtax applicable to tissues manufactured with dyed yarns is to be levied whenever the latter are of different colors only. (Customs Circular No. 316, of November 12, 1901, G. O., 1901, p. 5237.)
³Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)
⁴Undershirts of cotton knitted goods, consisting of the body complete, all except cutting, and the sleeves complete, except sewing, and constituting a half-finished garment, are classified under No. 122, with a surtax of 100 per cent. (Order No. 85, June 14, 1901.)
⁵When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall, respectively, be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)
⁶Wicks for making candles and matches are dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. (Cotton ribbons, or bands, to be used in the manufacture of cinches, are classified under No. 127. (Order No. 60, ruling No. 47, October 30, 1900.)
⁷Mops of cotton waste, for scrubbing floors, are classified under No. 127. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)
⁸See Disp. I, rules 9, 13.
⁹Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool, or silk, shall, respectively, be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 7.)
¹⁰Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal are classed under No. 148, Class VII.
¹¹Reins and bridles of hemp are classified under No. 129. (Order No. 62, ruling No. 48, November 5, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tariff No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| 131 | <p>CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued.</p> <p>GROUP 1.—<i>Rau and spun</i>—Continued.</p> <p>Rope and cordage: a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, G. W. b. Cordage and rope makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, N. W. c. Cordage and rope makers' wares of abaca, henquen, pita, jute, or other fibers, N. W.</p> | <p>100 kilos.....do 100 do.....do 100 do.....do</p> | <p>Dollars. 6.00 6.00 6.00</p> | <p>Per cent. 25 25 25</p> | <p>Dollars. 7.50 7.50 7.50</p> | <p>Per cent. 20 20 20</p> | <p>Dollars. 6.00 6.00 6.00</p> |
| <p>NOTE 1.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I): 1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue. When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool. 2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 80 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue. When the number of these silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII. 3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. I, rule 4, letter b) with a surtax of 80 per cent, provided that the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue. When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII. The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blonde, and tulles for borders (see Disp. I, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 8).</p> <p>NOTE 2.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. I): (a) Tissues, brochea, or woven like brochea with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent. (b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent. Should the embroidery contain threads, puri, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 50 per cent of the duties applicable to the tissue.</p> | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|----|--------|----|--------|--|--|
| When the threads, puri, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent. | | | | | | | | |
| (c) Tissue and trimmings containing threads or puri of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 50 per cent of the duties leviable thereon. | | | | | | | | |
| When the threads or puri are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent. | | | | | | | | |
| (d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent. ³ | | | | | | | | |
| Shirts, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon. ³ | | | | | | | | |
| Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished, or simply basted, shall for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent. | | | | | | | | |
| Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of a surtax for making up. | | | | | | | | |
| 132 Tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having: | | | | | | | | |
| a. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W. | 100 kilos | 3.00 | 15 | 3.45 | 30 | 2.115 | | |
| b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W. | kilogram | .075 | 15 | .08025 | 30 | .0634 | | |
| c. Threads or more, N. W. | do | .12 | 15 | .138 | 30 | .0966 | | |
| d. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— | | | | | | | | |
| e. The same tissues, mantles and veils with dyed yarns | | | | | | | | |
| f. The same tissues, mantles and veils with dyed yarns, with a surtax of 15 per cent, N. W. | | | | | | | | |
| 133 Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 20 to 35 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having: | | | | | | | | |
| a. Up to 5 threads, N. W. | do | .09 | 15 | .1035 | 30 | .07245 | | |
| b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W. | do | .12 | 15 | .138 | 30 | .0966 | | |
| c. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W. | do | .18 | 15 | .207 | 30 | .1449 | | |
| d. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W. | do | .24 | 15 | .276 | 30 | .1882 | | |
| e. 17 threads or more, N. W. | do | .30 | 15 | .345 | 30 | .2415 | | |
| f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— | | | | | | | | |
| g. The same tissues, manufactured with a surtax of 25 per cent, N. W. | | | | | | | | |
| h. Dutable as the tissue, with a surtax of 40 per cent, N. W. | | | | | | | | |
| 134 Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from 10 to 20 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having: | | | | | | | | |
| a. Up to 8 threads, N. W. | do | .12 | 15 | .138 | 30 | .0966 | | |
| b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W. | do | .18 | 15 | .207 | 30 | .1449 | | |
| c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W. | do | .27 | 15 | .3105 | 30 | .217 | | |
| d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W. | do | .375 | 15 | .43125 | 30 | .302 | | |
| e. 21 threads or more, N. W. | do | .525 | 15 | .60375 | 30 | .4226 | | |
| f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed— | | | | | | | | |
| g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns— | | | | | | | | |
| h. Dutable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent, N. W. | | | | | | | | |

¹ Rope and cordage of cotton are classified under No. 131. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

² Quills are classified for 20 per cent of their weight, under the number corresponding to their tissue, with a surtax of 100 per cent for the making up, and such other surtaxes as may properly correspond thereto; and the remaining 80 per cent of their weight is classified under the number corresponding to the filling or stuffing. (Order No. 37, ruling No. 31, August 16, 1900.)

³ Cotton blankets, single or in pairs, hemmed or not, are subject to a surtax of 30 per cent. (Order No. 122, January 24, 1902.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tariff No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|------------|---|-------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued. | | | | | | Dollars. |
| | GROUP 2.— <i>Tissues</i> —Continued. | | | | | | Per cent. |
| 135 | Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, or damasked, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having: <i>a.</i> Up to 8 threads, N. W. <i>b.</i> From 9 to 12 threads, N. W. <i>c.</i> From 13 to 16 threads, N. W. <i>d.</i> From 17 to 20 threads, N. W. <i>e.</i> 21 threads or more, N. W. <i>f.</i> The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent. N. W. <i>g.</i> The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns—Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent. N. W. | 100 kilos. | Dollars. 0.15 .21 .30 .325 .90 | Per cent. 16 16 15 15 15 | Dollars. 0.1725 .2415 .346 .60375 1.035 | Per cent. 30 30 30 30 30 | Dollars. 0.121 .169 .2415 .4226 .7245 |
| 136 | Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc., N. W. | do. | .30 | 15 | .345 | 30 | .2415 |
| 137 | Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with head or neck. | do. | 1.20 | 15 | 1.38 | 30 | .965 |
| | <i>a.</i> Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W. | do. | 1.50 | 15 | 1.725 | 30 | 1.2075 |
| 138 | Tullies: <i>a.</i> Plain, N. W. <i>b.</i> Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W. | do. | .90 | 15 | 1.035 | 30 | .7245 |
| 139 | Lace, blonde, and tulle for borders, N. W. | do. | 1.125 | 15 | 1.294 | 30 | .9556 |
| 140 | Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers, without admixture of wool, N. W. | do. | 3.00 | 15 | 3.45 | 30 | 2.415 |
| 141 | Tissues called tapestry for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton; figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W. | do. | .075 | 15 | .08625 | 30 | .060375 |
| 142 | Trimmings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; Ribbons and galloons, N. W. ^{3/4} . | do. | .42 | 15 | .483 | 30 | .3381 |
| | CLASS VI.—WOOL, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES. | do. | .60 | 15 | .69 | 30 | .483 |
| | GROUP 1.— <i>Raw and spun.</i> | | | | | | |
| 143 | Bristles, hair, and horsehair: <i>a.</i> Bristles <i>b.</i> Bristle brushes, in which the bristles give the value <i>c.</i> Hair and horsehair | p. c. ad. val. | 10 35 40 | 25 40 40 | 10 43 ^{1/2} 40 | 20 20 20 | 8 35 32 |
| 144 | Wool, raw ⁵ . | do. | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 12 |
| 145 | Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, single or twisted ⁵ . | do. | 45 | 15 | 51 ^{1/2} | 40 | 31 ^{1/2} |
| | GROUP 2.— <i>Tissues and felled stuffs.</i> | | | | | | |
| 146 | Swanskin of pure or mixed wool ⁵ . | p. c. ad. val. | 40 | 15 | 46 | 40 | 27 ^{1/2} |
| 147 | Manufactures of wool, including knitted stuffs with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework, and tissues of bristles or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers ⁶ . | do. | 40 | 15 | 46 | 40 | 27 ^{1/2} |

CLASS VII.—SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

GROUP 1.—YARNS.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|----|-----|----|-----|
| 148 | Silk and floss silk spun or twisted, in skeins ¹ | | | 15 | 51½ | 40 | 31½ |
| 149 | Silk on reels, including weight of the reels (Disp. III, rule 9)..... | | | 15 | 51½ | 40 | 31½ |

GROUP 2.—TISSUES.

NOTE 1.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. I, rule 5.)
 This rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or galloons not exceeding 15 centimeters in width. Such goods shall be considered as mixed-silk tissues and dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff when containing threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool, or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture. (Disp. I, rules 6 and 7.)
 Tissues of silk, pure or mixed.....

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|--|----|-----|----|-----|
| 150 | Tissues of silk, pure or mixed..... | | | 15 | 51½ | 40 | 31½ |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|--|----|-----|----|-----|

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

GROUP 1.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|--|-----|--|----|-----|
| 151 | Paper pulp, ⁷ G. W..... | | | .15 | | 40 | .09 |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|--|-----|--|----|-----|

GROUP 2.—Printing and writing paper.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|------|----|----|--------|
| 152 | Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹ | | | | | | |
| 153 | Common paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping packages, bundles, etc., not including manilla, ² T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | | | 4.00 | 25 | 30 | 3.50 |
| | NOTE.—Paper, except manilla, manufactured into bags of any kind shall be dutiable, when without printing, with a surtax of 30 per cent. If printed, whether in sheets or bags, it shall be dutiable with a surtax of 50 per cent. | | | 2.50 | 25 | 30 | 2.1875 |
| 154 | Paper in sheets, ruled or not, unprinted, white, or colored, used for writing purposes, including blank books of the same, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ³ | | | | | | |
| | NOTE 1.—Envelopes of all kinds shall pay duty under this number with a surtax of 30 per cent. ⁴ NOTE 2.—Blank books with printed headings shall be classified under No. 156. | | | 8.00 | 25 | 30 | 7.00 |

¹ This number includes only paper pulp perforated, in such a manner as to be fit for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard only. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard. Wood pulp for making paper is free of duty.

² By official decree in July, 1903, printing paper, made from wood pulp, in rolls, if imported by the publisher himself, to be used solely by him for printing and publishing purposes, is admitted free of duty.

The rate to the United States in No. 152 is here figured at 30 per cent. Printing paper for newspapers, however, enjoys only 20 per cent reduction. See the Cuban secretary of treasury's circular as to this point.

³ And not including "cellulose manila paper." (Order No. 67, ruling No. 52, November 16, 1900.)

⁴ Paper of the sort imported generally for the purpose of wrapping pineapples is classified under No. 153. (Order No. 127, April 5, 1902.)

⁵ Moulding writing paper is classified under No. 154. (Order No. 46, ruling No. 38, August 29, 1900.)

⁶ Printed or headed envelopes (to be carefully discriminated from paper bags) are classified under No. 154.

¹ Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk, shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

² When such goods are mixed with silk they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6.)

³ See Disp. I, rules 8 and 12.
⁴ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of wool or silk, shall, respectively, be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 7.)

⁵ The new rates to the United States, as above, in numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147, apply only to manufactures of wool. All other articles classified in these numbers are subject to a reduction of only 20 per cent, on importations from the United States.

⁶ Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Rate No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|----------|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 3.—Paper, printed, engraved, or photographed. | | | | | | |
| 155 | Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter. ¹ G. W. | 100 kilos | 1.25 | 30 | 1.625 | 20 | 1.30 |
| 156 | Headed paper, forms for invoices, labels, cards, and the like. ² T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | ..... | .10 | 30 | .13 | 20 | .104 |
| 157 | Prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, engravings, and pictures; lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes. ² | ..... |  |  |  |  |  |
| | a. Of one to three printings, inclusive, including articles printed solely in bronze (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf. T. (Disp. III, rule 5). |do | .05 | 30 | .065 | 30 | .0455 |
| | b. Of four to seven printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf. T. (Disp. III, rule 5). |do | .20 | 30 | .026 | 30 | .182 |
| | c. Of eight to thirteen printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf. T. (Disp. III, rule 5). |do | .40 | 30 | .52 | 30 | .364 |
| | d. Of more than thirteen printings (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), including all articles printed in whole or in part in metal leaf. T. (Disp. III, rule 5). |do | .80 | 30 | 1.04 | 30 | .728 |
| | NOTE.—Importers shall, at the demand of the customs authorities, be required to furnish a lithographer's certificate showing the number of printings, which certificate shall be only advisory in the assessment of duty. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 4.—Wall paper. | | | | | | |
| 158 | Wall paper, printed: | | | | | | |
| | a. On natural ground. T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 100 kilos | 4.00 | 30 | 5.20 | 30 | 3.64 |
| | b. On dull or glazed ground. T. (Disp. III, rule 5) |do | 6.00 | 30 | 7.80 | 30 | 5.46 |
| | c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass. T. (Disp. III, rule 5) |do | .27 | 30 | .351 | 30 | .246 |
| | GROUP 5.—Pasteboard and various papers. | | | | | | |
| 159 | Common packing paper, straw, sand, or glass paper. T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 100 kilos | 1.75 | 30 | 2.275 | 30 | 1.5925 |
| 160 | Blotting paper. T. (Disp. III, rule 5) |do | 2.30 | 30 | 2.99 | 30 | 2.063 |
| 161 | Other paper not specially mentioned, including manila paper and press copy books. ³ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) |do | 4.60 | 30 | 5.98 | 30 | 4.186 |
| | NOTE.—Manila paper manufactured into bags of any kind and cigarette paper in books or rolls (bobinas) shall be dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent. ⁴ | | | | | | |
| 162 | Pasteboard in sheets: | | | | | | |
| | a. Cardboard paper, and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard. ⁵ T. (Disp. III, rule 6) |do | 3.60 | 30 | 4.55 | 30 | 3.185 |
| | b. Other pasteboard. T. (Disp. III, rule 5) |do | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 30 | .91 |
| 163 | Manufactures of pasteboard: | | | | | | |
| | a. Boxes of common pasteboard lined with ordinary paper. ⁶ T. (Disp. III, rule 6) |do | 2.00 | 30 | 2.60 | 30 | 1.92 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|-------|----|--------|----|-------|
| 164 | b. Boxes of fine pressed or glassed cardboard or with ornaments or lined with fine paper, and articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. III, rule b)† | kilog..... | .20 | 30 | .26 | 30 | .182 |
| | Paste and carton-papers: | 100 kilos..... | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 30 | .91 |
| | a. Unwrought, T. (Disp. III, rule f) | do..... | 15.00 | 30 | 19.50 | 30 | 13.65 |
| | b. Wrought, finished or not, including moldings, T. (Disp. III, rule b) | | | | | | |
| CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH. | | | | | | | |
| GROUP 1.—Wood. | | | | | | | |
| 165 | Staves | thousand..... | .80 | | .80 | 20 | .64 |
| 166 | Ordinary wood: | | | | | | |
| | a. In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood, and timber for shipbuilding, G. W. | cubic meter..... | .40 | 25 | .50 | 20 | .40 |
| | b. Planed or dovetailed, for boxes and flooring; broomsticks and cases wherein imported goods were packed, G. W. | 100 kilos..... | .16 | 25 | .20 | 20 | .16 |
| 167 | Fine wood for cabinetmakers: | 100 kilos..... | 1.20 | 25 | 1.50 | 20 | 1.20 |
| | a. In boards, deals, trimmings, or logs, G. W. | do..... | 1.75 | 25 | 2.1875 | 20 | 1.75 |
| | b. Sawn in veneers, T. (Disp. III, rule b) | | | | | | |
| 168 | Cooper's wares: | do..... | .65 | 25 | .8125 | 20 | .65 |
| | a. Fitted together, G. W. | do..... | .36 | 20 | .36 | 20 | .288 |
| | b. In tubs, casks, hoops and headings, G. W. | do..... | .08 | 20 | .08 | 20 | .048 |
| 169 | Wood cut for making hoopsheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W. | do..... | .06 | 20 | .06 | 20 | .048 |
| 170 | Lattice-work and fencing, G. W. | do..... | .60 | 25 | .75 | 20 | .60 |
| GROUP 2.—Furniture and manufactures of wood. | | | | | | | |
| 171 | Common wood manufactured into furniture and other wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chieled, inlaid, nor carved, T. (Disp. III, rule b) | 100 kilos..... | 4.75 | 25 | 5.8875 | 20 | .457 |

† Boxes made of fine cardboard or pasteboard, printed or not, are to be classed under No. 1686. (Customs Circ. No. 310, of November 8, 1904. Gaceta Oficial, December, 1904, p. 4700.)

‡ Wood prepared in the form of rafters and boards for use in the erection of a house is classified under No. 1664; if planed or dovetailed for flooring, under No. 1666; if in the form of shingles, under No. 1666. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote to No. 316.

§ Boxes or cases of common wood, divided with wooden partitions to contain bottles of mineral water, etc., are classified under No. 1666. (Order No. 50, ruling No. 41, September 25, 1900.)

¶ Brackets for insulators for telegraph poles or houses, of common wood, roughly painted, are classified under No. 170. (Order No. 12, ruling No. 3, June 23, 1900.)

** Toothpicks, when manufactured of common wood, are classified under No. 171, and when manufactured of fine wood, under No. 172. (Order No. 45, ruling No. 37, August 23, 1900.)

*** Dressmakers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 172 when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 34, October 9, 1900.)

††† Hacks, trim of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 63, ruling No. 49, November 5, 1900.)

†††† Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

1 Bookbindings are dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards they are dutiable as printed matter.

2 Tin foil, printed or lithographed, is classified under No. 156 and No. 157, respectively.

3 Lithographed checks and letters of exchange are classified under No. 156.

4 According to Article IV, Schedule B, of the convention, maps and charts imported from the United States are exempted from the 30 per cent reduction applicable to No. 157, and enjoy only a 20 per cent reduction.

5 Chinese lanterns, classified under No. 161, are dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent when of plain paper, and with a surtax of 50 per cent when of paper, printed. (Order No. 27, ruling No. 21, July 17, 1900.)

6 Paper straws, waxed, are classified under No. 161, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up.

7 Cigarette paper continues dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. Cigarette paper in books or rolls, however, is liable to a surtax. (See note to No. 161.)

8 Cellulose manila paper is classified under No. 161. (Order No. 67, ruling No. 44, November 16, 1900.)

9 Ordinary ice-cream boxes are classified under No. 162a, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up, when without printing; and of 50 per cent when printed. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1900.)

10 Ordinary pasteboard in tubes is classified under No. 168a. (Order No. 23, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Rate | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|------|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. |
| | <p>CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, ETC.—Cont'd.</p> <p>GROUP 2.—Furniture and manufactures of wood—Continued.</p> | | | | | | |
| 172 | Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares veneered with fine wood, furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or stuffs containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chisled, carved, inlaid nor ornamented with metal, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 100 kilos..... | 15.00 | 25 | 18.75 | 20 | 15.00 |
| 173 | Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do | 12.00 | 25 | 15.00 | 20 | 12.00 |
| 175 | Barber's and dentist's chairs, billiard tables and appurtenances thereto, and bar fixtures: | p. c. ad. val..... | 25 | 25 | 31 1/2 | 20 | 25 |
| | a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gliding, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 100 kilos..... | 5.00 | 25 | 6.25 | 20 | 5.00 |
| | b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | kilog..... | .15 | 25 | .1875 | 20 | .15 |
| 176 | Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chisled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather..... | p. c. ad. val..... | 40 | 25 | 50 | 20 | 40 |
| | <p>GROUP 3.—Various.</p> | | | | | | |
| 177 | Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel, ^a G. W. | 1,000 kilos..... | 1.50 | 25 | 1.875 | 20 | 1.50 |
| 178 | Cork: | do | 1.40 | ..... | 1.40 | 20 | 1.12 |
| | a. In the rough or in boards, G. W. | do | 4.50 | ..... | 4.50 | 20 | 3.60 |
| | b. Manufactured, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 179 | Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm and genista raw, raw esparto, and baskets and other common wares of esparto, G. W. | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 180 | Esparto and other common wares of esparto, G. W. | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | genista, manufactured into fine articles, rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, furniture, ^b T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do | 1.85 | 25 | 2.3125 | 20 | 1.85 |
| | furniture, ^b T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do | 13.00 | 25 | 16.25 | 20 | 13.00 |
| | <p>CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WARES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.</p> <p>GROUP 1.—Animals.</p> | | | | | | |
| 181 | Horses and mares: | Each | 5.00 | 35 | 6.25 | 20 | 5.00 |
| | a. Stallions whose height exceeds that established (150 centimeters, or 4.9 feet), measured by rule ("cartoon"), will enter free of duty | do | 15.00 | 25 | 18.75 | 20 | 15.00 |
| | b. Stallions that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height | do | 2.00 | 25 | 2.50 | 20 | 2.00 |
| | c. Geldings that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height | do | 3.00 | 25 | 3.75 | 20 | 3.00 |
| | d. Geldings that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height | do | 15.00 | 25 | 18.75 | 20 | 15.00 |
| | e. Mares suitable for breeding | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | f. Mares not suitable for breeding | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 182 | Mules: | do | 10.00 | 25 | 12.50 | 20 | 10.00 |
| | a. Mules exceeding 150 centimeters in height | do | 5.00 | 25 | 6.25 | 20 | 5.00 |
| | b. Mules under that height | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---|---------------|----|-------|----|------|--|
| 183 | Axes: | a. Males exceeding 180 centimeters in height (4.27 feet), measured by rule ("cartabon"), will enter free of duty. | 5.00 | 25 | 6.25 | 20 | 5.00 | |
| 184 | (cattle): | b. All others, both male and female. | • | | | | | |
| | | a. The following cattle will enter free of duty: Cows suitable for breeding and calves; cows with their suckling calves, Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine Republic bulls, provided that the importer shall duly prove their breed. | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 40 | .78 | |
| | | b. Yearlings. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 40 | 8.90 | |
| | | c. Male cattle from Florida, weighing over 500 pounds. | 6.00 | 30 | 7.80 | | | |
| | | d. Male cattle from Honduras, weighing over 600 pounds. | 7.00 | 30 | 9.10 | | | |
| | | e. Male cattle from Mexico, weighing over 700 pounds. | | | | | | |
| | | f. Fat cattle from Venezuela or Colombia, or countries other than those mentioned, when exceeding 800 pounds in weight. | 8.00 | 30 | 10.40 | 40 | 6.24 | |
| | | g. Lean cattle from other countries than the United States, weighing less than the figures given above. | 2.00 | 30 | 2.60 | | | |
| 185 | Swine | a. Lean cattle from the United States, weighing less than 600 pounds if from Florida, and less than 800 pounds if from other points in the United States. | 2.00 | 30 | 2.60 | 40 | 1.56 | |
| 186 | Sheep and goats: | | 1.00 | 25 | 1.25 | 20 | 1.00 | |
| | | a. Ewes, free of duty. | | | | | | |
| 187 | | b. Goats and male sheep. | 1.00 | 25 | 1.25 | 20 | 1.00 | |
| 188 | | Animals not expressly classified. | .50 | 25 | .625 | 20 | .50 | |
| | | Singing bird, parrot, etc. | | | | | | |
| | | GROUP 2.—Hides, skins, and leather wares. | | | | | | |
| 189 | | Pelts in their natural state or dressed. | | | | | | |
| 190 | | Hides or skins, raw or uncured, dry, salted, or pickled. | p. c. ad val. | 10 | 124 | 20 | 10 | |
| 191 | | Hides tanned with the hair. | do | 10 | 25 | 20 | 10 | |
| 192 | | Hides tanned, dressed, and finished, without the hair, including rough leather, sole leather, sole leather cut soles for mending, belting leather, upper leather, harness and saddlery leather. | do | 15 | 184 | 20 | 15 | |

¹ Toothpicks, when manufactured of common wood, and not under No. 175, which pertains to batten or the material out of which picture frames are manufactured. (Order No. 54, ruling No. August 29, 1900.)

² Dressmakers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 172 when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

³ Hames, when of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 68, ruling No. 89, November 5, 1900.)

⁴ Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

⁵ Burquoins operating tables made of wood, or partially of wood, are classified under No. 174; all others, under No. 226. (Order No. 90, May 8, 1901.)

⁶ Picture frames of wood, made up, are classified under the proper numbers relating to manufactures of wood, and not under No. 175, which pertains to batten or the material out of which picture frames are manufactured. (Order No. 54, ruling No. August 29, 1900.)

⁷ Charcoal in powder, commercially known as foundry facing, and used in the casting of iron and steel, is classified under No. 177. (Order No. 87, April 12, 1901.)

⁸ Dressmakers' manikins or models, when manufactured of wicker or rattan, are classified under No. 180. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

See also footnote to No. 171.

⁹ Straw for making hats is dutiable according to the old rate of No. 180, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

¹⁰ From points other than in Florida.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| HTS Code | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|----------|--|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY—Continued. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 2.—Hides, skins, and leather wares—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 193 | Skins tanned, dressed and finished including calf, kangaroo, sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins. | p. c. ad val. | Dollars. 15 | Per cent. 25 | Dollars. 184 | Per cent. 20 | Dollars. 15 |
| 194 | Hides and skins, varnished, japanned, or enameled, and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed. | do | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 195 | Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, and also manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished, not otherwise provided for. | do | 25 | 31½ | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| 196 | Gloves of skin, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | kilog. | 3.50 | 25 | 4.375 | 20 | 3.50 |
| 197 | a. Common baseball and boxing gloves. ¹ b. Men's, size 6 and up (American standard) and 10 per cent ad valorem. c. Boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's and 10 per cent ad valorem. Boots and shoes, size 9½ (children's) and under (American standard) and 10 per cent ad valorem. Other boots, shoes, and slippers, fancy or ornamented. and 10 per cent ad valorem. Riding boots and 10 per cent ad valorem. Sandals made without leather. ² Saddlery and harness: a. Draft harness other than for carriages, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Carriage harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). c. Other saddlery and harness makers' wares; valises, hat boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather. ³ | pair | .15 | 30 | .195 | 30 | .1965 |
| | | do | .10 | 30 | .13 | 30 | .091 |
| | | do | .05 | 30 | .065 | 30 | .0455 |
| 198 | | do | .15 | 30 | .195 | 30 | .1965 |
| 199 | | do | 2.00 | 25 | 2.50 | 20 | 2.00 |
| 200 | | dosen. | .40 | 25 | .50 | 20 | .40 |
| 201 | | kilog. | .05 | 25 | .0625 | 20 | .05 |
| | | do | .10 | 25 | .125 | 20 | .10 |
| 202 | | do | .20 | 25 | .25 | 20 | .20 |
| | | p. c. ad val. | 25 | 31½ | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| 203 | | kilog. | 2.00 | ..... | 2.00 | 20 | 1.60 |
| 204 | | do | .40 | 25 | .50 | 20 | .40 |
| 205 | | do | 2.00 | 25 | 2.50 | 20 | 2.00 |
| 206 | Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W. | 100 KI | .50 | 25 | .625 | 20 | .50 |
| | CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 1.—Instruments. | | | | | | |
| 207 | Pianos: ⁴ a. Grand b. Other | p. c. ad val. | 40 | 50 | 52 | 30 | 53½ |
| | | do | 40 | 50 | 52 | 30 | 53½ |
| 208 | Harmoniums and organs. | do | 40 | 50 | 52 | 30 | 53½ |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 209 | Harps, violins, violoncellos; suitars and mandolins with incrustations; flutes and flies of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments, of wood or copper. | do. | 40 | 20 | 52 | 30 | 36½ |
| 210 | Musical instruments, other. | do. | 40 | 30 | 52 | 30 | 36½ |
| 211 | Watches and chronometers: a. Of gold. b. Of silver or other metals. c. Watch cases and works for watches. | do. | 25 | 20 | 32½ | 40 | 19½ |
| 212 | Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks and detached parts. | do. | 25 | 20 | 32½ | 40 | 19½ |
| 213 | Works for wall or table clocks, finished or unfinished, with or without cases. | do. | 25 | 25 | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| GROUP 2.—Apparatus and machinery. | | | | | | | |
| 214 ¹ | All weighing machines, including scales and detached parts thereof. | p. c. ad val. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 215 | Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy.* | do. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 8 |

NOTE.—For the definition of parts of machinery the following rules must be observed:

1. Separate pieces of a machine intended to be sold by itself, which is not expressly specified under a heading of the tariff, shall be ad valorem by its shape and by the manner in which it is presented for clearance in the custom-house, though not completely finished, may be considered as exclusively destined to a machine, and incapable of any other application. If it be imported completely finished, it must pay under one of the headings of the tariff referring to machinery.
2. Tubes, bars, axles, screws, bolts, sheets, plates, boiler bottoms, wire, and other articles expressly taxed in the tariff must pay duty accordingly though they be destined to machinery.
3. Tools, instruments, and utensils employed in the arts, agriculture and industry, can not be considered as parts of machinery for the application of duty, and must pay according to the materials of which composed.
4. All weighing machines, including scales and detached parts thereof.
5. Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy.*

¹ As modified by order No. 11 (ruling No. 7), June 29, 1900; "Boxing, baseball, or fencing, gloves, of skin alone, No. 1966; stuffed or padded, and covered with skin, No. 202." For the purpose of application of rule 10, Disp. III, No. 197 and No. 198 are considered as paying ad valorem; hence net weight. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)

* Alparagates, made without leather soles, are classified under No. 200. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)

Common "Chinese slippers," such as, by their extreme cheapness, as well as by their use, may be assimilated to "sandals," are classified under No. 200. (Order No. 31, ruling No. 25, August 4, 1900.)

Clutches or middle girths of cotton are classified under No. 201c. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

Gloves for boxing, baseball, or fencing, stuffed or padded, and covered with skin, are classified under No. 202. (Order No. 11, ruling No. 7, June 29, 1900.) See also footnote to No. 1966.

Leather belting, when not imported as a part of machinery, is dutiable under No. 202. (Order No. 106, September 10, 1901.)

Circular tapes, or field tapes, manufactured of leather, or covered with leather, are classified under No. 202. (Order No. 58, ruling No. 42, October 5, 1900.)

* Strung frames for pianos are liable to the corresponding duty leviable on pianos, though they be not imported with all the pieces constituting that instrument. (Nov. 21-22, inclusive, as here presented, are as modified by order No. 107, September 28, 1901.)

For the application of duty it should be observed:

- (a) That the machine must be complete. Complete machines include tubes (flues), belting, etc., which form an integral part of such machines, but no spare parts.
- (b) That spare parts are dutiable according to No. 222 when of copper, and to No. 223 in all other cases.
- (c) That to be considered as complete, machines must be imported in one sole shipment. Machines imported in two or more shipments are liable to the duties stipulated in No. 222 and No. 223, except in the case when a previous and special authorization has been granted by the collector at the chief port. This tariff number includes:
 - (g) The following articles, whoever be the importer: Complete machines of all kinds for crushing sugar cane; steam crumlers; complete apparatus for distilling; purifying apparatus; clarifying apparatus; pans, vats for airup or molasses; filters and filtering apparatus called trences, ferraguinos, complete; furnaces for boiling, apparatus called trences, ferraguinos, complete; pans called "bombas," "cascabites," kind of kettle made of iron, copper, or brass, used to wash cane; skimmers, distributors, and sugar molds; copper, apparatus or vessels ("tacho"), acting in vacuum, also their machines, pipes, and cocks, of copper or iron; polarimeters.
 - (h) The following articles, when imported directly by planters, on proof of the installation thereof in their establishments: Steam plows; stills; donkey engines, with or without pumps; weighing machines (platforms) for weighing sugar cane; gaugometers for libbing the works; material for narrow-gauge plantation railways, and spare parts for trucks; cars for the conveyance of cane and the output of the works.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tarif No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|-----------|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, ETC.—Continued. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 2.—Apparatus and machines—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 216 | Agricultural machinery and apparatus ¹ | p. c. ad val. | | | | | Dollars. 8 |
| 217 | Steam motors, stationary..... | do. | 10 | 25 | 10 | 20 | 20 |
| 218 | Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors ² | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 219 | Boilers: ³ a. Of sheet iron..... b. Tubular..... | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 220 | Locomotives and traction engines..... | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 221 | Turntables, hydraulic cranes, and columns..... | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 222 | Machines of copper and its alloys, detached parts of the same metals ⁴ | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 223 | Dynamo electric machines, inductors and detached parts..... | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 18½ |
| 224 | Sewing machines and detached parts thereof..... | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 225 | Vetelipedes, bicycles, and detached parts and accessories thereto, including bicycle lamps..... | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 226 | Machines and apparatus, other, or of material not specially mentioned, also detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys ⁵ | do. | 20 | 25 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| | GROUP 3.—Carriages. | | | | | | |
| | NOTE.—Lamps, rubber tires, and other accessories or detached parts not specifically provided for are included under the following paragraphs: | | | | | | |
| 227 | Coaches and berlins, new, used, or repaired..... | p. c. ad val. | 25 | 25 | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| 228 | Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers..... | do. | 25 | 25 | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| 229 | Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys..... | do. | 25 | 25 | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| 230 | Tramway carriages of all kinds..... | do. | 25 | 25 | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| 231 | Wagons, carts, and handcars..... | do. | 25 | 25 | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| | GROUP 4.—Vessels. | | | | | | |
| | NOTE I.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables, and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking trumpets, telescopes, casks, cordage, sails, and masts necessary for the maneuvers and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon. | | | | | | |
| | NOTE II.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel. | | | | | | |
| | The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the inspector; but it is understood that the customs authorities will not consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been complied with and noted. | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 232 | National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage. Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a duty of \$6 per horsepower when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery. Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a duty of \$5 per each square meter of heating surface. Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose. Sailing vessels: a. Of wood, or other material, other than iron or steel b. Of iron or steel | 1.50 1.50 2.00 | 25 25 25 | 1.875 1.875 2.50 | 20 20 20 | 1.50 1.50 2.00 | 25 25 25 | 1.875 1.875 2.50 | 20 20 20 |
| 233 | Steam vessels with hulls of iron or other metals, or of mixed construction: | 2.50 | 25 | 3.125 | 20 | 2.50 | 25 | 3.125 | 20 |
| 234 | Of wood, or other material, with iron or steel: a. Of iron or steel b. Of wood | 2.50 8 | 25 8 | 3.125 10 | 25 8 | 2.50 8 | 25 8 | 3.125 10 | 25 8 |
| 235 | Salvage from wrecked vessels: a. Of iron or steel b. Of wood | 2.50 8 | 25 8 | 3.125 10 | 25 8 | 2.50 8 | 25 8 | 3.125 10 | 25 8 |
| 236 | Meat in brine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | .08 | 30 | .104 | 20 | .082 | 30 | .104 | 20 |
| 237 | Beef, brine or salt: a. Beef, brine or salt b. Pork, brine or salt | 2.80 2.80 | 30 30 | 3.64 3.64 | 20 20 | 2.912 2.912 | 30 30 | 3.64 3.64 | 20 20 |
| 238 | Tallow, except when imported for the manufacture of soap, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 2.80 | 30 | 3.64 | 20 | 2.912 | 30 | 3.64 | 20 |
| 239 | Bacon, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 2.00 | 30 | 2.60 | 20 | 2.08 | 30 | 2.60 | 20 |
| 240 | Hams or shoulders, ¹⁰ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 4.00 | 30 | 5.20 | 20 | 4.19 | 30 | 5.20 | 20 |
| 241 | Jerked beef (tasajo), G. W. | 5.50 | 30 | 7.15 | 20 | 5.62 | 30 | 7.15 | 20 |
| 242 | | 3.95 | 20 | 4.74 | 20 | 3.727 | 20 | 4.74 | 20 |

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

GROUP 1.—Meat and fish, butter and greases.

¹ Footnote to No. 215 also applies to No. 216 and No. 217.
² The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops; also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.
³ Dry presses, used exclusively for baling hay, are classified under No. 216 as agricultural machinery and apparatus. (Order No. 41, ruling No. 35, August 18, 1900.)
⁴ Articles corresponding to No. 218 and No. 219, and which are expressly imported by shipowners and on proper certification, intended for use in the repair of registered steamships of Cuba, are dutiable at the rate of 18 per cent.
⁵ Machines also taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight. (See also footnote to No. 215.)
⁶ Machines classified under other paragraphs, when copper predominates in their construction, shall also enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent instead of 20 per cent if products of the industry of the United States.
⁷ It will be necessary to prove to what manufacture or to what industry spare worn hose and filters are destined in order to be assessed according to this number. (See also footnote to No. 215, and footnote to No. 174.)
⁸ Water-closets and parts thereof are classified under No. 226 as "apparatus." (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.)
⁹ Piston packing, of rubber and tissue, is classified under No. 226. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.) See also footnote to No. 309a.
¹⁰ Boiler tubes of iron or steel, which are integral parts of the boiler itself, and have no other application, are classified under No. 226. The "tubes" mentioned in note 2 at the head of group 2, "Apparatus and machines," refer to tubes in which, though applicable to machines, water conduction, etc., might be used for other purposes. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)
¹¹ The sack, apparel, furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea and the cargo of a vessel wrecked in the coast of Cuba and abandoned for two years are exempt from duty. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)
¹² Dry salt most included in No. 237, packed in boxes, has 12 per cent rate. (Order No. 27, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)
¹³ Hog meat, except hams when dry salted or wet salted (pickled in brine) but not smoking, including dry-salted shoulders, is classified under No. 237b. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)
¹⁴ Hog meat, except hams when dry salted and smoked, including shoulders dry salted and smoked—in other words, bacon—is classified under No. 240. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)
¹⁵ Hog meat, including hams and shoulders, those called "picnic," and those called "California," when the same are sugar cured (that is, pickled in brine with sugar) and smoked, or when the same are plain pickled and smoked, is classified under No. 241. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tariff No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|------------|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. | Per cent. | Dollars. |
| | CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued. | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 1.—Meat and fish, butter and greases—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 243 | Meat of all other kinds: | 100 Kil. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 20 | 5.20 |
| | a. Beef, canned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | do. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 20 | 5.20 |
| | b. Beef, fresh, N. W..... | do. | 4.60 | 30 | 5.95 | 20 | 4.68 |
| | c. Pork, fresh, N. W..... | do. | 4.60 | 30 | 5.85 | 20 | 4.16 |
| | d. Pork, fresh, W..... | do. | 7.00 | 30 | 9.10 | 30 | 6.37 |
| 244 | Butter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | 100 Kil. | 7.00 | 30 | 9.10 | 30 | 7.28 |
| | a. Oleomargarine and butter mixed with oleomargarine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | do. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 40 | 3.80 |
| | b. Condensed milk..... | do. | 10 | 30 | 13 | 40 | 10 ¹ / ₂ |
| 245 | Cheese, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | P. c. ad val. | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 25 | .975 |
| 246 | Salt cod and stock fish, hake and haddock, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | 100 Kil. | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 25 | .975 |
| 247 | Herring pickled, smoked, salted or marinated, and skate, salted, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | do. | 2.00 | 30 | 2.60 | 25 | 1.95 |
| 248 | Mackerel pickled, smoked, salted or marinated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | do. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 25 | 4.875 |
| 249 | Salmon, smoked, salted or marinated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | do. | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 20 | 1.04 |
| 250 | Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W..... | do. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 20 | 5.20 |
| 251 | Eggs, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)..... | do. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 20 | 5.20 |
| 252 | | | | | | | |
| | GROUP 2.—Cereals. | | | | | | |
| 253 | Rice, husked or not, G. W..... | 100 Kil. | 1.00 | 20 | 1.20 | 40 | .72 |
| 254 | Wheat, G. W..... | do. | .60 | ..... | .60 | 25 | .45 |
| 255 | Cereals: | | | | | | |
| | a. Corn, G. W..... | do. | .30 | 30 | .39 | 30 | .278 |
| | b. Rye, G. W..... | do. | .30 | 30 | .42 | 20 | .216 |
| | c. Barley, G. W..... | do. | .50 | 30 | .65 | 20 | .46 |
| | d. Oats, G. W..... | do. | .40 | 30 | .52 | 20 | .416 |
| 256 | Flour: | | | | | | |
| | a. Of wheat, G. W. ² | do. | 1.00 | 30 | 1.30 | 30 | .91 |
| | b. Of rice, G. W..... | do. | 2.00 | 30 | 2.60 | 30 | 2.08 |
| | c. Of corn, G. W..... | do. | .60 | 30 | .78 | 30 | .455 |
| | d. Of oats, G. W..... | do. | 1.20 | 30 | 1.56 | 20 | 1.248 |
| | GROUP 3.—Pulse, garden produce, and fruits. | | | | | | |
| 257 | Beans, G. W..... | 100 Kil. | 1.10 | 30 | 1.43 | 20 | 1.144 |
| 258 | Pease, G. W..... | do. | 1.10 | 30 | 1.43 | 20 | 1.144 |
| 259 | Onions, G. W..... | do. | .70 | 30 | .91 | 20 | .728 |
| 260 | Potatoes, and other fresh vegetables not specially mentioned, G. W..... | do. | .60 | 30 | .65 | 20 | .52 |
| 261 | Flour of pulse, G. W..... | do. | 2.60 | 30 | 3.25 | 20 | 2.60 |
| 262 | Fruits, fresh, G. W..... | do. | .60 | 30 | .75 | 20 | .624 |
| 263 | Almonds of all kinds..... | P. c. ad val. | 25 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 20 |

| Item No. | Description | Unit | Value | Weight | Volume | Rate | Notes |
|---|---|---------------|-------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| 264 | Fruits, dried or drained, G. W. | 100 kil | 1.50 | 30 | 1.95 | 20 | 1.56 |
| 265 | Chestnuts, dried or fresh, G. W. | do | 1.50 | 30 | 1.95 | 20 | 1.56 |
| GROUP 4.—Seeds and fodder. | | | | | | | |
| 266 | Clover seed, G. W. | 100 kil | 8.60 | 25 | 4.50 | 20 | 8.60 |
| 267 | Flaxseed, G. W. | do | 1.82 | 25 | 1.025 | 20 | 1.82 |
| 268 | Timothy seed, G. W. | do | 2.00 | 25 | 2.50 | 20 | 2.00 |
| 269 | Fodder and bran. | P. c. ad val. | 25 | 30 | 82½ | 20 | 25 |
| | a. Corn or broom straw (millo), G. W. | 100 kil | .80 | ..... | .80 | 20 | .64 |
| GROUP 5.—Preserves. | | | | | | | |
| NOTE I.—All preserves are dutiable with the weight of immediate receptacles. (See Disp. III, rule 6.) | | | | | | | |
| 270 | Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins | P. c. ad val. | 25 | 30 | 82½ | 25 | 24½ |
| 271 | Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner. | do | 25 | 30 | 82½ | 80 | 22½ |
| 272 | Fruits, preserved: | | | | | | |
| | a. In brandy | do | 25 | 30 | 82½ | 40 | 19½ |
| | b. Other | do | 25 | 30 | 82½ | 40 | 19½ |
| 273 | Alimentary preserves, not specially mentioned: pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard; alimentary flavoring extracts. | do | 25 | 25 | 31½ | 20 | 25 |
| GROUP 6.—Oils and beverages. | | | | | | | |
| 274 | Olive oil; cotton-seed oil (except for the manufacture of soap): | 100 kil | 2.40 | 25 | 8.00 | 20 | 2.40 |
| | a. In receptacles of earthenware, wood or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) | do | 3.00 | 25 | 8.75 | 20 | 3.00 |
| | b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) | hectol | 14.00 | 30 | 18.20 | 25 | 13.65 |
| 275 | Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12) | do | 21.00 | 30 | 27.30 | 25 | 20.475 |
| 276 | Brandy, liqueurs, cordials, and all compound spirits not specially mentioned: | | | | | | |
| | a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12) | do | 34.00 | 30 | 44.20 | 25 | 38.15 |
| | b. In bottles, flasks, demi-johns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12) | do | 18.00 | 30 | 23.40 | 25 | 17.55 |
| | c. Whisky, rum, and gin, in casks, barrels, or half barrels | do | 28.00 | 30 | 29.90 | 25 | 22.425 |
| | d. Whisky, rum, and gin, in bottles, flasks, demi-johns, or other similar receptacles | do | 28.00 | 30 | 29.90 | 25 | 22.425 |
| 277 | Wines, sparkling; S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13) | liter | .85 | ..... | .85 | 80 | .695 |
| 278 | All white wines (except sparkling), including the so-called generous wines (<i>vinos generosos</i>), and all red or white dessert or liqueur wines: | | | | | | |
| | a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13) | do | .07 | ..... | .07 | 30 | .049 |
| | b. In bottles, flasks, demi-johns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13) | do | .20 | ..... | .20 | 30 | .14 |

On sparkling wines, 30 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates
 On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates
 On "natural cider," 6 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates
 On beer, 5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates
 Imported artificial waters or artificial cider ("refreshment," so called) shall, in addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per siphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).

¹ Excepting barley for making beer, which is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.
² To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80 composed of silk threads presenting 80 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it is dutiable as flour; in contrary cases, as semolina.
³ By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages have been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:
 On "rum, geneva, whisky, and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tarif No. | Classification. | Unity of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| GROUP 6.—Oils and beverages—Continued. | | | | | | | |
| 279 | Other wines: a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13). b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13) | hectol do | Dollars. 4.60 13.00 | Per cent. | Dollars. 4.60 13.00 | Per cent. 20 30 | Dollars. 3.60 9.10 |
| 280 | Beer and cider: a. Malt liquor. In casks (Disp. III, rule 14). b. Malt liquor. In bottles (Disp. III, rule 14). c. Cider, natural or artificial; ginger ale, root beer, and other nonalcoholic beverages not otherwise provided for, T. (Disp. III, rule 14)— In casks, barrels, or half barrels In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles | do do do do | 3.80 4.00 | 80 80 | 4.29 5.20 | 80 80 | 3.482 3.64 |
| GROUP 7.—Various. | | | | | | | |
| 281 | Saffron, safflower and flowers of "tobar" | P. c. ad val. | 25 | 25 | 311 | 20 | 25 |
| 282 | Cinnamon of all kinds | do | 25 | 25 | 311 | 20 | 25 |
| 283 | Cinnamon, Chinese (<i>crinolon</i>), cloves, pepper, and nutmegs | do | 25 | 25 | 311 | 20 | 25 |
| 284 | Vanilla | do | 25 | 25 | 311 | 20 | 25 |
| 285 | Tea | do | 25 | 25 | 311 | 20 | 25 |
| 286 | Coffee in the bean or ground; chicory roots and chicory, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | 100 kil | 18.00 | 80 | 23.40 | 20 | 18.72 |
| 287 | Cocoa of all kinds, in the bean, ground, or in paste, 4 cocoa butter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | do | 20.25 | 80 | 26.325 | 20 | 21.06 |
| 288 | Chocolate and sweetmeats of all kinds, including the immediate packages | do | 25 | 80 | 324 | 20 | 26 |
| 289 | Pastes and fecule for soups and other alimentary purposes | P. c. ad val. | 25 | 80 | 324 | 20 | 26 |
| 290 | Biscuits: a. Ordinary, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Fine, of all kinds, including the immediate package, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). | 100 kil do | 1.50 3.50 | 80 80 | 1.95 4.55 | 20 20 | 1.56 3.64 |
| 291 | Honey | do | 20 | 20 | 26 | 20 | 20 |
| 292 | Molasses | gallon | 06 | 80 | 078 | 20 | 0624 |
| 293 | Sugar raw | do | 015 | ..... | 015 | 20 | 012 |
| 294 | Sugar refined | do | 022 | 25 | 025 | 20 | 02 |
| 295 | Saccharine | do | 1.50 | 80 | 1.95 | 20 | 1.56 |
| CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS. | | | | | | | |
| 296 | Fans | P. c. ad val. | 80 | 80 | 89 | 20 | 81½ |
| 297 | Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold or silver, or of gold or silver plate, or except those in which the predominant substance is amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, or mother-of-pearl, or except those in which the predominant substance is horn, whalebone, celluloid, bone, or compositions imitating these materials, or compositions imitating those mentioned in § 246, N. W. | kilog | 75 | 80 | 975 | 20 | 76 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| 296 | Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, meerschaum: a. Unwrought, N. W..... b. Wrought, N. W..... | 1.00 1.80 | 30 30 | 1.30 2.34 | 20 20 | 1.04 1.872 |
| 299 | Horn, whalebone, celluloid, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number: a. Unwrought, N. W..... b. Wrought, N. W..... | .60 1.20 | 30 30 | .78 1.56 | 20 20 | .624 1.248 |
| 300 | Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols. | 25 | 30 | 32½ | 20 | 26 |
| 301 | Coffins and undertakers' fixtures. | 5.00 | 30 | 6.50 | 20 | 26 |
| 302 | Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W. | 30.00 | 30 | 39.00 | 20 | 31.20 |
| 303 | Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for unprohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) | .28 | 30 | .864 | 20 | .291 |
| 304 | Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W. | 3.00 | 30 | 3.90 | 20 | 3.12 |
| 305 | Oilcloths: a. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 6) b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 6) | .06 | 30 | .078 | 20 | .0694 |
| 306 | NOTE.—Pads and brief cases of oilcloth, or bands for hats, shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent. Cases: a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W. b. Of common wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, including letter files, N. W. | .75 .20 | 30 30 | .786 .26 | 20 20 | .78 .206 |
| 307 | Artificial flowers of tissue, or wax, also pistils, buds, leaves, and seeds, of any kind of material, for the manufacture of flowers, N. W. | 1.00 | 30 | 1.00 | 20 | .80 |
| 308 | Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages, N. W. | .20 | 30 | .26 | 20 | .206 |
| 309 | Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not otherwise provided for, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) a. Rubber hose and piston packing. b. All other articles. | .05 .20 | 30 30 | .065 .26 | 20 20 | .062 .206 |
| 310 | Games and toys, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, and except those made of articles mentioned in Nos. 286 and 294, T. (Disp. III, rule 6) | .10 | 30 | .13 | 20 | .104 |
| 311 | Umbrellas and parasols | 25 | 30 | 32½ | 40 | 194 |
| 312 | Oil and water-color painting | 25 | 30 | 32½ | 20 | 26 |
| 313 | Hats, bonnets, and caps of all kinds, finished or unfinished | 20 | 30 | 26 | 20 | 204 |

¹ By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages have been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:
On "rum, geneva whisky and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
On sparkling wines, 30 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
On "natural cider," 6 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
On beer, 5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
Imported artificial waters or artificial cider ("refreshment," so called) shall, in addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per siphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).
² The chemical product known as "vesicating" is classified under No. 294. (Order No. 123, February 12, 1902.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

| Tariff No. | Classification. | Unit of quantity. | Old rate. | Increase. | Present rate. | Reduction to United States. | Present rate to United States. |
|------------|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS—Continued. | | | | | | |
| 314 | Waterproof or caoutchouc stuffs, including boots and shoes of rubber: ¹ a. On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. On woolen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). NOTE.—Confections or manufactures of articles dutiable under this number shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent, except boots and shoes of rubber. On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials. On crude materials, not otherwise enumerated: | kilog. .do | Dollars. 0.25 .50 | Per cent. 30 30 | Dollars. 0.325 .65 | Per cent. 30 40 | Dollars. 0.2275 .39 |
| 315 | On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials. | | 25 | 30 | 32½ | 20 | 26 |
| 316 | On crude materials, not otherwise enumerated: | p. c. ad val. .do | 10 | 30 | 13 | 20 | 10½ |
| 317 | CLASS XIV.—TOBACCO. | | | | | | |
| | Tobacco: a. In cakes, so-called "brea," or in carrots, N. W. b. In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured, N. W. c. Leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler, N. W. d. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars. (Special provision, lapsed October 1, 1902.) | 100 kilos pound .do | 10.50 .12 5.00 | | 10.50 .12 5.00 | | 10.50 .12 5.00 |
| 318 | (Special provision, lapsed October 1, 1902.) | | | | | | |

¹ All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior lining of caoutchouc, are included in this number.
² Stuffed or mounted birds or animals (specimens of zoology, etc.), except when the requisites of No. 324 of the free list are complied with, are dutiable under No. 315. (Order No. 19, ruling No. 15, July 7, 1900.)
 Mantles or iridescent gauze films for Welsbach burners or lights, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)
 Breat or chest protectors and masks, for baseball or fencing, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)
 Aluminized paper is classified under No. 315. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)
 These articles (related to advertising matter) which are excluded from classification under No. 345 by reason of not complying with the condition that they shall have no commercial value are classified under No. 315, except where the character

of the article as printed matter makes it properly classifiable under the schedule for printed matter. (Order No. 77, February 7, 1901.)
 Such manufactures of wood as columns, cornices and other parts of a knock-down house which can not properly be classified under the various paragraphs of group 1 of Class IX, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote ¹ to No. 1664.
 Compasses nautical for mariners, not gold or silver plated, and compasses coming in cases with ruler, divider, liner, drawing pencil, arch rule, etc., and known collectively as a "drawing outfit," "mathematical set," "geometrical set," etc., are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.) See also footnotes to No. 30, No. 47a, No. 69, and No. 70.
 Grooved discs of tarred roofing paper are dutiable under No. 315. (Cust. Circ. No. 272 of June 26, 1904.)

FREE LIST.

The undermentioned articles may be imported into Cuba exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariff on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs regulations.¹

| Tariff No. | Articles. | Tariff No. | Articles. |
|------------|--|------------|---|
| 319 | Manures, natural, including the cowpess. | 327 | Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application. |
| 320 | Trees, plants, and moss, in natural or fresh state. | | <i>Note</i> —No other samples than those provided for in § 326 and § 327 are admitted free of duty, provided that ordinary and no commercial samples, imported by the collector of customs, be placed in the baggage, after the date of identification by the customs-house upon re-shipment within three months after the date of their importation, entitled to a refund of 75 per cent of the duties paid thereon if upon presentation at the customs-house for reexportation said samples shall be positively recognized and identified as being those upon which duty has been paid, and provided further that the appraised value of said samples shall not exceed \$500. |
| 321 | National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure. | 328 | Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination. |
| 322 | Trained animals, public entertainments, lions, tigers, and other similar animals for public entertainment, imported temporarily for not longer than four months, unless extension is granted by the collector of customs. | 329 | Gold in bars, powder, or coined; also silver or bronze coins. |
| 323 | Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, brandy, alcohol, and cocoanut oil, and reimported empty, including iron drums containing cordage; oil. | 330 | Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position. |
| 324 | Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology; also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic associations, on proof of their destination, and archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic associations, on proof of their destination. ² | | <i>Note</i> —The collector of customs may exact a bond for the exportation of these articles when deemed necessary by him. |
| 325 | Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island, provided the same has been in use for one year. ³ | 331 | Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes. ⁴ |
| 326 | Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues when they comply with the following conditions: (a) When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the felt, and for felts and wall paper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press. (b) Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension. (c) In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose. | 332 | Plows, hoes, machetes, cane knives, etc., exclusively used for agricultural purposes, and other exclusively agricultural implements not machinery. ⁵ |

¹ The following have been added to the free list since its promulgation: Printing paper, under certain conditions. (See footnote ² to No. 152.) Cheese cloth. (By law of July 29, 1902.) Eggs. (See No. 131.) Cows suitable for breeding, and calves. (See No. 181.) Cows with guinea. (See No. 181.) Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine Republic bulls, under certain conditions. (See No. 181.) Stallions and asses under certain conditions. (See No. 181.) Barbed wire and staples used in building fences. Wood pulp for making paper.

² See footnote ¹ to No. 315.

³ This provision includes a used carriage or buggy. (Order No. 124, March 13, 1902.) And provided this privilege of free entry has never previously been granted them. (Order No. 82, ruling No. 26, August 7, 1900.)

⁴ Silicoas, clean, sharp-grained, coarse sand is classified under No. 331. (Order No. 104, September 2, 1901.)

⁵ Parts of cultivators, harrows, plows, and seed planters (except when these implements are propelled by steam, electric, or other unusual power) are classified under No. 332, provided said parts are well known and recognized to be classified as the above-mentioned implements, and that they be of such nature that they could be used for no other purpose. (Order No. 56, ruling No. 44, October 9, 1900.)

| No. | Articles. | Tariff No. | Articles. |
|-----|---|------------|--|
| 384 | Hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hackled, or tow. | 342 | Common bricks unglazed, for building purposes. |
| 385 | Albaca, hemiquen, pita, juté, and other vegetable fibers, raw, hackled, or tow. | 343 | Undressed common pine lumber. |
| 386 | Single yarns made of jute for the manufacture of sugar bags only, to be imported by sugar-bag manufacturer only, the importer to give a bond to use the yarn exclusively for the manufacture of sugar bags. | 344 | Beehives and bee-keeper's supplies, as follows: Wooden beehives with grooves in the corners; squared honeycomb boxes; small wheels for cutting honeycomb; tin honey extractors; extractor frames; honey knives straight and triangular. "Navajon," apparatus for extracting new honey and making sirup for the bees; Swiss wax extractor (Root); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Doolittle); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Beardman); perforated zinc for separating beehives (Tinker and Root); department for queen bee and drone; honeycomb frames; hot smoking apparatus (Cornell); hot smoking apparatus (Crane); cold smoking apparatus (Clark); cold smoking apparatus (Einghan); brushes for cleaning beehives; net for closing bees; swarm catchers; veil wax protectors; globe wax protectors; boxes for shipping beehives, with apartments; wire apparatus for taking out beehives; pasteboard boxes for honeycombs; tanks to keep sirup for bee nourishment; apparatus for protecting queen bee's cell (West); apparatus for catching queen bees and transferring them to their cells (Muller). ² |
| 388 | Coal and coke. | 345 | Lithographs, posters, manufacturers' catalogues, calendars, and folders, for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution. ³ |
| 339 | Natural mineral waters. ¹ | | |
| 340 | Fresh fish. | | |
| 341 | Articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the island of Cuba exported to a foreign country and returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, and upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed. | | |

¹ Natural mineral waters which are simply "charged" with carbonic-acid gas are classified under No. 389. (Order No. 17, ruling No. 13, July 7, 1900.)
² Live bees are classified under No. 344. (Order No. 64, ruling No. 50, November 6, 1900.)

Export Tariff.

[As modified by official decree, April 1, 1901.]

Tobacco:¹

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Manufactured— | |
| a. Cigarettes in boxes | thousand.. \$0.45 |
| b. Tobacco, cut | 100 kilos.. 1.88 |
| c. Cigars | thousand.. 1.68 |

¹ Extract from the law dated February 27, 1903, relative to the creation of special duties on certain goods, as published in Gaceta oficial, No. 50, of February 28, 1903: "Art. 3. With the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and interest thereon, there shall be created a special permanent tax on the manufacture, sale, or consumption of the undermentioned articles: " * * * 6. (A) Cigars for exportation shall pay 1 peso per thousand when such number weighs more than 3 pounds. (B) Cigarettes, thousand weighing not more than 3 pounds, intended for export, shall pay 10 centavos per thousand. (C) Cut tobacco in packets shall pay 6 centavos per pound.

³ Newspapers and periodicals are free from duty if unbound or only paper-covered, but this does not include paper-covered novels, poetical and historical works, etc., even if issued serially. (Order No. 109, October 7, 1901.)

Tobacco—Continued.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| In the leaf or filler tobacco— | |
| a. Harvested in the province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom-houses at Santiago, Gibara, or Mansanillo | 100 kilos.. \$1.10 |
| b. Other | do.... 3.15 |

⁹ The taxes referred to in subsections A and B of paragraph 6, namely those affecting cigars and boxes of cigarettes for exportation, shall not be applied until the amortization of the loan commences, but the Executive power is authorized to proceed to the prior collection thereof, should it be necessary for the purpose of completing the sums required for the payment of interest on the loan. As long as the special tax established by this law is maintained, all articles and goods liable thereto shall not be subject to any new industrial taxes, whether state, provincial, or municipal.

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| Extracts (flavoring) | 273 | Zoology, specimens and collections of ... | 315, 324 |
| Fuel | 177 | | |

CHAPTER X.

MONEY, BANKS, AND BANKING.

MONEY.

Cuba has no currency of its own coinage. The official money of the Republic is United States currency, and all taxes and public debts are payable in the same, except fees of registers of property, which are collected in Spanish gold. In commercial circles (wholesale) Spanish gold is the basis of calculation, and in the retail trade and in the country Spanish silver is almost entirely used.

United States currency is always at a premium over Spanish gold, but this premium fluctuates according to the market demand for Spanish gold and silver. During the year ending June 30, 1904, the American dollar was on an average equivalent to \$1.09 Spanish gold or \$1.38 Spanish silver, the fluctuation being from \$1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ in gold, and from \$1.42 to \$1.35 in silver.

The legal monetary system of Cuba is patterned after that of Spain. The centen or 25-peseta piece is of gold, and has an average value of \$4.90 American money. The silver coins are the peso, peseta, dos pesetas, real, and medio, occupying the same relative position as the American dollar, dime, and nickel. The dos pesetas is a silver coin valued at 2 pesetas, for which there is no correspondent in the American coinage. The peseta is the fifth of a peso.

The following table will show in a more comprehensible manner the different coins in circulation in Cuba and their value in American money:

| Coin. | Spanish. | American. |
|------------------|----------|-----------|
| El peso..... | \$1.00 | \$0.60 |
| Dos pesetas..... | .40 | .24 |
| Una peseta..... | .20 | .12 |
| Un real..... | .10 | .06 |
| Medio real..... | .05 | .03 |

Bronze and copper 1-centavo (cent) and 2-centavo pieces pass current at their face value in sums not exceeding 1 peseta. For the Government the fixed value of the center is \$4.78 American and the Louis \$3.83. By the latter is meant all the French coins and fourth part of a Spanish onza.



JESUIT COLLEGE OF BELEN, HABANA.

The result of the loan (\$31,675,000) arrived in Cuba as follows:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| In gold coin of the United States: | | |
| \$20..... | \$13,050,000 | |
| 10..... | 5,500,000 | |
| 5..... | 2,149,035 | |
| | | <u>\$20,699,035</u> |
| In bills: | | |
| \$100..... | 3,858,600 | |
| 50..... | 1,808,000 | |
| 20..... | 3,087,720 | |
| 10..... | 1,800,010 | |
| 5..... | 370,035 | |
| 2..... | 50,000 | |
| | | <u>10,974,365</u> |
| In copper coin of America | | 1,600 |
| Total..... | | <u>31,675,000</u> |

BANKS AND BANKING.

The banking facilities existing in Cuba at the present time are inadequate. Under the tenure of Spain no effort was made to afford the Cubans an opportunity to bank their savings, nor were the usual channels found in other countries for the distribution of money given attention.

On July 21, 1898, immediately following the occupation of Santiago by the American troops, the President of the United States appointed the North American Trust Company, of New York, fiscal agent of the United States, and it continued to act as such until July 18, 1901, when the assets and business were transferred to the Banco Nacional de Cuba.

This bank was organized with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 United States currency. It purchased part of the assets of the North American Trust Company, and liquidated the company's business in Cuba.

The bank has branches established at Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Manzanillo, Sagua la Grande, and Pinar del Rio, and correspondents at every other important point in the island.

The two principal conditions from which the financial situation in Cuba suffered were, first, scarcity of money in circulation; and, second, the lack of banking facilities outside the city of Habana, the consequent immobility of capital, and the difficulty of transferring money and credit from one point to another.

The bank sought to meet these conditions by establishing its branches at the points mentioned, through which the Government makes its deposits and disbursements for the several localities, and which encourage local deposits, which are available for local loans. In this way exchange operations have been facilitated, giving mobility to

capital and affording opportunities for individual and company deposits in the bank, instead of keeping specie hoarded in safes as theretofore.

The bank has a saving department, which serves to bring money into circulation, in addition to the bank's capital.

Local loans are made and used for the development of business in each section. The surplus of one section is transmitted for loans in other sections where there is a demand for money. This prevents the money from being concentrated in Habana and gives facilities for the development of the several sections of the island instead of one particular section. The bank has correspondents all over the world, and does the principal part of the exchange business with China.

The bank's capital of \$1,000,000 is divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, United States currency. This stock is held principally in the United States, although a large amount is held in Cuba.

J. P. Morgan & Co. are the bank's correspondents in New York.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The agency of the Royal Bank of Canada (head office at Halifax, Nova Scotia), established in Habana in 1899, has rapidly gained the confidence of the community, and is now ranked among the most important banking concerns doing business in the Island. This institution, which is well and favorably known in the United States and Canada, has more than forty branches in those countries, including one in New York City, which gives it exceptional facilities for the handling of transactions between that city and Habana. The bank also has correspondents in the principal cities of Europe and in the East, among whom may be named the Bank of Scotland, the Credit Lyonnais, the Deutsche Bank, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

This concern has recently bought out the "Banco del Comercio" business and is the Government's agent for the payment of the army of liberation.

It has branches in Santiago de Cuba and Camaguey.

THE SPANISH BANK.

This institution, known as the "Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba" (Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba), is a stock company, and was incorporated on April 9, 1856, with a capital stock of \$8,000,000, now divided into 80,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. It has a reserve fund of \$456,000. During the Spanish sovereignty it enjoyed the support of the Government, with which it negotiated many large transactions.

COLONIAL LOAN AND DEPOSIT ASSOCIATION, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

This association has an authorized capital of \$20,000,000, and has for its object the bringing together of those people who have money to invest and those who want to borrow; to furnish a safe and profitable system for investing money in both large and small sums in a manner which will assist and encourage saving. Stock in this association is divided into shares of \$100 each.

In addition to the regular banks there are several private firms, whose business is principally that of loaning money on securities.

Among these may be mentioned the banking houses of Zaldo & Co., L. Ruiz, H. Upmann & Co., and N. Gelats & Co., all of Habana.

Recently a law has been proposed for the creation of national banks, which, it is thought, will be of great help in increasing the financial and economic development of the island.

CHAPTER XI.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION—REVENUES, DEBT, ETC.

DEBIT.

On the 20th of May, 1902, at the time of the inauguration of the Republic, there existed in the treasury a surplus of \$635,170.29, which shows that Cuba, which before the American intervention was under the weight of heavy colonial debts, entered the life of a free nation free from incumbrances, owing to the generous help she received from the great American Republic, and with more than \$500,000 of ready money, which she could employ in the many works and duties of a newly born country which entertains ideas of progress and prosperity.

This favorable condition of the Cuban treasury has been steadily growing better, as shown in the following table:

SURPLUS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| May 20, 1902..... | \$635, 170. 29 | June, 1903 | \$3, 172, 463. 01 |
| June, 1902 | 745, 371. 08 | December, 1903 | 4, 254, 061. 57 |
| September, 1902..... | 1, 406, 736. 83 | March, 1904 | 4, 662, 014. 36 |
| December, 1902 | 1, 824, 882. 79 | July, 1904 | 7, 099, 584. 86 |
| March, 1903 | 2, 638, 536. 33 | June, 1905 | 8, 657, 922. 49 |

The receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, were \$61,751,-095.72, of which \$25,944,322.60 were from public revenues, and \$35,806,773.12 from special accounts, of which \$31,677,336.53 were the product of the loan for the payment of the Cuban army, there remaining a surplus of \$4,129,446.59 of the said special accounts. In the year 1904-5 the custom house receipts yielded \$23,168,845, or \$4,848,942 more than the previous year, this being due to a great extent to the increased commerce. The exportations reached \$101,000,077, the importations \$93,015,000, from which should be deducted the \$31,677,000 from the loan, leaving a trade balance in favor of Cuba of about \$40,000,000.

The total taxes received for the year were \$29,258,599, or \$6,736,838 more than the previous year.

The special taxes devoted to the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the said loan amounted to \$3,576,865.90, or twice as much as was needed to meet this disbursement, which added to the balance of \$1,042,460.04 on July 1, 1904, gave a total of \$4,619,325.94 This

splendid result moved the Government to buy in a million of the bonds in the market, for which it paid \$1,062,500, thus reducing the capital of the loan and \$50,000 annual interest.

During the year payments were made to the amount of \$44,510,373.38, of which \$17,286,400.11 were for the regular budget and \$23,066,688.36 for paying the army claims, leaving \$8,610,648.17 to the credit of the latter.

The total receipts for the year were \$61,751,095.72 plus \$7,099,584.86 balance of the previous year, giving a grand total of \$68,984,714.63, and if \$44,564,407.43 be deducted, a balance remains of \$24,340,307.20. The amount in the Cuban treasury on the 1st of July last, which, after suffering some deductions for outstanding credits, left about \$22,000,000 surplus.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

The revenues of the island are classified as receipts from customs, internal revenue, postal and telegraph receipts, and consular fees. The following table shows a balance on June 30, 1904, of \$5,860,372.37, after deduction of the amount due for fees of honorary consuls, postal money orders, outstanding bills, and funds collected through stamp tax for sinking fund and interest on loan made for the payment of the Cuban army:

Revenue and expenditures of Cuba during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904.

| GENERAL FUNDS. | |
|--|-----------------|
| On hand July 1, 1903..... | \$2,968,689.37 |
| Receipts during year ended July 1, 1904: | |
| Customs..... | \$18,299,470.01 |
| Internal revenue..... | 1,001,253.00 |
| Postal and telegraph..... | 544,600.00 |
| Consular fees..... | 266,918.09 |
| | 20,112,241.10 |
| Total receipts..... | 23,080,930.47 |
| Expenses during year..... | 17,220,558.10 |
| Balance June 30, 1904..... | 5,860,372.37 |
| TRUST FUNDS. | |
| On hand July 1, 1903: | |
| Postal orders outstanding..... | \$183,893.03 |
| Outstanding bills..... | 4,024.65 |
| Correctional courts..... | 15,855.96 |
| | \$203,773.64 |
| Receipts during year ended July 1, 1904: | |
| Postal orders..... | 5,850,266.01 |
| Honorary consular fees..... | 6.45 |
| Stamp tax for loan..... | 2,251,946.52 |
| Outstanding bills..... | 6,621.89 |
| Correctional courts..... | 61,188.45 |
| | 8,170,029.32 |
| | 8,373,64 |

Expenditures during year ended July 1, 1904:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Postal orders..... | \$5, 870, 439. 85 | |
| Loan (interest and sinking fund)..... | 1, 209, 486. 48 | |
| Outstanding bills..... | 3, 678. 73 | |
| Correctional courts..... | 77, 044. 41 | |
| | | <u>\$7, 180, 649. 47</u> |

Balance in treasury to meet outstanding bills..... 1, 213, 153. 49

RECAPITULATION.

On hand July 1, 1903:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| General revenues..... | \$2, 968, 689. 37 | |
| Trust funds..... | 293, 773. 64 | |
| | | <u>\$3, 172, 463. 01</u> |

Receipts during year ended July 1, 1904:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| General revenues..... | 20, 112, 241. 10 | |
| Trust funds..... | 8, 170, 029. 32 | |
| | | <u>28, 282, 270. 42</u> |

Total revenues..... 31, 454, 733. 43

Expenditures during year ended July 1, 1904:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| General expenses..... | 17, 220, 558. 10 | |
| Trust funds..... | 7, 160, 649. 47 | |
| | | <u>24, 381, 207. 57</u> |

Balance June 30, 1904..... 7, 073, 525. 86

Less outstanding debts..... 1, 213, 153. 49

Net balance in treasury June 30, 1904..... 5, 860, 372. 37

The nation's budget, approved by the law of January 25, 1904, establishes the following:

First. That the fixed expenses, the latter consisting of those occasioned by the legislative branch and by the interest, collection, and cost of the loan made to pay the army, shall be \$2,518,022, and the fixed revenue \$2,829,960, composed of the customs duties set aside to cover the first-mentioned expenses and the taxes and duties placed on the importation, manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor, as provided for in the law of February 25, 1904. There is therefore a surplus of \$311,938.

Second. That the annual expenses shall be fixed at \$15,396,991.25 and the revenues at \$16,669,540, which will give a surplus of \$672,540.75.

The total surplus for the present fiscal year is estimated at \$984,486.75.

The following statement shows a recapitulation of expenses and revenues:

| REVENUES. | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Customs duties..... | \$15, 528, 500. 00 |
| Consular fees..... | 250, 000. 00 |
| Department of communications (postal and telegraph service)..... | 500, 000. 00 |
| Internal revenue..... | 2, 227, 500. 00 |
| Proceeds from Government property and fees..... | 119, 500. 00 |
| Various sources..... | 274, 000. 00 |
| Total..... | <u>18, 899, 500. 00</u> |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Legislative branch | \$430,460.00 |
| Government loan: Interest and cost of collection | 2,087,562.00 |
| Executive branch: President's salary and expenses | 68,390.00 |
| Department of state and justice | 386,855.57 |
| Department of government | 4,997,827.54 |
| Department of finance | 1,903,499.06 |
| Department of public instruction | 3,751,087.08 |
| Department of public works | 3,023,004.00 |
| Department of agriculture, industry, and commerce | 181,663.00 |
| Judicial branch | 1,102,665.00 |
| Total | 17,915,013.25 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Total revenue | \$18,899,500.00 |
| Total expenses | 17,915,013.25 |
| Surplus | 984,486.75 |

The only debts of the Republic of Cuba are:

First. The Cuban bonds of 1896 and 1897, recognized by the law of January 22, 1904, amounting to \$2,196,585. They bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and are due ten years after the evacuation of the Spanish troops—that is, in 1909. The back interest was paid in 1904, and since then regularly in October and April.

Second. The loan for the payment of the Cuban revolutionary army, amounting to \$35,000,000.

LOAN FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

In the first message addressed by the President of the Republic to Congress, on March 26, 1902, the executive recognized the obligation contracted by the Government of the revolution with the army, and deplored that it was not in his power at that time to fulfill an obligation so sacred as was that of rewarding the services of those who had fought for their country's freedom.

In August of the same year a committee was appointed to revise and examine the lists of said army, the work being continued by another committee appointed in May, 1903. Subsequently, by the law of July 24 of the same year, the obligation to pay the soldiers of the army and the civil officers and employees of the revolution was accepted as a legitimate debt of the Republic and a new committee appointed to act on the claims presented and to decide on all the questions that might come up as the result of the settlements made.

During the two months fixed as the period for its labors, this last-named committee has allowed 7,561 claims, and has still to dispose of 10,364, as also a large number presented after the expiration of the legal term allowed for filing same.

The President having been authorized by the law of February 27, 1903, with the modifications contained in the law of January 25, 1904, to negotiate a loan of \$35,000,000 United States currency, said law at the same time determining the form of taxation required to provide the funds for paying the interest and amortization of the principal of the debt, the necessary efforts were made in foreign markets for the purpose of carrying out this financial operation.

The President of the Republic, in his message of November 19, 1903, gave an account of the steps that had been taken for the purpose of obtaining said loan and at the same time recommended a modification of several articles of the law of February 27, 1903, which modifications were made by the law of January 25, 1904.

Of the proposals received from different bankers, that of Messrs. Speyer & Co., of New York, was accepted, and the preliminary agreement was signed on the 11th of February of the present year.

The conditions of the contract are as follows: Security, 15 per cent of the revenue from customs duties, as provided for in the law of January 25, 1904; rate of issue, 90 per cent; interest, 5 per cent per annum; date of loan, March 1, 1904; redemption of loan to begin March 1, 1910.

The interest and principal of the loan will be paid out of the taxes fixed by the law of February 27, 1903, with the modifications provided for in the law of January 25, 1904, as stated in the provisional agreement and in the law approving the budgets of the Republic, of January 26, 1904.

On May 11, 1904, the final contract was signed at Habana and the \$35,000,000 was paid to the Government in the installments specified. The following is the law on the subject:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

LAW PROVIDING FOR \$35,000,000 FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS.

[Translation of the publication in the Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba, January 25, 1904, of the act of the Congress of the Republic of Cuba, passed February 27, 1903, as amended by the act of said Congress, passed January 25, 1904.]

ARTICLE I. The President of the Republic of Cuba is hereby authorized to issue bonds for a foreign debt, for an amount not to exceed thirty-five millions of dollars in gold, in money of the United States of North America, at the rate of four dollars and eighty-six cents (\$4.86) for each pound sterling, or the equivalent in other foreign moneys.

These bonds shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent (5%) per annum, and shall be retired within forty years. The principal, as well as the interest, shall be exempt from all kinds of Cuban taxes that exist or may be imposed hereafter.

ART. II. The Republic of Cuba pledges its good faith, and its credit, for the retirement of the bonds and for the prompt payment of the interest; and as a special guarantee for the payment of the interest and the retirement of these bonds, the executive power is authorized to set aside, pledge, and appropriate to this purpose a sufficient amount of the receipts of the custom-houses of the Republic of Cuba, in whatever form and manner the executive may consider sufficient and proper.

The President of the Republic is also authorized to determine the terms and conditions of the issue and service of this loan, reporting to Congress at the beginning of the first legislative session of the current year concerning the conditions and the result of the negotiations.

ART. III. In order to assure the retirement of the bonds and the interest of the loan, and in accordance with the third section of article 59 of the constitution, a special permanent tax is created upon the manufacture, sale, or consumption of the following articles:

CLASS FIRST.—*Domestic and foreign alcoholic drinks.*

Section first—Strong liquors:

A. Each bottle or liter of rum, gin, whisky, or other similar liquor, manufactured in the country, shall pay twenty cents.

B. Each bottle or liter of rum, gin, whisky, or other similar liquor, imported, shall pay upon entering Cuba, in addition to the custom duty, twenty cents.

Section second—Natural wines:

A. Each liter of sparkling wine, imported, shall pay at its entry, in addition to the custom duty in force, thirty cents.

B. Each liter of imported wine of all other kinds shall pay upon entry into Cuba, in addition to the existing custom duty, two cents.

C. Each imported liter of natural cider shall pay in entering Cuba, in addition to the existing custom duty, six cents.

D. Each bottle or liter of wine made or mixed in the country, the manufacture or mixing of which is not prohibited, shall pay twenty-five cents.

Section third—Domestic and foreign beers:

A. Each case of twenty-four half bottles, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

B. Each case of twenty-four half bottles, or of twelve bottles, or each nine liters of imported beer shall pay upon entering Cuba, in addition to the existing custom duty, five cents.

CLASS SECOND.—*Domestic and foreign artificial waters and drinks.*

Section fourth:

A. Each case of twenty-four half bottles of artificial water, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

B. Each siphon of one liter of artificial water, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay one-half cent.

C. Each cylinder of artificial water, manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

D. Each case of twenty-four half bottles of artificial cider (called "refresco"), manufactured in Cuba, shall pay five cents.

E. The artificial waters or manufactured refrescos, which may be imported, shall pay, in addition to the custom duty, the special tax to the same extent as those manufactured in the country.

CLASS THIRD.—*Manufacture and consumption of matches.*

Section fifth:

A. Each box of matches, containing up to fifty matches, manufactured in the country, shall pay one-half of one cent.

B. Each box of matches, containing up to fifty matches, imported, shall pay at entry, in addition to the custom duty, one-half of one cent.

CLASS FOURTH.—*Manufacture of tobacco.*

Section sixth:

A. Each thousand manufactured cigars, for export, weighing over three pounds, shall pay one dollar.

B. Each thousand cigarettes, not weighing more than three pounds, for export, shall pay ten cents.

C. Each thousand manufactured cigars, for home consumption, weighing more than three pounds, shall pay two dollars.

D. One-third of one cent on each box of sixteen cigarettes or twenty-one cents for each thousand and eight cigarettes.

E. Each package of picadura (tobacco for cigarettes, pipes, etc.) shall pay, per pound, six cents.

CLASS FIFTH.—*Manufacture of sugar.*

Section seventh: Each sack of sugar manufactured in Cuba, containing up to fourteen arrobas [an arroba contains 25 pounds], shall pay five cents.

CLASS SIXTH.—*Manufacture and sale of playing cards.*

Section eighth:

A. Each pack of cards, manufactured in the country, shall pay five cents.

B. Each pack of cards, imported, shall pay upon entry into Cuba, in addition to the custom duty, five cents.

Section ninth: The taxes indicated in subdivision A, section first of class first, namely, those upon liquors; and those indicated in subdivisions A, B, and E of section sixth, which are imposed upon manufactured tobacco, boxes of cigarettes, and picadura, for export, shall not be applied until the beginning of the retirement of the bonds. The executive, nevertheless, is authorized to begin the collection of these taxes, if it should be necessary to complete the amount required for the payment of the interest on the loan.

Section tenth. Likewise the tax indicated in section seventh, class fifth, on sugars, shall not be applied subject to the same conditions specified in the preceding section.

Section eleventh. During the life of the special tax established by this law all articles or objects affected by it shall not be subject to other new industrial taxes by the State, the Province, or the municipalities.

Section twelfth. The President of the Republic shall determine the regulations which he may consider proper for the administration and collection of the tax, being authorized to make direct agreements with manufacturers and merchants concerning the manner of collecting such tax.

ART. IV. The surplus which may result from this tax shall be applied to the voluntary retirement of the bonds which may be issued, unless some other application is determined by law.

ART. V. The result of the loan shall be applied, as far as it goes, to the payment of the amounts due to the army of liberation.

ART. VI. In view of the aggregate of the amounts due to the disbanded army of liberation, which may remain unpaid after a part has been satisfied, as provided for in the preceding article, Congress shall determine the manner in which the Republic shall be discharged from this responsibility, although without affecting in any manner whatever the guarantees of the loan, which are established in this law.

ART. VII. The President of the Republic shall issue the orders, decrees, and regulations which may be necessary for the execution of this law.

Habana, January twenty-fifth, 1904.

T. ENTRADA PALMA.
JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES,
Secretary of Finance.

On July 28, 1905, the following law for the payment of the remaining 50 per cent to the Cuban army was signed by the President:

ARTICLE 1. The executive power will invest in the payment—to the amount it will reach—of the 50 per cent due on the credits of the army of liberation the sums it will have in its possession, ninety days after this law has been promulgated, of the following funds: Surplus of the loan of the \$35,000,000, the surplus resulting from the collection of the taxes created by the said law of the loan, and those which may exist in the public treasury.

Of the total which may result from the accumulation of the amounts above stated, the sum of \$6,000,000 will be previously set aside, which will remain as a reserve fund in the public treasury to cover the disbursement that Congress may determine.

ART. 2. After the payment stated in the foregoing article has been made the balance remaining in favor of each of the creditors will carry 5 per cent annual interest ninety days from the date of the promulgation of this law.

ART. 3. To each creditor bonds will be issued, which will be called "interior debt," for the final balance which will result in his favor. Said bonds will carry 5 per cent annual interest, payable, after it becomes due, every six months, by means of coupons, which will be delivered with the security.

ART. 4. In each ordinary budget there shall be fixed the sum which Congress will determine to invest in the sinking fund of these bonds.

ART. 5. The amortization will be made by lot, and once made the bond will be totally destroyed.

ART. 6. The bonds to which article 3 refers will be of \$100 each; fractions of less than that amount resulting from each liquidation made in conformity to what has been provided for in the second article of this law shall be paid in cash.

ART. 7. In all that is not provided in this law the code of commerce as to securities to the bearer will apply to the bonds.

ART. 8. All the laws, rules and regulations, orders, and other provisions opposed to the carrying out of this law are abrogated.

About \$17,000,000 will be paid in cash and the rest in bonds as stated.

CUBAN BONDS AND STOCKS.

Amount, interest, and value of Cuban bonds and stocks in September, 1905.

BONDS.

| Name. | Outstand- ing. | Annual interest. | Quota- tion (gold). | Due in— |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| | | <i>Per cent.</i> | | |
| Cuban Republic..... | \$34,000,000 | 5 | \$118 | 1944 |
| Do..... | 2,191,585 | 6 | 113 | 1908 |
| City Habana, first mortgage..... | 7,000,000 | 6 | 118 | 1989 |
| City Habana, second mortgage..... | 3,500,000 | 6 | 116 | 1938 |
| Cienfuegos Railroad..... | 408,000 | 8 | 128 | 1921 |
| Cienfuegos Railroad, second mortgage..... | 282,000 | 7 | 117 | 1921 |
| Caibarien Railroad..... | 247,000 | 7 | 112 | 1922 |
| Cuban Central Railroad..... | 4,000,000 | 4½ | 100 | 1944 |
| Cuban Electric, first mortgage..... | 300,000 | 6 | 105 | 1920 |
| Consolidated Gas, first mortgage..... | 487,000 | 8 | 101 | 1905 |
| Consolidated Gas, second mortgage..... | 2,898,500 | 5 | 40 | 1950 |
| Gibara and Holguin..... | 179,000 | 8 | 98 | ..... |

Amount, interest, and value of Cuban bonds and stocks in September, 1905—Continued.

STOCKS.

| Name. | Outstand- ing. | Annual interest. | Quota- tion (gold). |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | | <i>Per cent.</i> | |
| Cuban National Bank..... | \$1,000,000 | 8 | \$138 |
| Spanish Bank..... | 5,000,000 | 6 | 117 |
| Puerto Principe Agriculture Bank..... | 320,000 | 4 | 75 |
| United Railways..... | 7,720,000 | 6 | 203 |
| Matanzas Railroad..... | 6,000,000 | 7 | 145 |
| Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad..... | 8,000,000 | 7 | 172 |
| Western Railroad..... | 3,000,000 | 6 | 150 |
| Cuban Central, preferred..... | 5,000,000 | 5½ | 122 |
| Cuban Central, common..... | 4,500,000 | ..... | 66 |
| Habana Dry Dock..... | 340,000 | 8 | 85 |
| Red Telephone..... | 270,000 | ..... | 28 |
| Tropical Ice Factory..... | 625,000 | 8 | 115 |
| Gibara and Holguin Railroad..... | 400,000 | ..... | 20 |

CHAPTER XII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

INTERIOR COMMUNICATION.

Cuba was the second country in America to operate a steam road, being in this direction eleven years in advance of the mother country, Spain.

The first Cuban railroad was opened to traffic on November 19, 1837. It was built under the auspices of the Junta de fomento de la Habana (improvement board of Habana) and was known as the Caminos de Hierro de la Habana (Railroads of Habana).

This road had an extension of about 45 miles, communicating the capital with the town of Guines, and is at present a part of the system of the United Railways of Habana.

Four years later it was sold by the Government to a corporation, and this fact served to encourage others.

The spirit of enterprise being thus stimulated, the first sections of the principal lines now in operation were soon constructed, and these furnished outlets for agricultural products to the most important ports of the island.

In the year 1898 the principal railroads of Cuba were the following:

| | Kilometers. |
|---|-------------|
| United Railways of Habana..... | 377. 89 |
| Western Railway of Habana..... | 176. 99 |
| Marianao and Habana Railway..... | 14. 48 |
| Matanzas Railways..... | 289. 62 |
| United Railways of Cardenas and Jucaro..... | 337. 89 |
| Sagua la Grande Railway..... | 157. 68 |
| Cienfuegos and Villaclara Railway..... | 110. 36 |
| Caibarien Railway..... | 90. 10 |
| Total..... | 1,505. 01 |

The following railroads also existed: Tunas to Sancti Spiritus, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, and Gibara to Holguin, with a length varying from 32 to 77 kilometers, and the military road from Jucaro to Moron, which was also opened to the public.

In addition to the above there were many private railroads, which had been constructed in the twenty years previous, to connect the

plantations with the trunk lines, and although the length of these roads seldom exceeded 5 or 6 kilometers, the aggregated mileage was considerable and represented an important percentage of the total.

At the close of the Spanish-American war the Habana Electric Railway Company (incorporated in the United States) acquired, by purchase, the concession granted many years before to the *Compañía del Ferrocarril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana*, for the operation of street railway lines in the capital city.

The *Compañía del Ferrocarril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana* had limited its efforts to the establishment of five lines of street cars, drawn by animal traction, but as soon as the Habana Electric Railway Company took charge of the enterprise a complete and efficient electric-car system was introduced. New lines were constructed, modern vehicles imported, and when other improvements contemplated by the company are completed Habana will possess as good a system of public conveyances as could be desired. The aggregate mileage of these lines when completed will be 3,648.22 miles of single track. The cost of the improvements has been estimated at \$4,233,786. The gross receipts of the company for the year ending June 30, 1904, was \$1,161,295, United States currency.

The length of the trunk lines and branches of public railroads on June 30, 1903, was as follows:

| | Kilometers. |
|--|-------------|
| United Railways of Habana | 377.89 |
| Cuban Central Railways | 384.33 |
| United Railways of Cardenas and Jucaro | 338.91 |
| Matanzas Railroad | 275.34 |
| Western Railways of Habana | 178.50 |
| Camaguey and Nuevitas Railroad | 73.01 |
| Santiago de Cuba Railroad | 50.95 |
| Tunas and Sancti Spiritus Railroad | 38.63 |
| Guantanamo Railroad | 36.42 |
| Gibara and Holguin Railroad | 31.45 |
| Marianao and Habana Railway | 13.03 |
| The Cuban Electric Company | 24.26 |
| The Cuba Railroad Company | 541.00 |
| Caracas Plantation Railroad | 64.00 |
| Total | 2,371.74 |

Subsequently and up to the present writing some 40 kilometers of road have been opened to the public. Of these, 33 kilometers are owned by the Eastern Railroad Company and 7 by the Insular Railroad Company. It can therefore be said that the total railroad mileage of Cuba aggregates 2,412 kilometers.

The 541 kilometers belonging to the Cuba company's road represent an increase of 35 per cent, and this is a demonstration of the progress made in this direction by Cuba during the four years she has been free from European domination.

The completion of the central line of railroad, which by connections with other lines communicates Habana with Santiago de Cuba, marks the realization of a long-felt commercial want and the attainment of a political end of the greatest importance.

To Sir William Van Horne, president of the Cuba company, and the builder of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the Republic is indebted for this great accomplishment.

Said Mr. Robert B. Porter, special commissioner appointed by President McKinley in 1898 to visit the island and investigate and report on her industrial, commercial, and financial conditions, in dealing with the question of railroads—

No revolution could have existed in Cuba if such a railroad had been completed by the former Government, and nothing will so rapidly tend to the revival of commerce and general business as the facility for quick passage from one end of the island to the other, and from the trunk line over branches to the seaboard cities. All political turbulence will be quieted thereby and prevented in the future. The entire country will be opened to commerce, lands now practically of no value and unproductive will be worked, the seaport towns will become active, and commerce between the island and the United States will soon be restored to the former figures.

In mileage, the Cuba Railroad Company is the greatest in operation in the island, its lines extending from Santa Clara to San Luis, a distance of 321 miles, at which point it connects with the Santiago Railroad, running to Santiago de Cuba, a distance of 33 miles, and which is under control of the Cuba Company.

The work of construction of a branch line to Sancti Spiritus (a distance of 11 kilometers) has just been completed. The Cuba Railroad is also building a branch line (49 kilometers in extension) from Alto Cedro to Nipe Bay, at which place it connects with the main line.

The beneficial influence the Cuba Company's roads are called to exercise on the agricultural development of certain sections of the country is great. There are in Puerto Principe alone hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin land of unsurpassed richness, which will, when properly cultivated, make of that Province one of the most important sugar-producing centers of the island.

The existence of this "backbone railway," as it is aptly termed, with its feeders to the north and south coasts, will further enable the marketing of many millions of feet of valuable woods, such as mahogany, cedar, majagua, and others, which could not be previously gotten out at a profit.

The promoters of this company contemplated the building of a city on Nipe Bay, which they hoped to make one of the most important in Cuba, and also the establishment of colonies, sugar plantations, steamship lines from Nipe to New York and other ports in the United States, and the erection of modern hotels at Habana and in cities on their line.

Owing to circumstances of the moment these projects have had to

be temporarily delayed, but it is to be hoped, and there is every reason to believe, that they have not been abandoned.

The aggregate mileage of this road, including its many branch lines, will be, when completed, approximately 1,000 miles.

For over half a century a system of this kind had been talked of by foreign capitalists; but it was not until Sir William Van Horne formed the Cuba Company, which is an American corporation, that this great agency for developing the interior resources of the island was provided.

The difficulties in construction arose from the inability to secure a governmental franchise. The outright purchase of a private right of way consequently became necessary.

For a time a working force of 6,000 men was employed, and at certain portions of the route the line was carried forward at considerably more than a mile a day.

The tracks are of standard gauge, the bridges of steel and masonry, and the equipment of the entire road is thoroughly modern.

Owing to the rapidity with which this road was built and to the lack of proper ballasting in many sections of the line, trains did not run at night for a time, passengers being compelled to lay over at Santa Clara and Camaguey. Under these circumstances the trip from Habana to Santiago de Cuba occupied three days.

But this condition does not exist any longer. The run being now a continuous one, trains leave Santiago de Cuba for Habana every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and arrive in that city from Habana every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. All these trains carry mail and passengers. The passenger rate is: First class, \$24; second class, \$12.

The trains have been equipped with sleeping cars, mostly built in the United States, and these are provided with cane seats, necessary owing to the climate, and with all other modern appurtenances.

Next in importance to this central line, and the second system in length in the island, is the United Railways of Habana (an English corporation) with a mileage of 377.89 kilometers.

One of the several lines operated by this company extends from Habana to Batabano, a distance of about 36 miles, and runs through a well-cultivated country, devoted to the raising of tobacco, vegetables, and sugar cane.

Batabano is a port on the south coast of the island and the center of the sponge industry of Cuba.

Another line branches off from the above at Rincón and runs west, through a rich tobacco country, to Guanajay, a city of 7,000 inhabitants, distant 35 miles from Habana, with which it is also connected by a splendid and well-kept macadam road.

There is still another line running from San Felipe (on the Habana-Batabano line) to the city of Guines, which has a population of over

8,000 inhabitants and is the center of a well-cultivated district, mainly dedicated to the raising of rice, potatoes, and other vegetables. This line extends to the town of Union de Reyes, where connection is made with the Matanzas Railroad line.

The terminal of the United Railways of Habana system is at Regla, a town just across the bay from Habana. Its principal line extends from this point, through the Province of Matanzas, to Jovellanos, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, on the line of the Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad, distant 88½ miles from Habana.

The Western Railway of Habana, another English corporation, communicates the capital city with the town of Pinar del Rio, capital of the Province of that name, and it extends through the famous tobacco region of Vuelta Abajo, where the most renowned plantations of this kind in the world are located.

The city of Pinar del Rio has a population of 9,000 inhabitants and is 109½ miles from Habana.

The road, after running through a good sugar and tobacco country, in the Province of Habana, enters the Province of Pinar del Rio, where it passes through a number of intermediate towns of some importance.

This company have a concession to extend their line to Guanés, and have just opened to traffic a branch line running between Pinar del Rio and San Luis, a distance of about 18 miles, and have just completed the extension between San Luis and San Juan y Martínez, a distance of about 10 miles.

The Marianao Railroad (also an English corporation) is a suburban road, extending from Habana to the city of Marianao, and thence to the beach of that name, a celebrated bathing resort, 9 miles from Habana.

The Matanzas Railroad (a Spanish-Cuban corporation) has its terminal at the city of Matanzas, and runs south and east through a rich cane-growing district, to Cumanayagua, a town on the Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad, distant 85 miles from Matanzas. It also operates a line from Montalvo, through a sugar-cane growing district, to Murga, on the south coast, a distance of 29 miles.

The Matanzas Railroad also owns several small branch lines connecting the most important sugar plantations in that Province with the trunk line of the company, which facilitates the marketing of many thousands of tons of sugar.

The Cardenas and Jucaro Railroad (a Cuban corporation) was organized in 1857 and has a capital stock of \$8,000,000, held in Cuba and Spain, principally in Cuba. This company has no bonded debt and is in a very prosperous condition.

The mileage of the road is 206, and it is about to build a small extension to the city of Cienfuegos, on the southern coast of the bay of Santa Clara.

This company operates four lines, which traverse one of the richest sugar-growing sections of the island, its two main lines extending from the city of Cardenas, on the north, to Santo Domingo, and from Cardenas to Yaguaramas.

As in the case of the Matanzas Railroad, the trunk line of this company is connected by small branch lines with the plantations.

The Cuban Central Railways, Limited (an English corporation), chartered in 1899, operates five lines, the principal two extending from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara, capital of the Province of the same name, and from Isabela de Sagua to Las Cruces, passing through the town of Sagua la Grande. Its many line branches connect some of the principal towns in the Province of Santa Clara and extend through the greater portion of the most important sugar-producing region of the island.

The aggregate mileage of its lines is 186 miles.

The Jucaro-San Fernando Railroad, commonly known as the "Jucaro-Moron" line, which was built by the Spaniards as a military road, extending along the "Jucaro-Moron trocha," was formerly lined with small forts and blockhouses intended to prevent the crossing of the Cuban revolutionists between the Provinces of Camaguey and Santa Clara. It extends from Jucaro, a port in the southwestern part of the Province of Camaguey, to Estero, 40 miles distant, on the north coast, 4 miles north of the town of Moron.

This road is at present leased to a private corporation and connects with the Cuba Railroad, which it intersects at Ciego de Avila.

The Puerto Principe and Nuevitas Railroad, in operation since 1851, communicates the city of Nuevitas, a seaport on the north coast of the Province of Camaguey, with the city of Camaguey, capital of the Province, distant 40 miles.

The company is a close corporation, its capital of \$1,000,000 being held by eight shareholders. Their last published report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, showed earnings of \$292,442.42, with operating expenses of \$191,120.33. The company has no bonded debt and the stock is owned by residents of Puerto Principe.

The line intersects the Cuba Railroad at Camaguey.

The Tunas and Sancti Spiritus Railroad, extending from the port of Tunas de Zaza, in the southern part of the Province of Santa Clara, to the city of Sancti Spiritus, a distance of 24½ miles, is a private corporation belonging to the Del Valle family.

The Gibara and Holguin Railroad runs from the port of Gibara, on the northwestern coast of the Province of Oriente to the city of Holguin, a distance of 20 miles.

It was opened to traffic in 1885, and its last published report in 1900 showed earnings of about \$2,000.

The Santiago Railroad extends from the city of Santiago de Cuba,

capital of the Province, to San Luis. It covers a distance of 26 miles, and owns a branch line, 7 miles in extension.

This railroad is now controlled by the Cuba Company and is the southeastern terminus of its system.

The Guantanamo Railroad extends from Caimanera, the seaport of the city of Guantanamo, through this city to the town of Jamaica, a distance of 19 miles, and also operates a small branch line $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in extension.

This line, which was opened to traffic in January, 1858, runs through a rich sugar-producing country.

Its principal stockholders are a family of Santiago de Cuba.

The Insular Railway Company (an American corporation) has just built an electric car line from Habana to Marianao. This line, when completed, will run as far as Mariel, distant about 34 miles.

The Insular Railway Company has also a concession to construct two more lines from Habana to two other cities in the Province. This company has leased the omnibus line operating throughout the city of Habana and along many of the suburban roads.

The Cuba Eastern Railroad (also an American corporation) is actively prosecuting work on its line from the Bay of Guantanamo, through a sugar-producing country, to a large tract of hard woods, 48 miles distant.

This company also proposes the extension of its line to the Bay of Nipe, and the building of another line to Baracoa.

This latter will prove of the greatest importance, as Baracoa is the most important cocoon and banana region in the island, having an extensive trade with the United States.

The public railways of Cuba cost, with their equipment, about \$65,000,000, and their gross earnings, according to last Government report, published in the early part of 1901, prior to the completion of the Cuba Railroad, were \$5,800,000, net earnings being \$2,120,000.

Three of the most important railroads of Cuba are owned by British capitalists. These three roads represent a capitalization of \$31,500,000 out of a total, in 1900, of about \$53,000,000.

The military government of intervention, desiring to obviate the exclusive and independent system that up to that time each company had adopted, caused a complete investigation to be made in the premises and, after mature examination, published, through Order No. 34, series of 1902, a new railroad law, which, supplemented by Order No. 117, same series, tended to equalize matters appertaining to the existing railroad companies, especially with reference to that part relating to the tariffs of same, which was the main object of the second or supplementary order.

Among the reforms thereby established there is one that has helped in a large measure to normalize and harmonize the working of the

companies among themselves in their relations with the Government and the public in general, which reform consists in the creation of a railroad commission, composed of the secretary of public works as chairman, the secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and the secretary of finance, as commissioners, and a secretary to the board; which commission is charged with the affairs relating to the management of railroad companies in matters appertaining to the aforesaid relations.

Messrs. Moseley and Decker, of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission, addressed the following interesting letter to the Secretary of War of the United States, on March 24, 1902, which fully explains the provisions of the new law:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 24, 1902.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: At the request of General Wood, we went to Cuba to assist in the revision of the railway laws of that island. With a desire to aid the Government in every possible way this was willingly done without compensation other than our actual expenses. Upon our arrival General Wood, the military governor, was emphatic in his desire that the law should be revised in such manner that full protection would be given to the public, the shipper, and other patrons of the road, and yet no undue hardship imposed upon the railway corporation, and also that the employees of the railroads should be recognized to the extent that regulations governing their employment should be subject to revision and approval by the board of railroad commissioners only after the railroad employees or their representatives had had full opportunity to be heard. With this end in view the railway law of Cuba, as put in force February 22, 1902, was drafted, as stated in the order of the military governor, for the purpose of harmonizing, consolidating, unifying, and reforming the provisions of law in force in the island as to the organization, administration, operation, and dissolution of railway companies.

It was especially necessary to reform the methods of railway organization or incorporations, the registration of titles, and proceedings in condemnation of property for railway use, as well as the laws applicable to railway construction, operation, and regulation. Under the old statutes all railroad matters were transacted through the department under the control of the secretary of public works. Under the present statutes these matters are under the jurisdiction of three officials—the secretaries of public works, of finance, and of agriculture, commerce, and industry—the board being known as the railroad commission.

In regard to regulation, some of the former requirements are understood to have been too stringent. At any rate, in their construction by the public officials and the courts and in their application they had been adjusted to an order of things which passed away with Spanish sovereignty. The railway situation in general demanded a new system of railway law, modeled as nearly as may be after the modern railway statutes and railway usages of other countries, including those of the United States, England, and Canada. The result is that Cuba now has a railway law well adapted to its requirements and well calculated to promote the commercial progress of which it stands in such great need. It is not understood that any franchises or concessions are granted by the new law, and in framing the statute the aim has been to properly safeguard the interests of capital represented in new
lway enterprises as well as to establish a plain, effective, and just system of railway
ulation.



HABANA WATERWORKS, VENTO CANAL.



The railway companies are required to publish their maximum tariffs of rates, but they are not compelled to publish the actual rates below the maximum tariff charges which they may put in force. A requirement to publish the actual rates was not inserted in the law, for the reason that the conditions in Cuba were not believed to warrant such a provision at this time. One main consideration in this respect was that the sugar traffic is transported largely by the railroads under special contracts with the planters, covering the working of numerous private lines upon and from the plantations, and connecting with the lines of the public carriers, and also containing provisions applicable to particular sections served by the several carriers. A measure of publicity, however, is provided, in that, under the law, it is the duty of every railroad company to furnish the commission with copies of their contracts, and to make known to every person upon demand any special rates, rebate, drawback, or concession given to anyone. The commission may give publicity to such information or contracts if in its judgment the public interests require it and the welfare of the railroad companies would not be thereby injuriously affected. While it might well be said that a requirement in the statute for the publication of the actual rates would not prevent adjustment of the rates according to conditions in different localities, the aim of such a provision is always to insure observance of the published tariff for the time it may be in force, and to that extent, if no other, it would prevent concessions to the planters and establish a reversal of present conditions which might injure the sugar industry. Undoubtedly such a requirement will sooner or later be necessary, but it was not deemed wise to insist upon it at this time. With that single exception the regulation provided in the railway law of Cuba is believed to be the best that has yet been devised in any country.

As the law was first drafted the maximum tariffs and freight classification, after having been approved by the commission, could not be changed under two years, and although discrimination as between localities and different shippers under the same circumstances was prohibited no means were provided in the law for redressing wrongs due to unreasonable rates, undue preferences, or unjust discriminations. Plainly there would not be, with the law in that state, any protection to the public for wrongs resulting from the application of actual rates imposed by the railroad companies. This was cured by the insertion of a provision that, notwithstanding the establishment of maximum tariffs of rates and the classification of freights, "it shall be unlawful for any railroad company to charge or enforce any unreasonable or unjust toll, rate, or classification of a particular kind of freight, or to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any person, firm, company, corporation, locality, or any particular description of traffic, or to subject any person, firm, company, corporation, locality, or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; and whenever, upon complaint thereof by any interested party, the railroad commission shall, after due hearing of all parties, of which not less than ten days' notice shall be given, find any such unlawful toll, rate, classification of a particular kind of freight, preference, or prejudice to exist, such commission shall have authority to order its discontinuance and to substitute in such order the rate, toll, classification, or practice which shall upon the facts appear to be just and reasonable."

It is further provided in the law in this connection that an appeal may be taken from such order of the commission to the supreme court sitting as a court of administration, in the same manner and to the same effect as is provided for appeals from all other orders of the commission, and that the order of the commission shall not in any case be binding upon the railroad company for a longer period than six months from the time it shall go into effect; but such order, limited in application to six months, may be reissued from time to time by the railroad commission for good cause shown upon further complaint and due hearing, subject to the same right of appeal. This is in the line of protection to the railroads, as is also a further provision

that in all such cases due weight shall be given by the railroad commission to the fair interests of the railway company, as well as to those of the public and affected shippers and communities. It is further provided that whenever wrongful prejudices or disadvantages shall appear to result from comparison of rates or tolls charged by one or more railroad companies the railroad commission shall have authority to order an increase of the lower rate or a reduction of the higher rate, or both such increase and reduction, as the circumstances and conditions and fair interests of the parties may require. In all cases decided by the commission against a railroad company upon complaint the decision of the commission is to be considered as a decision of the Government, and such decision must be defended and maintained by the supreme court sitting as a court of administration, without expense to the party who complained before the commission. This law is not only comprehensive in scope, but minute in specification. There is regulation of railway employees as well as railway companies, and the employees are entitled to be heard personally or by their representatives before the commission in all matters affecting their rights in the establishment and approval of the working class of railway companies. Stringent provisions are also provided for the application of improved safety appliances to railway equipment and for the reporting and investigation of all accidents, including those to passengers and employees.

Under the provisions of this law a uniform classification has been prepared and promulgated by the military governor, and a set of rules of practice before the railroad commission similar to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission has also been put in force. With the submission of maximum tariffs by the railway companies and the revision and approval of such tariffs by public authority, as required by the law now in force, it is confidently believed that Cuba will have a complete and thoroughly satisfactory system of railway organization, supervision, and regulation.

Your obedient servants,

EDW. A. MOSELEY.
MARTIN S. DECKER.

Besides these public roads there are the private plantation roads, the total length of which is 871 miles, and their value \$11,309,692.

HIGHWAYS.

In this branch there has been great progress made in Cuba since the advent of the Republican régime inaugurated an era of prosperity, encouraging the spirit of enterprise of the people.

The American intervention government devoted much attention to the building of roads and to the improvement of those already built.

Their worthy initiative has been followed by the Cubans, and the result has been a complete and most wonderful change for the better in the highways of the island.

Cuba, which in the year 1899, at the time of the withdrawal of the Spanish Government, only possessed 256 kilometers of highway (138 in the Province of Habana and 118 in Pinar del Rio), had on June 30, 1903, more than 399 kilometers, which means that in the period of only four years the Government has constructed highways in the proportion of more than 50 per cent as compared with the time previous to the independence of the country. The Provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey, and Oriente, which were destitute of highways during the Spanish domination, count to-day with several miles of well-constructed

roads, and those already existing in the provinces of Habana and Pinar del Rio have been greatly improved.

The following table gives a complete mileage of the highways now existing in the six Provinces:

| | Kilometers. |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Habana..... | 33,765 |
| Pinar del Rio..... | 14,537 |
| Matanzas..... | 11,000 |
| Santa Clara..... | 22,370 |
| Camaguey..... | 7,600 |
| Oriente..... | 54,161 |
| Total..... | 143,433 |

FOREIGN COMMUNICATION.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Among the many reforms introduced by the American military government during the period of intervention and subsequently perfected by the Cuban authorities, none perhaps are so complete as those of the postal service of the island.

The ancient and inadequate system in existence during the Spanish administration has been radically reformed, and Cuba to-day possesses a modern and efficient postal system, similar in many respects to that of the United States.

One of the first innovations introduced by the American Government was the establishment of two important branches, hitherto unknown in the country, namely, the money order and parcels post departments.

Post-offices were also established at those points where they had been destroyed by the war; others were reorganized and the necessary personnel appointed. The transportation service was also improved; new routes and offices were established and the service perfected until it was left on a self-supporting basis, ready to be transferred to the Government of the Republic.

From that time the Cuban Government has followed in the lines laid down by its predecessors, and at the present time there is daily communication by mail from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba.

The number of post-offices in operation in Cuba on June 30, 1904, was 387.

During the fiscal year 1902-3 the department of posts of the Republic handled the following number of letters:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Domestic mail..... | 11,903,801 |
| Foreign mail: | |
| Forwarded..... | 1,999,093 |
| Received..... | 8,316,692 |
| In transit..... | 366 |
| Total..... | 22,219,952 |

During the last fiscal year (1903-4) the department of posts of the Republic handled the following number of letters:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Domestic mail | 17,590,548 |
| Foreign mail: | |
| Forwarded..... | 4,009,500 |
| Received | 6,062,868 |
| In transit..... | 317 |
| Total..... | 27,663,233 |

As is the case in the United States, letters and packages can be registered by paying 8 cents over and above the cost of mailing; this covers the return to the sender of a receipt signed by the addressee.

The following table shows the number of pieces of registered mail handled during 1903 and 1904 as compared with 1901:

| | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| DOMESTIC. | | | |
| Letters..... | 64,170 | 140,586 | 244,124 |
| Packages..... | 7,697 | 14,677 | 16,690 |
| | 71,867 | 155,213 | 260,814 |
| FOREIGN. | | | |
| Letters..... | 76,117 | 104,354 | 97,208 |
| Packages..... | 7,090 | 8,402 | 11,848 |
| | 83,207 | 112,756 | 109,056 |
| OFFICIAL, FREE. | | | |
| Letters and packages..... | 31,444 | 34,432 | 59,604 |
| Total..... | 186,518 | 302,401 | 429,474 |

Increase in favor of 1903, 115,883, and in favor of 1904, 242,956.

Registered mail from foreign countries, 153,933 in 1903 and 177,600 in 1904.

The money-order system established in the Republic is operated on the same basis as that existing in the United States; it furnishes easy, rapid, and efficient service, and has been extended to the United States and Canada.

Money-order transactions 1902-1904.

| | 1902-3. | | | 1903-4. | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Fees. | Number. | Amount. | Fees. |
| Domestic money orders issued..... | 64,710 | \$2,015,568.49 | \$8,390.81 | 81,749 | \$2,201,321.36 | \$9,693.27 |
| Foreign money orders issued..... | 32,693 | 658,361.98 | 3,166.46 | 38,392 | 672,106.91 | 3,423.31 |
| Total..... | 97,403 | 2,673,930.47 | 11,557.27 | 120,141 | 2,873,428.27 | 13,116.58 |

The Government is contemplating to extend the money-order service to several other countries, which will, it is expected, greatly benefit and facilitate the relations of Cuba with the most important nations of the world.

Mail matter in the island is carried by steamship companies, railroads, mounted postmen, and postal messengers, covering the following distances on May 20, 1904:

| | Kilometers. |
|--|-------------|
| Railroads | 2, 292, 636 |
| Steamship companies | 320, 421 |
| Mounted postmen | 987, 992 |
| Messengers | 56, 428 |
| Distance covered on May 20, 1904 | 3, 657, 477 |
| Distance covered on May 20, 1902 | 2, 480, 431 |
| Difference in favor of 1904 | 1, 177, 046 |

On April 30, 1905, the total amount covered by postal routes within the territory of the Republic was 3,808,376 kilometers, which gives still an increase over May 20, 1904.

Following is a list of the steamship lines now carrying the Cuban mail:

Plant Line.—Between Habana and Tampa, Fla., three times a week.

Ward Line.—Direct steamers between Habana and New York, twice a week; between Habana and Veracruz, once a week; between Habana, Santiago de Cuba, and New York, twice a month.

Munson Line.—Irregular service between Cuban ports and the United States.

Spanish Trans-Atlantic Line.—Between Habana and Spanish ports, once a month; between Habana and Veracruz, once a month; between Habana and South American ports, once a month; between Habana and New York, twice a month.

French Trans-Atlantic Line.—Between Habana, Santander (Spain), and St. Nazaire (France), once a month; between Habana and Veracruz (Mexico), once a month.

Hamburg-American Line (German).—Between Habana and Veracruz, once a month.

Sobrinos De Herrera Line (subsidized Cuban company).—Between Cuban ports and Haiti and Puerto Rico, once a month.

EXPENSES.

The total expenses of the department of posts of Cuba during the fiscal year of 1902-3 amounted to the sum of \$416,351.64, and the total receipts, including \$392,388.37 for the sale of stamps, amounted to \$420,173.77, which leaves a balance of \$3,822.13 in favor of the treasury.

It is worthy of special notice that at the time of the advent of the Cuban republican régime there existed a deficit in the department of posts, which, after great efforts and economy, was reduced to \$44,803.33 during the fiscal year of 1901-2. One year later, as it has been shown, this deficit had not only disappeared, but the department was in prosperous financial condition, leaving a surplus in favor of the treasury.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION.

Habana can best be reached from New York by Ward Line steamers, sailing from that city Wednesday and Saturday of each week, if an all-sea voyage is desired. These steamers arrive at Habana Monday and Wednesday of each week, and sail for New York Tuesday and Saturday.

Ward Line steamers also leave Habana every Monday for Mexico.

If rail and water journey is desired, one of the following routes should be selected:

Steamers sail from New Orleans (Southern Pacific) every Saturday, arrive at Habana on Monday, and return to New Orleans Tuesday. The average length of the ocean voyage is 32 hours, to which must be added 12 hours consumed in going up or down the Mississippi River.

The Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company's steamers sail from Tampa, Fla., Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday nights of each week, arriving in Habana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and returning to Tampa at noon on the same days. The average length of the sea voyage is 26 hours. This line has also a steamer between Miami, Fla., and Habana, which sails on Wednesday and Saturday of each week from Miami, and arrives here on Friday and Monday, leaving for Miami the same day.

The Munson Steamship Company has a steamer from Mobile, Ala., which leaves that city every Tuesday, arriving in Habana on Thursday, and returning to Mobile on Friday of each week. The average time of the voyage is 48 hours.

Steamers of the West Indian Company (Limited)—Dutch mail steamers—sail from Copenhagen on the 30th of each month, stopping at Antwerp, Belgium; Havre, France; and Corunna, Santander, and Bilbao, Spain, arriving here 13 days after, sailing hence 2 days later for Veracruz, Tampico, and Progreso, returning to Habana to sail for Europe again on the 30th day of each month.

Steamers of the Compañía Transatlántica Española—Spanish mail and passenger steamers—sail from Bilbao, Corunna, Santander, Cadiz, and Barcelona three times a month. These steamers go from Bilbao, stopping at New York, on the 10th of each month; from Bilbao, stopping at Corunna and Santander, on the 20th, and from Barcelona, Bilbao, Cadiz, and Genoa on the 30th; all arrive at Habana 15 days after the date of sailing. The first steamer each month of this line goes to Mexico; from Mexico to Central American ports; thence to Porto Rico, the Canary Islands, Genoa, Malaga, Bilbao, Cadiz, and Barcelona. These steamers leave Habana on the 4th or 5th of each month. The second steamer leaves Habana for Veracruz, Mexico, 2 days after arrival here, and returns to this port about 10 days thereafter, and sails on the 20th of each month for Europe. The third steamer leaves Habana two days after arrival for Mexico and South American ports,

and returns to sail from Habana on the 30th of each month for Bilbao, via New York, Italian ports, and the Canary Islands.

The Hamburg-American Line has steamers leaving Hamburg on the 24th of each month, stopping at Antwerp and arriving at Habana on the 14th to 16th of each month. From Habana they go to Mexico, and return to leave Habana for Europe on the last of each month.

The North German Lloyd Company has steamers sailing from Bremen on the 14th of each month, stopping at Antwerp, Corunna, and Villagarcia, arriving at Habana on the 6th of the following month. After discharging cargo for Habana they sail for Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba, and Cienfuegos, and then return to Habana, whence they sail on the 2d to the 5th of every month for Bremen, stopping at Villagarcia, Corunna, and Antwerp.

The Herrera Steamship Line has steamers between Habana and Porto Rico. Steamers sail on the 10th or 11th of each month for Nuevitas, Pureto Padre, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Ponce, Mayaguez, and San Juan, Porto Rico, returning to Habana on the 1st or 2d of the following month.

A. Folch & Co. have steamers sailing on the 14th or 15th of each month from Barcelona, touching at Valencia, Alicante, Malaga, Cadiz, Vigo, and Corunna. Leaving Corunna about the 28th or 30th of each month these steamers arrive at Habana on or about the 14th, and sail about a week thereafter for Santiago de Cuba and Cienfuegos, and thence to New Orleans. If there are passengers for Spain the steamers return to Habana, and then sail direct for Barcelona, Spain.

The Norton Steamship Line has steamers between Buenos Ayres, Argentina, and Cuba. Steamers sail from Buenos Ayres on the 25th of every month, arriving at Habana 23 days after date of sailing, and leaving Habana 3 days after arrival for New York, returning after 3 days' stay to Buenos Ayres via Montevideo.

The Compañía General Transatlántica de Vapores Correos Franceses has steamers leaving St. Nazaire every month, touching at Corunna and Santander about the 24th or 25th, arriving at Habana on the 5th, and sailing the day after arrival here for Veracruz, Mexico. Returning about 10 days later to Habana, they sail on the 15th for Santander, Corunna, and St. Nazaire.

Steamers of the Pinillos Yzquierdo & Co.'s Spanish Transatlantic Steamship Line leave Barcelona about the 29th of each month, touching at Palmas de Majorca, Valencia, Malaga, Cadiz, Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santa Cruz de la Palma, Porto Rico, and Santiago de Cuba. Arriving at Habana about a month after, they sail for Matanzas, and thence to New Orleans. If there are passengers from Habana for Spain the steamers return to Habana before sailing for Spain; otherwise they sail from New Orleans direct for Spain.

CHAPTER XIII.

IMMIGRATION.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Immigration is one of the most necessary elements for the industrial development of Cuba. President Palma in a recent message said:

All the pecuniary sacrifices which the Government might make during a period of years under a well-studied plan to promote and assure immigration by families would be very productive to the nation and of great influence for the country, both socially and morally. This matter is, therefore, one that by notorious importance deserves immediate action so as to commence its realization without loss of time.

A law is being framed in accordance with these views, and very soon this matter will receive the attention which it deserves when the fact is considered that the population of the island does not reach 1,700,000 and it is able to bear 12,000,000. The following quotation from Mr. Victor Clark as to the labor conditions of Cuba in 1902 are pertinent to the question:

The real labor supply of Cuba, therefore, is inadequate to the needs of the island. It does not permit the exploitation of resources already in sight; much less does it afford a social motive for developing new industries. The intelligent people of the island appreciate this condition. They have tried to remedy it by encouraging the importation of labor from abroad. Now that their national aspirations appear to be realized, they desire that this labor shall be composed, so far as possible, of permanent settlers, who will become identified with Cuban sentiments and interests and raise the prevailing standard of intelligence and citizenship.

Tradition and both social and economic ties point to Spain to supply this demand. During the three years ending December 31, 1901, the total immigration into Cuba was 69,420, of whom 54,410 were Spaniards, 1,926 were Chinese, and 13,084 came from other countries. Ninety-eight per cent of the third-class immigrants are said to be Spaniards. During the year 1901 the passengers of this class entering the island numbered 16,091. This immigration, however, does not represent an equal increase in the permanent population of Cuba, for many Galicians and Canary Islanders come over each year for the harvest season and return to Spain as soon as the crop is gathered. Their passage both ways costs about \$40, and their net savings from a season's work are in general slightly more than this sum. These workmen find employment principally in the tobacco districts.



WHERE TRAVELERS LAND, HABANA.

Statistics for the year 1901 show that 22,894 immigrants entered the island, of whom 17,330 were Spaniards, 756 Chinese, 781 Porto Ricans, and 650 Americans. Among these there were 10,556 laborers, 2,374 mechanics, and 1,468 farmers. Of the Spaniards alone, 14,808 were males and 2,522 females, 12,477 were not married, 6,363 were illiterate, and 5,577 had been in Cuba before; 10,336 had each less than \$30 in their possession upon entering the island.

Of the Spanish immigrants, the Galicians are the most numerous and, as a rule, find employment as common laborers. Next in number are the Asturians, who usually enter clerical service. Most of the Canary Islanders become field laborers and small renters, though some find their way into mercantile pursuits. The Catalans generally are skilled workmen and engage in mechanical employments.

About two-thirds of the total immigration is absorbed by the rural districts, and nearly 30 per cent remains in Habana. Many of the latter class come to take positions already assured them by family connections or because of business relations existing between commercial houses in Habana and Spain. Besides labor going to the mining districts, several thousand immigrants have found employment in eastern Cuba during the past year upon the construction crews of the Central Railway.

There is an official bureau of immigration at Habana which receives, inspects, and quarantines all third-class immigrants. Those who come to the island for the first time are given board and lodging by the Government for 20 cents a day until they find employment. Employers are required to give security that they will furnish necessary medical attendance and care to employees received through the bureau, so that in case of illness the latter may not again become a charge upon the public authorities. Special care is also taken of minors. The general policy of the Government is to encourage and facilitate white immigration, especially of families and those likely to remain as permanent residents of the island.

Immigration usually enters Cuba at Habana, and several causes have combined to make that city a more congested labor market than other parts of the island. There has been no railway or other convenient land communication with the half of Cuba that lies east of Santa Clara, and passage on the coast steamers is exceedingly costly. Eastern Cuba is less developed than western Cuba. There is reported to be a greater prejudice against Spaniards and other immigrants in that part of the island. The cultivation and manufacture of tobacco is centered in the territory tributary to Habana, and with its dependent industries affords the most immediate and convenient source of cash income to new arrivals. Finally, the Spanish interests and their various social and benefit societies have their headquarters at Habana.

The following table shows the number of immigrants of both sexes by countries during 1902-3:

| Nationality. | 1902. | 1903. | Nationality. | 1902. | 1903. |
|----------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|--------|--------|
| Spaniards..... | 8,877 | 14,691 | Mexicans..... | 127 | 149 |
| North Americans..... | 1,063 | 1,281 | South Americans..... | 121 | 150 |
| English..... | 386 | 320 | Porto Ricans..... | 84 | 92 |
| Syrians..... | 232 | 115 | Other countries..... | 555 | 799 |
| Italians..... | 222 | 267 | | | |
| French..... | 171 | 172 | Total..... | 11,986 | 18,064 |
| Chinese..... | 115 | 18 | | | |

The immigrants under 14 years of age numbered 2,523; between the ages of 14 and 45, 8,809; 45 years or over, 654. Married immigrants numbered 3,377, and 8,609 were single.

PASSENGERS.

A statement of passengers who arrived in and sailed from the different ports of Cuba during the period from May 20 to December 31, 1902, is as follows:

Arrivals and departures, by countries.

| Country. | Arrivals. | | | | Departures. | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Males. | Fe-males. | Children. | Total. | Males. | Fe-males. | Children. | Total. |
| United States | 5,948 | 1,920 | 947 | 8,815 | 6,388 | 1,794 | 948 | 9,130 |
| South America | 90 | 22 | 19 | 131 | 88 | 18 | 17 | 123 |
| Danish West Indies | 5 | | | 5 | | | | |
| British West Indies | 8 | 7 | 7 | 22 | 3 | | 5 | 8 |
| Canada | 12 | 9 | | 21 | 9 | 2 | | 11 |
| Costa Rica | 13 | 6 | 5 | 24 | 36 | 17 | 16 | 69 |
| Haiti | 51 | 21 | 9 | 81 | 38 | 7 | 2 | 47 |
| Honduras | 12 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 20 |
| Jamaica | 187 | 105 | 62 | 354 | 281 | 78 | 20 | 379 |
| Mexico | 707 | 197 | 92 | 996 | 3,203 | 646 | 336 | 4,185 |
| Porto Rico | 186 | 69 | 49 | 304 | 239 | 54 | 43 | 336 |
| Santo Domingo | 246 | 93 | 92 | 431 | 142 | 32 | 20 | 194 |
| Germany | 32 | 9 | 4 | 45 | 13 | 1 | | 14 |
| Austria | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Denmark | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Spain and Canary Islands | 5,159 | 1,207 | 1,668 | 8,334 | 5,022 | 665 | 465 | 6,152 |
| France | 77 | 28 | 18 | 123 | 29 | 23 | 12 | 64 |
| Greece | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| England | 38 | 9 | 7 | 54 | 56 | 14 | 3 | 73 |
| Italy | 60 | 4 | 4 | 68 | 27 | 7 | 3 | 37 |
| British India | 2 | | | 2 | | | | 1 |
| Sweden and Norway | | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Switzerland | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| China | | | | | 3 | | | 3 |
| Total | 13,134 | 3,711 | 2,986 | 19,831 | 15,590 | 3,362 | 1,899 | 20,851 |

Arrivals and departures by ports.

| Port. | Arrivals. | | | | Departures. | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Males. | Fe-males. | Children. | Total. | Males. | Fe-males. | Children. | Total. |
| Baracoa | 29 | 14 | 16 | 59 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 21 |
| Butabano | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | | | | |
| Caibarien | 15 | 4 | 7 | 26 | | | | |
| Cardenas | 14 | 7 | 1 | 22 | | | | |
| Cienfuegos | 230 | 35 | 7 | 272 | 94 | 14 | 2 | 110 |
| Guantanamo | 15 | 3 | 7 | 25 | | | | |
| Gibara | 80 | 30 | 31 | 141 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 43 |
| Habana | 11,303 | 3,097 | 2,564 | 16,964 | 13,890 | 2,980 | 1,708 | 18,578 |
| Manzanillo | 26 | 23 | 16 | 65 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Matanzas | 99 | 44 | 36 | 179 | 164 | 68 | 13 | 245 |
| Nuevitas | 178 | 85 | 32 | 295 | 96 | 24 | 13 | 133 |
| Santiago | 1,141 | 367 | 264 | 1,772 | 1,307 | 264 | 139 | 1,710 |
| Tunas | 3 | 1 | | 4 | | | | |
| Total | 13,134 | 3,711 | 2,986 | 19,831 | 15,590 | 3,362 | 1,899 | 20,851 |

During the year of 1904 there disembarked in Habana the following number of persons, which is triple that of 1903:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Residents | 11,507 |
| Tourists and transients | 12,979 |
| Immigrants | 25,334 |
| Total | 51,820 |

The wages in 1903, in Spanish gold, for a day of ten hours, were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Bookbinders | \$1.50 to \$2.00 |
| Carpenters | 2.50 to 3.50 |
| Laborers | 1.25 |
| Masons | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| Mechanics | 2.00 to 3.00 |
| Painters | 2.00 |
| Printers | 2.00 to 2.50 |
| Shoemakers | 1.00 to 2.00 |
| Tinsmiths | 1.00 to 1.50 |

In addition thereto the wages paid on plantations are as follows. The amounts given are the rates per month, and include maintenance.

| | |
|--|------|
| Cartmen, plowmen, and field guards | \$30 |
| Cane cutters and cane loaders | 25 |
| Cane lifters | 23 |
| Teamsters | 15 |

The following military order of May 15, 1902, of the American government of intervention, constitute the laws about the subject:

LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

SECTION I. All idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge; persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous and contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who are undergoing a sentence for conviction in their own country of felonious crimes other than political or growing out of, or the result of, such political offenses, or whose sentence has been remitted on condition of their migration; and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown on special inquiry that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes or to the class of contract laborers described in the following sections, are excluded from admission into Cuba, and upon arrival shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. Nothing under this paragraph shall be construed to apply to or exclude any person convicted of a political offense, notwithstanding said political offense may be designated as a felony, crime, infamous crime, or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude by the laws of the land whence he came or by the court convicting him, and in case that the secretary of finance shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land contrary to the prohibitions set forth in this law, he is authorized to cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel.

The importation into Cuba of women for the purpose of prostitution is forbidden, and all contracts and agreements in relation thereto made in advance or in pursuance of such illegal importation and purposes are hereby declared void, and whoever shall knowingly and willfully import or cause an importation of women into Cuba for the purpose of prostitution, or shall knowingly or willfully hold or attempt to hold any woman to such purposes in pursuance of such illegal importation and contract or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years and pay a fine not exceeding \$5,000.

SEC. II. Every vessel arriving in Cuba may be inspected under the direction of the collector of the port at which it arrives, if he shall have reason to believe that any such obnoxious persons as hereinbefore referred to are on board, and the officer making such inspection shall certify the result thereof to the master or other person in charge of such vessel, designating in such certificate the person or persons, if any there be, ascertained by him to be of either of the classes whose importation is forbidden. Such person or persons shall not be permitted to land except in obedience to a judicial process issued pursuant to law.

If any person shall feel aggrieved by the certificate of said inspecting officer stating him or her to be within either of the classes whose immigration is forbidden and shall apply for release or other remedy to a court of first instance, then it shall be the duty of the collector at said port of entry to detain said vessel until a hearing and determination of the matter before said court is had (to the end that if the said inspector shall be found to be in accordance with this section and sustained, the obnoxious person or persons shall be returned on board of said vessel and shall not thereafter be permitted to land), unless the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel shall give bond as security, to be approved by the said court hearing the cause, in the sum of \$500 for each such person permitted to land, conditioned for the return of such person within six months from the date thereof to the country whence his or her immigration shall have taken place, if the inspector is sustained, or unless the vessel bringing such obnoxious person or persons shall be forfeited, in which event the proceeds of said forfeiture shall be paid over to the collector of the port of arrival and applied by him, as far as necessary, to the return of such person or persons to his or her own country, within the said period of six months. And for all violations of this law the vessel, by the acts, omissions, or connivance of the owner, master, or other custodian, or the consignees of which the same are committed, shall be liable to forfeiture and may be proceeded against as in cases of frauds against the revenue laws, for which forfeiture is prescribed by existing law.

SEC. III. It shall be unlawful for any person, any partnership, or corporation in any manner whatsoever to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or aliens and any foreigner or foreigners into Cuba under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners to perform labor or service of any kind in Cuba.

SEC. IV. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, which may hereafter be made by and between any persons, company, partnership, or corporation and any foreigner or foreigners, alien or aliens, to perform labor or service, or having reference to the performance of labor or service, by any person in Cuba previous to the immigration or importation of the person or persons whose labor or services is contracted for in Cuba shall be utterly void and of no effect for every violation of any of the provisions involved. The person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, into Cuba to perform labor or service of any kind, under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, previous to becoming a resident or citizen of Cuba, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of \$1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by Cuba or by any person who shall bring his action therefor, including any such alien or foreigner who may be a party to any such contract or agreement, as debts of like amount which are now recovered in the courts of Cuba, the proceeds to be paid into the treasury of Cuba, and separate suits may be brought for each alien or each foreigner being a party to such contract or agreement as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the fiscal of the proper audiencia to prosecute every such suit at the expense of Cuba.

The master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring into Cuba in such vessel, and

land, or permit to be landed, from any foreign port or place, any alien, laborer, mechanic, or artisan who, previously to embarking on such vessel, had entered into a contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in Cuba, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every such alien, laborer, mechanic, or artisan so brought as aforesaid, and may also be imprisoned for a term of not exceeding six months.

Sec. V. Nothing in the foregoing provisions shall be so considered as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Cuba, either in private or official capacity, from engaging under contract or otherwise persons not residents or citizens of Cuba to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics, for such foreigner temporarily residing in Cuba as aforesaid; nor to ministers of any religious denomination, nor to persons belonging to any recognized profession, nor to professors for colleges and seminaries; nor shall these provisions be so construed as to prevent any person or persons, partnership or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries, to perform labor in Cuba, in or upon any new industry not at present established in Cuba, provided that skilled labor for that purpose can not be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of these paragraphs apply to professional actors, lecturers, or singers, nor to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants, provided that nothing in these paragraphs shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family from any foreign country to Cuba for the purposes of settlement.

Sec. VI. It shall be deemed a violation of the foregoing paragraphs to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such advertisement shall be treated as coming under contract as provided for in the foregoing paragraphs.

No steamship or transportation company or owners of vessels shall directly or through agents, either by writing, printing, or representation, solicit, notify or encourage the immigration of any alien into Cuba except by ordinary commercial letters, circulars, advertisements, or representations stating the sailings of their vessels and the terms and facilities of transportation therein; and for the violation of this provision any such steamship or transportation company and any such owners of vessels and the agents by them employed shall be subjected to the penalties imposed in paragraph second, Section IV of this law.

Sec. VII. None of the foregoing paragraphs shall apply to Chinese persons, the immigration of whom is prohibited, and during such prohibition it shall not be lawful for any Chinese laborer to come from any foreign port or place to Cuba.

The master of any vessel who shall knowingly bring to Cuba on such vessel, and land, or attempt to land, or permit to be landed, any Chinese laborer, meaning both skilled and unskilled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each and every such Chinese laborer so brought into Cuba, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

Any Chinese person found unlawfully within Cuba shall be caused to be removed therefrom to the country whence he came, and at the cost of Cuba, after being brought before some judicial officer or tribunal in Cuba and found to be one not lawfully entitled to be or to remain in Cuba; and in all such cases the person who brought or aided in bringing such person to Cuba shall be liable to the Government of Cuba for all necessary expenses incurred in such investigation and removal, and Cuba shall pay all costs and charges for the maintenance and return of any Chinese persons having the certificate prescribed by law as entitling such Chinese person to come into Cuba who may not have been permitted to land from any vessel by reason of any of the foregoing provisions.

SEC. VIII. The prohibition of importation of Chinese shall apply to all subjects of China and Chinese, but shall not apply to diplomatic officers of the Chinese Government or other governments traveling upon the business of their government, whose credentials shall be taken as an equivalent to a certificate which will be required of merchants or other persons traveling for pleasure or business, and setting forth such facts, as well as the character and estimated value of the business and a description of said merchant or person. The secretaries, the body and household servants of diplomatic officers of the Chinese Government or other government, traveling upon the business of their Government, and Chinese laborers and merchants who were in Cuba on April 14, 1899, and have since then continued to be residents thereof, who may now reside therein or abroad and are able to establish their identity, are also exempted from the provisions applying to other Chinese persons.

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

SECTION I. The department of immigration of the island of Cuba shall be under the charge of the department of finance, which is hereby charged with the duty of executing and causing to be executed the provisions of the immigration laws and regulations, and with supervision over the affairs of immigration of the island of Cuba.

The secretary of finance shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with the laws in force, as he shall deem best directed to protecting the island of Cuba and immigrants into the island of Cuba from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of the immigration laws of the island of Cuba; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of the said laws.

SEC. II. Collectors of customs will collect a duty of \$1 for each and every passenger who shall come by steam or sail vessel, from any foreign port to any port of Cuba, except citizens of the United States and residents or natives of said island of Cuba. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no collector at such port, then to the collector of customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The duty of \$1 imposed in this article shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into Cuba, and shall be a debt in favor of Cuba against the owner or owners of such vessels, and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy.

SEC. III. All such moneys collected must be deposited and accounted for as prescribed for customs collections in the customs regulations for ports in Cuba.

SEC. IV. Collectors of customs are charged, within their respective districts, with the execution of the laws pertaining to immigration, and all importation of laborers under contract or agreement to perform labor in Cuba. They will employ all customs immigration, and other officers assigned to them for duty, in the enforcement of the immigration acts; and all such officers are hereby designated and authorized to act as immigration officers.

SEC. V. Whenever it shall be necessary, in making the examination of immigrants, to temporarily remove them from the vessel upon which they arrive to a desirable place provided for the examination, such immigrants shall not be regarded as landed so long as they are undergoing the examination and are in charge of the officers whose duty it is to make such examination; and such removal shall not be considered a landing during the pendency of any question relating to such examination, or while awaiting their return as provided by law.

SEC. VI. The collectors of customs shall enter of record the name of every immigrant found upon examination to be within either of the prohibited classes, with a statement of the decision in each case, and at the same time give notice in writing to

the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel upon which said immigrant arrived, together with the grounds of refusal to land such immigrant, that said vessel is required to return such immigrant to the port whence he came.

SEC. VII. The regular examination of immigrants under the special inquiry required by these regulations will be separate from the public; but any immigrant who is refused permission to land, or pending an appeal in his case, will be permitted to confer with friends or counsel in such manner as the collector of customs may deem proper.

SEC. VIII. Any immigrant claiming to be aggrieved by the decision of the inspection officers may appeal therefrom, and such appeal shall stay his deportation until decision be had thereon. Such appeal shall be in writing, and shall specify the grounds of appeal, and shall be presented to the collector of customs, who shall at once forward such appeal to the collector of customs for the island, with all the evidence in the case and his views thereon.

Any inspector dissenting from a decision to admit an immigrant may appeal therefrom, which appeal shall be in writing and specify the grounds thereof, and shall be forwarded by the collector of customs to the collector of customs for the island, in like manner as in cases of an appeal by an immigrant.

SEC. IX. Upon a decision of the appeal the immigrant shall be at once landed or deported in accordance with such decision, and, in case landing is refused, the master, agent, consignee, or owner of the vessel by which the immigrant arrived shall be notified of such decision by the collector of customs, and that the immigrant will be placed on board said vessel, to be returned as aforesaid.

SEC. X. The expenses of keeping and maintenance of such immigrants as are ordered to be returned pending the decision on their right to land and the subsequent expenses for the keeping and maintenance of those ordered to be returned, and the expense of their return, shall be borne by the owner or owners of the vessel on which they came.

SEC. XI. At least twenty-four hours before the sailing of the vessel upon which the immigrants are ordered to be returned the master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall notify the collector of customs of the proposed hour of sailing, who shall, immediately preceding the sailing, place on board all immigrants to be returned by said vessel as aforesaid, and in case any master, agent, consignee, or owner of such vessel shall refuse to receive such immigrants on board, or shall neglect to retain them thereon, or shall refuse or neglect to return them to the port from which they came, or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land, such master, agent, consignee, or owner shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 for each and every offense, and any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of Cuba while any such fine is unpaid.

SEC. XII. No vessel bringing immigrants in the steerage, or in apartments other than the first and second cabins, from ports where contagious or infectious diseases are prevailing, shall be admitted to entry, unless it appear by the certificate of the consular officer at such port that the said immigrants have been detained at the port of embarkation at least five days under special medical observation in specially designated barracks or houses set apart for their exclusive use, and that their clothing, baggage, and personal effects have been disinfected, before being placed on board, by one of the following methods:

(a) Boiling in water not less than thirty minutes.

(b) Exposure to steam not less than thirty minutes, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100° C. (212° F.), nor greater than 115° C. (230° F.), and unmixed with air.

(c) Solution of carbolic acid of a 2 per cent strength. This method (c) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, boots, shoes; etc., the articles to be saturated with the solution.

(d) Articles that would be destroyed or injured when subjected to any of the above methods may be disinfected by immersion in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 part in 2,000, until all parts are thoroughly saturated, due precaution being taken against mercurial poisoning.

The above restrictions will also be applied to vessels bringing immigrants from noninfected ports but who come from infected localities.

SEC. XIII. There shall be delivered to the collector of customs at the port of arrival, by the master or commanding officer of the vessel, lists or manifests, made at the time and place of embarkation of such immigrants, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said lists or manifests, state as to each of said passengers:

- (a) Full name.
- (b) Age.
- (c) Sex.
- (d) Whether married or single.
- (e) Calling or occupation.
- (f) Whether able to read or write.
- (g) Nationality.
- (h) Last residence.
- (i) Seaport for landing in Cuba.
- (j) Final destination in Cuba.
- (k) Whether having a ticket through to such final destination.
- (l) Whether the immigrant has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by other persons or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government.
- (m) Whether in possession of money; and if so, whether upward of \$30 and how much, if \$30 or less.
- (n) Whether going to join a relative; and if so, what relative, and his name and address.
- (o) Whether ever before in Cuba; and if so, when and where.
- (p) Whether ever in prison or almshouse or supported by charity.
- (q) Whether a polygamist.
- (r) Whether under a contract, expressed or implied, to perform labor in Cuba.
- (s) The immigrant's condition of health, mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled; and if so, from what cause.

SEC. XIV. Said immigrants shall be listed in convenient groups and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. There shall be delivered to each immigrant or head of the family, prior to or at the time of embarkation, or at some convenient time on the voyage before arrival as may be found most convenient, a ticket on which shall be written his name and a number or letter designating the list and his number on the list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or of the officer, first or second, below him in command, and of the surgeon of said vessel or other medical officer; therefore the above affidavits must be attached to each list or manifest, which lists or manifests must be kept separate and not fastened together.

In case there is a surgeon sailing with the vessel, that officer must sign and verify each list or manifest and the verification by another surgeon will not be in compliance with the law.

SEC. XV. In case of the failure of said master or commanding officer of said vessel to deliver to the said collector of customs lists or manifests, verified as aforesaid, containing the information above required as to all immigrants on board, there shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars, for each immigrant qualified to enter Cuba, concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid, or said immigrant shall not be permitted so to enter Cuba, but shall be returned like other excluded persons.

LEONARD WOOD, *Military Governor.*

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN CUBA—LAWS AND REGULATIONS— SCHOOL SYSTEMS IN THE REPUBLIC, ETC.

Education in Spain, as elsewhere in Europe before the nineteenth century, was confined almost exclusively to the children of those who could pay for it, public and free schools being but very little known. In Cuba, as in all the other Spanish possessions, public instruction was practically ignored.

Mr. Robert L. Packard, in his luminous report to the Commissioner of Education of the United States, says:

Even in Habana, up to the beginning of the last century, there were no public elementary schools, and the need of them became so evident that by the munificence of a citizen (Caraballo), the Bethlehemite fathers opened a school where reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught, which was attended by 200 pupils. In Villa Clara a school was in existence since the foundation of the town in 1689. In 1712 the philanthropic Don Juan Conyedó, of Remedios, opened a free school there, and another, in 1757, at Carmen. Another was opened at Arriaga in 1759, but on the death of Conyedó these schools were closed. Don Juan Felix de Moya reopened that at Carmen, and the municipality, in 1775, voted \$25 a year for the support of the other; but both ceased to operate definitely in 1787. In 1771 Matanzas, seventy-eight years after its foundation, authorized its governor to engage a school-teacher in Habana. Ventosa, a philanthropist, bequeathed several butcher shops to the municipality to defray, with their products, the expenses for a public school for boys.

Nor were secondary studies of a high character in the last century. Then, and subsequently, too, as the historian Bachiller, quoted by Mitjans, remarks, more attention was paid to the pretentious form than the substance, and the title of academy or institute was given to institutions which were hardly more than primary schools, which held out inducements of a speedy preparation for the university. At that time, it should be remembered, the natural sciences had not reached the importance they subsequently attained, and the study of philosophy required the royal permission, so that secondary instruction was reduced to a superficial study of the humanities, especially Latin, which occupied the leading place on account of its use in fitting for the university and because teachers of Latin were easily found among the clergy, who were the principal factors of education at that period. All this may be said without detracting from the praiseworthy efforts and antiquity of some institutions like the Chapter of Habana, which in 1603, convinced of the need of a teacher of grammar, voted 100 ducats for the support of one who should teach Latin; but as the plan did not meet with the royal approbation they were obliged

to drop the project, only to revive it afterwards with a larger salary. In the same year the municipality provided for continuing classes in grammar by a monk of the convent, which had been suspended. In 1607 Bishop Juan de las Cabezas Altamirano founded the Tridentine Seminary, the citizens offering to pay part of the expenses annually. The secular clergy also gave lessons in Latin and morals, as Conyedo did, who prepared students for the priesthood in Villa Clara, and later, Father Antonio Perez de Corcho, who gave lectures in philosophy in the monastery of his order. By the bull of Adrian VI of April 28, 1522, the Scholatria was established at Santiago de Cuba for giving instruction in Latin, and by his will, dated May 15, 1571, Capt. Francisco de Paradas left a considerable sum for the foundation of a school in Bayamo, which in 1720 was intrusted to the charge of two monks of Santo Domingo, in whose hands the estate increased. In 1689 the College of San Ambrosio was established in Habana with 12 scholarships for the purpose of preparing young men for the church, but it did not fulfill its purpose, and subsequently received the severe censure of Bishop Hechavarria Yelgueza on account of its defective education, which had become reduced to Latin and singing. Father Jose Maria Peñalver opened a chair of eloquence and literature in the Convent of La Merced in 1788, which also was not a success.

After these attempts the foundation of a Jesuit college in Habana gave a new impulse to education. From the first, according to the historian Arriete, quoted by Mitjans, the priests of this order had observed the inclination of the inhabitants of Habana toward education, and Pezuela states in his History of Cuba that the municipality in 1656 wished to establish a college of the order, but the differences between the Jesuits and the prelates in the other colonies had been so frequent that the bishops and priests in Habana opposed the plan. But as the population increased, the demands for the college multiplied, and in 1717 a citizen of Habana, Don Gregorio Diaz Angel, contributed \$40,000 in funds for the support of the college. The necessary license was obtained in 1721; three more years were spent in selecting and purchasing the ground, when the institution was opened under the name of the College of San Ignacio. The old college of San Ambrosio, which had been under the direction of the Jesuits since its establishment in 1689, was then united with it, although the old college still retained its distinctive character as a foundation school for the church.

As early as 1688 the ayuntamiento (or city council) of Habana applied to the Royal Government to establish a university in the city in order that young men desirous of study might not be compelled to go to the mainland or Spain. This request was furthered by Bishop Valdes, and finally, by a letter of Innocent XIII of September 12, 1721, the fathers of the Convent of San Juan de Letran were authorized to found the institution desired, and after some years of preparation it was opened in 1728, but the chairs of moral philosophy and canon law were filled previously by the Dominicans even before the funds were available. The university, by the order received, was to have been modeled upon that of Santo Domingo, but finally the task of preparing the regulations for the new university was intrusted to the fathers above mentioned by a royal letter in 1732, and they were approved by the university authorities, the captain-general, and, in Spain, by the council of the Indies on June 27, 1734. The rectors, vice-rectors, counselors, and secretaries were to be Dominicans, a condition that produced innumerable rivalries and disputes until 1842. The first professors were appointed to their positions without limit of time. Afterwards they obtained their places by competition and for a term of six years only.

The first rector, Father Tomas de Linares, was appointed by the King in 1728, but his successors were elected by the university authorities and were renewed annually. Among the early rectors were Bishop Morell, of Santa Cruz, and the renowned Cuban orator, Rafael del Castillo. Unfortunately for a century the university was

an insignificant element of culture and was only useful as a subject of boasting on the part of Spain that she had introduced her civilization on this side of the water, and on that of the Cubans that they were advancing in sciences and arts. Several causes tended to restrict the value of the university. In the first place, it was modeled on a sixteenth-century pattern. The Aristotelian system prevailed in its entirety. The professor of mathematics was to teach besides practical arithmetic, which consisted of the first four rules with the algebra, elementary geometry, trigonometry, and astronomy and its "deductions for the use of our Lord and King." There were polemical and civil architecture, geography, the sphere, mechanics, optics, etc. These subjects should have been included in the course of philosophy, and there were few students even of the four rules and the *aurea*. The philosophical system was the scholastic, with its eternal *sumulas* and involved system of logic and its defective ideas of physics. The course lasted three years, the first two of which were occupied with logic and the Aristotelian philosophy. But the university would not have benefited much more if it had been modeled upon a Spanish university of the eighteenth century, because the mother country was on the low scientific level to which the deadly politics of the Austrians had reduced her.

When Charles III urged the rectors of universities in Spain to reform education he was told it was impossible to depart from the Aristotelian system or follow the innovations of Galileo and Newton, because they were not in accord with inviolable tradition. Furthermore, it was not always possible to find suitable teachers in Cuba. For this reason the chair of mathematics was vacant for a long time. Sometimes the Government refused to adopt very useful ideas on behalf of the university, either by negligence or ignorance, or for economical reasons. Thus the rector in 1761 petitioned for the erection of a chair of experimental physics, which was refused, and two of mathematics, only one of which was granted. A new plan of study was drawn up in view of the pressing need of reform, but was allowed to lie unnoticed. In 1795 Don Jose Augustin Caballero made an address in the section of sciences and arts of the *Sociedad Economica*, in which he deplored the backward condition of education, which, he said, retarded and embarrassed the progress of the arts and sciences, without, however, any fault on the part of the teachers, who could only obey and execute their instructions. On motion of Senor Caballero, a representation was made to the King by a committee of the society, of the necessity of reforming in the island, beginning with the university. The committee declared, among other things, that no mathematics was taught, nor chemistry, nor practical anatomy. General Las Casas supported this motion, but the Government took no action. The same indifference, or worse, was manifested by the Spanish Government in other parts of America. It refused to permit the foundation of academies, or universities, or chairs of mathematics, law, or pilot schools (the latter being purely luxuries, the decree said). The cacique, Don Juan Cirillo de Castilla, endeavored during thirty years to obtain permission to establish a college for Indians in his native country, but died finally in Madrid without obtaining it. The archbishop of Guatemala left money by his will for establishing a chair of moral philosophy, but the minister directed the money to be sent to Spain, it having been improperly devised, as he declared. Charles IV prohibited the establishment of the University of Merida in Maracaibo, on the ground that he did not deem it expedient that enlightenment should become general in America. There were other instances of the same policy in Chile and Peru; and yet, notwithstanding all these restrictions, Humboldt observed "a great intellectual movement and a youth endowed with a fair faculty for learning the sciences—a sure sign of the political and moral revolution that was in preparation."

In Santiago de Cuba the seminary of San Basilio Magno was founded by Bishop Francisco Geronimo Valdes in 1772, for ecclesiastical studies, with an endowment of 12,000 pesos. This establishment, however, did not come into operation until the latter part of the last century. More important was the foundation of the college

and seminary of San Carlos and San Ambrosio in Habana in 1773, which was not destined exclusively for the education of ecclesiastics, but included three courses of philosophy and letters preparatory to, and, besides, the higher faculties of theology, law, and mathematics, the last two of which, however, were not opened until the beginning of the present century.

* * * * *

The second epoch in the intellectual history of Cuba began with the administration of Don Luis de las Casas, whose name is held in grateful remembrance by Cubans, and who inaugurated a new era by his zealous and noble enthusiasm in promoting intellectual and educational activity. He founded the first literary periodical and the Sociedad Economica (sometimes called Patriotica) de la Habana, which has been the first mover in all the advances in the material interests and education of the island. With him cooperated an eminent physician, Doctor Romay; Arango, the distinguished writer on economics; Caballero; Penalver, archbishop of Guatemala, and many others. The Sociedad Economica was charged by a royal order with the care of education in Cuba. An inventory was taken of the primary schools in 1793, and a deplorable state of affairs was found. In Habana there were only 39 schools, 32 of which were for girls, and the instruction was the worst, nothing but reading being taught in many of them, which were in charge of colored women. The society then founded two free schools for the poor of both sexes. The society met with much opposition, in part from Bishop Trespalacios, who was envious of Las Casas, but it succeeded in founding schools with the help of the religious orders, particularly the school of the Beneficencia, in 1799, and the Ursulines, in 1803. It endeavored to establish members of the order of San Sulpicio, which had met with such success with education in New Orleans, but without result. Outside the capital gratuitous instruction for the people did not exist, except in isolated cases due to individual efforts, principally of the clergy.

In 1801 the Sociedad took another school census, and found the number of schools in the city to be 71, with 2,000 pupils, most of which were not under the Government, and were taught by ignorant colored women, who had neither method nor order. Recognizing these fatal defects, the society endeavored to induce the Government to issue regulations reforming the schools and providing faithful, competent, and interested teachers, but without result. In 1816 the section of education was formed and the Government granted \$32,000 for primary instruction, and at this time some improvements in the condition of this branch were made. But notwithstanding the efforts of individuals, the funds were insufficient for the growing needs, and some of the new schools had only an ephemeral existence.

The society also devoted its energies to opening new branches of study in higher education. In 1793 it was proposed to found a chair of chemistry, and a subscription of \$24,615 was immediately raised; but, owing to the difficulty of finding a professor in Europe, the chair was not filled until 1819. The apparatus were brought from Europe, and after some delay quarters for a laboratory were found in the hospital of San Ambrosio. The first professor was Don Jose Tasso.

The society in 1794, formed a plan of secondary instruction, which included mathematics, drawing, physics, chemistry, natural history, botany, and anatomy. (The date and scope of this plan are noteworthy. Its spirit is quite modern.) The creation of a botanic garden was proposed in 1795, but the plan did not meet with such enthusiasm as the chemical laboratory, which, it was hoped, might be of use to the sugar industry. The course of anatomy was opened in 1797. In this same year a real revolution took place in the instruction in philosophy at the Colegio Seminario de San Carlos, the old Aristotelian philosophy becoming replaced by modern methods in the lectures on logic of Caballero. But in 1811, when Felix Varela took the chair of philosophy, the old system received its deathblow, the names of modern thinkers became familiar in the schools, and their doctrines were freely examined.

The students were taught to use their reason as a guide and to ignore all the useless quibbles and confused terminology of the scholastic philosophy. One of his pupils, afterwards well known in Cuba, Don Jose de la Luz Cabellero, said of his teacher: "He was the first who taught us to think." He also used Spanish instead of Latin in his lectures, retaining the latter only one day in the week in order that its use might not be forgotten. Part of his Institutions of Eclectic Philosophy were published in Spanish. In physics Varela was also an esteemed professor, but later on this chair at the college was filled by Jose Antonio Saco, who followed in brilliant lectures, day by day, the most recent discoveries made in Europe. The Government, having ordered, in 1813, that political economy should be taught in the universities, the Sociedad Economica established a chair of this subject in San Carlos in 1818, which was supported by voluntary subscriptions. The new spirit was shown further by a change in the law course from an excessive devotion to the study of the Roman digests to the fuller study of the Spanish law. At this period medicine, which, as we shall see, received such preeminent attention at a later period, was far behind the age. Until 1824 there was no chair of surgery, and chemistry and philosophy were twenty years behind the times. The promoters of superior instruction in the beginning of the new epoch, which Mitjans puts between 1790 and 1820, were Las Casas, Bishop Espada, and the intendent Ramirez, who was mainly instrumental in organizing the instruction in chemistry and other scientific branches, with the constant cooperation of the Sociedad Economica.

In the second period of the new epoch—from 1820 to 1842—the Sociedad Economica, always in the vanguard of the intellectual movement, began to gather the fruits of its earlier efforts in the works of the younger men who had profited by them, and in 1830 a committee on history was formed and another on literature. The Government was now in far other hands than those of Las Casas, and did its best, in the person of General Tacon, to suppress the new political and economical views, mainly, it is true, on account of articles which appeared in the journals published under the auspices of the society. Still, in 1833, by virtue of a royal order, the committee on literature constituted itself an independent academy, which encouraged or founded literary periodicals. Its sessions were the place of meeting for all the leading men in Cuba who were interested in letters and new ideas, and it collected a valuable library. * * *

The political changes of 1820 in Spain had their effect upon education. Upon the suppression of the convents the Government gave the chapel of one of the Augustine orders to the Sociedad Economica for establishing a normal school, and established a chair of constitutional law in the seminary of San Carlos and in the university, but both the normal school and the new chairs were soon after suppressed by another political change in 1824, and the \$32,000 which the section of education had received from the municipality for elementary education was also reduced; soon after which that section received its deathblow by the royal order of February 8, 1825, withdrawing the funds which had been allotted to it, in consequence of which it was no longer possible to maintain the new free schools. It is to be observed that during the reign of Ferdinand VII the university, which was more directly connected with the Madrid Government, suffered more than San Carlos, which was protected by the Sociedad Economica and the diocesan bishop, and it remained in a backward state until the Government commissioned Francisco de Arango to examine and report upon the condition of the institution, which task he accomplished with the aid of those most interested in the needed reforms. His report, in 1827, led to the reforms embodied in the plan of 1842. The medical faculty meanwhile was reorganized and modernized, and philosophy also, in the hands of the new teachers, became a living force, the French school (Cousin) being represented in the period from 1840 to 1856.

In primary and secondary education a great advance was made in the private

colleges. From 1827 to 1830 the convenient distinction was drawn between elementary and superior instruction, and new colleges were established (five in number) in which the instruction was so excellent that it was said in 1830 that there was no longer any need to send young men abroad for their education. The professors in these colleges were well-known men of letters.

As to free primary instruction, outside of Habana and Matanzas it was in an exceedingly backward state. The census of 1833 showed that there were only 9,082 pupils registered in the schools of the whole island, and this figure is far above the numbers of those actually attending. There were then 190,000 or 200,000 inhabitants under 15 years of age. The Provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago, with 250,000 or 300,000 inhabitants each, had 1,408 and 991 pupils in school in 1840, respectively. In Villa Clara there was only one school from 1821 to 1834. * * *

The royal decrees concerning secondary and superior instruction in Cuba and Porto Rico during the first half of the century provided principally for making valid in Spain the titles of licentiate or doctor obtained in Cuba and Porto Rico. In 1863 a general reform of public instruction was effected, by virtue of which it was divided into primary, secondary, superior, and professional branches. In 1871 a decree provided that professors of the University of Habana are eligible for professorships in Spain, which was followed in 1878 by a decree making the professorate in the colonies and the Peninsula one body.

In 1880, at the close of the ten-year insurrection, special schools, which had been called for by circumstance, such as the dental college of Habana, was created, besides society of agriculture, industry, and commerce. In this year the minister for the colonies drew up a memorial of the unsatisfactory condition of public education in Cuba and Porto Rico, especially in regard to the university and institute of Habana. It recites that the first step toward secularizing education and assimilating it with that of Spain in that respect was taken in 1842, and that the assimilation was nearly complete by 1863, as far as legislation and form were concerned. But Cuba, he adds, was not then prepared for so vast and centralized an organization, and many obstacles and delays arose that checked the proposed reform. The insurrection of 1868 interfered with education very seriously, interrupting the studies, and so making it difficult or impossible for students to finish their courses, which again unfitted them to become teachers in the secondary schools which were soon after established all over the island. This state of things also interfered with the habilitation in the Peninsula of studies followed in Cuba, and so tended to separate the two countries in that respect. All these considerations led to the decree of June 18, 1880, regulating superior and secondary instruction, and coordinating those branches in Cuba with the same grades in Spain established by the decrees of 1874 and order of 1875. One of the principal features of this decree was the article authorizing the establishment of a secondary institution in the capital of each Cuban Province, at the expense of the Province or municipality, with a subvention from the governor-general from the estimates for the island. In capitals where there were no public secondary institutes, colleges of the religious orders might be substituted by the governor-general, with the advice of the council. But the degrees granted by these private institutions were to be verified, as only the degrees of public institutions were recognized. In accordance with this decree an institute of secondary education was established in Porto Rico in 1882, there being already several in Cuba. An agricultural commission was organized in Cuba, and in 1885 a professional school was established in Porto Rico like those in Habana, where there were a nautical school, a professional school proper, fitting its students to practice chemistry and the mechanic arts, and an art school. * * *

Until the last century was far advanced the Cubans had not a single public institution where they could have their children taught to read and write. The first school was that of the Bethlehemite Fathers in Habana, and was established through

the generosity of Don Juan F. Carballo. He was, according to some authorities a native of Seville, and according to others, of the Canary Islands. He repaid thus generously the debt of gratitude he owed the country where he had acquired his wealth. In the sixteenth century, a philanthropist of Santiago de Cuba, Francisco Paradas, had afforded a like good example by bequeathing a large estate for the purpose of teaching Latin linguistics and Christian morals. The legacy was eventually made of avail by the Dominican friars, who administered it, but when the convents were abolished it was swallowed by the royal treasury, and thus the beneficent intentions of the founders were frustrated, to the permanent danger of the unfortunate country. Only these two institutions, due entirely to individual initiative, are recorded in our scholastic annals during the first three centuries of the colony. The thirst and scent for gold reigned supreme. The sons of wealthy families, in the absence of learning at home, sought schools and colleges in foreign parts in this century [nineteenth]. On their return, with the patriotic zeal natural to cultured men, they endeavored to better the intellectual condition of their compatriots. This enforced emigration of Cubans in quest of learning was fought against by our Government. The children of Cuban families were forbidden to be educated in foreign countries. This despotic measure was adopted without any honest effort being made to establish schools for instructing the children of a population already numbering nearly 500,000 souls.

The Sociedad Economica was founded in 1793, during the time of Las Casas, whose name has always been venerated among the Cubans. Then, as now, the members of this association were the most talented men of the country, and their best efforts were directed toward promoting public instruction. It gave impulse and organization to the school system in Cuba. It established inspection, collected statistics, and founded a newspaper to promote instruction, and devoted its profits to this cause. It raised funds and labored with such zeal and enthusiasm that it finally secured the assistance of the colonial government and obtained an appropriation, though but of small amount, for the benefit of popular instruction.

In 1793 there were only 7 schools for boys in the capital of Cuba, in which 408 white and 144 free colored children could be educated. From this privilege the slaves were debarred. The 7 schools referred to, besides a number of seminaries for girls, afforded a means of livelihood for a number of free mulattoes and some whites. The schools were private undertakings, paid for by the parents. Only one, that of the reverend Father Senor, of Habana, was a free school. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught in these schools. Lorenzo Lendez, a mulatto of Habana, was the only one who taught Spanish grammar. The poor of the free colored classes were on a par with the slaves. The Sociedad Económica founded 2 free schools, one for each sex. The bishop, Feliz Jose de Trespacios, nullified the laudable efforts of the country's wellwishers by maintaining that it was unnecessary to establish more schools. From 1793 to 1893 the society was unable to accomplish even a part of its noble purpose; it was found impossible to obtain an official sanction of popular education. In 1817 there were 90 schools in the rest of the island, 19 districts (all, or nearly all), founded by private individuals. In 1816 the section of education of the Sociedad Económica was established. It afforded a powerful impulse to the cause of education, thanks to the influential support of the governor, Don Alejandro Ramirez. The schools improved; the boys and girls, both white and black, were taught separately; literary contests were opened; annual examinations were made obligatory; prizes were distributed, and a powerful incentive was created among all classes for the cause of education. But the concessions attained for the society by the influence of Ramirez were revoked by royal order of February, 1824. In this year the municipality of Habana loaned the Sociedad Patriótica \$100 for schools.

In 1826 there were only 140 schools in the island, of which 16 were free, and in 1827 the society obtained \$8,000 per annum for the establishment and maintenance of new schools. In 1836 there were only 9,082 children receiving elementary instruction in the whole island. In 1860 the number of schools had increased to 233 for whites and 2 for colored, yet the attendance was proportionately less than in 1836, owing to the increase in population. Popular instruction was neglected or despised by deputy governors (military).

The reformed course of studies of 1863 did not improve the condition of the schools, and the secretary of the governor made recommendations that virtually tended to keep the population in ignorance in order to keep it Spanish. In 1883 the schools numbered as follows:

| Province. | Public. | Private. | Vacant. |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Habana | 173 | 101 | 8 |
| Matanzas | 96 | 22 | 13 |
| Pinar del Río | 82 | 18 | 25 |
| Santa Clara | 103 | 18 | 3 |
| Puerto Principe | 24 | 4 | 3 |
| Oriente | 58 | 21 | 15 |
| Total | 585 | 184 | 67 |

But the teachers were not paid, and public instruction was neglected.

The system in operation at the time of the American intervention, January 1, 1899, was based on the law of 1865 as modified by that of 1880, and had it been carried out according to the spirit of said law public instruction in Cuba would have been as practical and complete as in any country in the civilized world. But the appropriations for the schools were far from adequate and their administration most imperfect. The teachers were poorly paid and their method, if they had any, was of the most antiquated pattern.

Private schools abounded in the island, and especially in Habana, and many of them were conducted by able Cuban professors; but the benefits of these schools could only be enjoyed by the children of the wealthy. Those of the poorer classes, who were compelled to attend the public or "municipal" schools, received a rudimentary and wholly inefficient primary instruction.

The Government, on the other hand, did not enforce to any practical degree the law providing for compulsory assistance to the schools, and but a very small percentage of the poor children availed themselves of the benefits of free education.

The plan of studies then in operation called for a course of secondary instruction (*segunda enseñanza*), which followed the primary. This secondary instruction corresponded, to a certain degree, with the American high school, and its duration was five years. During this time the students attended the institutes or colleges of secondary instruction, incorporated to the institutes, and were taught the following curriculum:

First year.—Spanish grammar, Latin, universal geography.

Second year.—Spanish grammar, Latin, history of Spain.

Third year.—Rhetoric and poetry, arithmetic, algebra, universal history, and English or French.

Fourth year.—Second course of English or French, psychology, logic and moral philosophy, geometry, and trigonometry.

Fifth year.—Agriculture, natural history, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene.

At the time of the American occupation the most reliable private colleges in operation were the following:

Habana: Jesuit College of Belen, Escuelas Pias (in Guanabacoa), San Francisco de Paula, Habana, San Rafael, Arcas, San Meliton, San Miguel, El Progreso, Santa Ana, San Luis, La Gran Antilla, Isabel la Catolica, San Carlos, Centro Gallego, San Anacleto.

Cienfuegos: Nuestra Senora del Monserrat, San Carlos, Cristobal Colon, Nuestra Senora del Carmen, San Luis Gonzaga, Perseverancia, El Sagrado Corazon.

Matanzas: El Siglo, Academia Junco, etc.

At the end of the five-year course at the institutes the students received the degree of bachelor of arts and were in a position to enter the university at Habana, whose curriculum embraced law, medicine and pharmacy, philosophy and belles-lettres, and the exact sciences.

There also existed during the latter part of the Spanish domination a school of arts and trades at Habana, an academy of design, and the correctional asylum of San Jose, this latter being more of a penitentiary for offending children than a school.

The first care of the American government of intervention was to provide teachers and schools of primary instruction throughout the island. A new system of primary instruction was inaugurated, a normal school for teachers created, and soon after the occupation of the island by the United States the wonderful work of reconstruction was begun.

There is perhaps no other deed in the history of the American administration of Cuba that can be compared to that of the radical transformation of the old and inadequate method of public instruction existing under the Spanish régime.

The Cubans are indebted for most of the beneficial reforms introduced to Mr. Alexis E. Frye, superintendent of schools of the island during the early part of the intervention, and to Lieutenant Hanna, U. S. Army, his worthy successor.

In order to give the Cuban teachers an opportunity to study the methods of teaching existing in the United States, Mr. Frye conceived and successfully carried into effect the project of taking a good many of them to Harvard University. This visit to the justly renowned center of education afforded the Cuban teachers many opportunities to observe and to learn, of which they availed themselves for the benefit of their country.

Soon adequate buildings for schools were provided, the number of schoolhouses and teachers rapidly augmented, and the authorities spared no effort to compel the children to attend the classes.

In spite of this, of the entire population of school age, which, according to the school census of 1902, was 400,000, 70 per cent being white, only 47 per cent were enrolled during 1902, and only 24 per cent were in regular attendance at the public schools. The small percentage of attendance is accounted for by the sparseness of population in rural districts. Nearly half the inhabitants of the island are collected in towns, the rest being so scattered over the country as to give a density of only 18 per square mile.

The organization of "school cities" was one remarkable feature introduced during the year 1902. The plan is to have the scholars organize themselves into bodies, similar to the municipal governing bodies, the purpose being to teach the youth the first principles of responsibility and self-government. The plan has worked with remarkable success and great things are predicted for it in the future.

At the advent of the Cuban Republic (May 20, 1902), one of the first cares of the Government was to continue the good work of its predecessor in the matter of education.

The total number of students at the different institutes during the school year of 1900-1901 was 772. For a like period in 1903-4 the number was 1,330.

It can be said that in the public schools of Cuba the school implements, furniture, and teaching material are far superior to those of the private schools. The exercise of the teaching profession is free, the state only reserving itself the right to see that the private teachers possess the necessary qualifications and that their schools offer the required hygienic and pedagogical conditions.

The institutes of secondary instruction, which, according to the illustrious Cuban professor, Dr. Enrique Jose Varona, former secretary of instruction during the period of American administration, only had the name of "institutes of education," and which during the period of the war had been reduced to two (those of Habana and Matanzas), were also recognized by the American intervention government, which also reopened the institutes at Santa Clara, Camaguey, Santiago de Cuba, and Pinar del Rio.

An academy of stenography and typewriting was inaugurated; the school of commerce at the Institute of Habana was reorganized; schools of surveyors were opened at those of Matanzas, Camaguey (Puerto Principe), Santiago de Cuba, and Pinar del Rio, and the chair of agriculture, which had been suppressed, was again created in all of them.

It was also under the American administration that the vast and difficult reform of the university took place, the author of the plan

being Mr. Varona, then secretary of public instruction. By this plan the number of professional schools was augmented, thus opening new fields to the activity and energy of the Cuban youth.

Under this system the university has been divided into three faculties, viz: Letters and sciences, medicine and pharmacy, and law.

The faculty of letters and sciences consists of the following: School of letters and philosophy, school of pedagogy, school of sciences, school of engineers, electricity, and architects, and school of agriculture.

The faculty of medicine and pharmacy consists of school of medicine, school of pharmacy, school of dental surgery, and school of veterinary surgery.

The faculty of law consists of school of civil law, school of public law, and school of notarial law.

As a consequence of the scope given the higher studies, and with the object of giving them the practical character derived from modern methods by means of experiments, a number of museums and laboratories have been established, thus giving the system a decidedly objective character.

The total number of students enrolled in the academic course of 1903-4 was 524. Of these, 156 belonged to the school of letters and philosophy, pedagogy, sciences, electrical engineering, architecture, and agriculture; 203 to the law schools, and the balance to the school of medicine. During the same year 173 diplomas have been issued, including 26 to trained nurses.

Order No. 76, of February, 1900, designated the faculty of the School of Painting and Sculpture of Habana, at the same time providing for its maintenance. This school has a double purpose—not only the cultivation of the artistic tastes and faculties of those studying in its class rooms, but also of those who may subsequently apply this knowledge to the industrial arts.

The number of students enrolled in the courses of 1899-1900, 1902-3, and 1903-4 was 489, 548, and 467, respectively.

On March 5, 1900, a military order was issued providing generously for the maintenance of the School of Arts and Trades of Habana.

The total attendance at this school during the courses of 1900-1902 and 1902-3 was 322 and 436, respectively.

In 1905 there were 720 private schools.

At the beginning of the school year 1904-5 the number of public schoolrooms in Cuba was 3,538, against 3,472 in the previous year. The number of special schools is to-day 87, as against 72 existing last year, which gives a total of 3,605 schoolrooms to-day, against 3,544 during the previous year. This increase corresponds mainly to the rural schools, the total number of which is to-day 1,833, as against 1,740 existing in November, 1903. By so increasing the number of rural public schools the attendance at the city schools has not been dimin-

ished. The school law considers "city" district, the town with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and "rural" those with less.

There are 105 school districts, of which 1 is a city district of the first class, 11 city districts of the second class, and 93 are rural districts.

Cuba can justly feel proud of possessing at this moment a competent body of teachers, both male and female, and of having acquired in the important branch of public instruction a prominent place among the foremost nations of the world.

To attain this, the Cuban Government has spared no effort. The people have cooperated with the authorities, and the Republic can to-day boast of being the only nation on earth which has more teachers than soldiers.

No other public department of the Government, perhaps, receives more attention than that of education. The secretary of this branch of the administration is considered one of the most important, and the greatest care is exercised in order to maintain in its offices a trustworthy and competent personnel.

No modern idea, device, or implement is to be missed in a Cuban school; the objective system has been implanted in all, and the scholars receive, besides a practical and useful elementary education, a solid and greatly beneficial course of moral and civic instruction.

The estimated attendance at the public and private schools of the Republic is 231,869 daily or 95 per cent of the school census.

The present budget provides for the creation of 100 more schools.

The grade of perfection attained by the Cuban school was shown at the university exposition of St. Louis, Mo., where the prizes awarded the works of our schools were numerous.

The attention that the Cuban Government pays to education is shown in the fact that \$3,751,087, or more than 20 per cent of the general budget of the nation, is dedicated to public instruction.

Annual examinations for primary teachers take place during the summer in the principal cities of the island, and certificates of first, second, and third grade, according to their abilities, are given the examiners, authorizing them to teach in the public schools of Cuba, if appointed by the different boards of education.

The normal school, kindergarten for teachers, situated in the city of Habana, is working with regularity; the greatest severity is exercised in the examinations, and no teacher is appointed without having demonstrated his ability and knowledge of the profession to the full extent.

A fact which serves to illustrate the comforting attitude of the Cuban people toward education is that the number of private schools and colleges, far from diminishing, has increased.

The number of students enrolled in the University of Habana this

year is 540. This number is constantly increasing, and it is to be hoped that during the present course more than 600 will be enrolled.

At the School of Painting and Sculpture there are at present 543 students, of which 209 are girls.

The School of Arts and Trades has on its rolls 467 students, of which 315 attend during the day and 160 during the evening hours. Nine thousand dollars are spent annually for the maintenance of this school.

CHAPTER XV.

PATENT AND TRADE-MARK REGULATIONS.

At the time of the ceasing of the Spanish domination in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, there existed in those territories two different patent laws, to wit, one concerning those patents to be employed within the Spanish territory, and the other confined to the patents to be used in the Spanish insular possessions.

In 1873 the minister of public works proposed to extend to these possessions the same legislation of the Peninsula, but advising, at the same time, to confine the right of issuing patents to said ministry of public works.

The council of state, however, did not agree on this point, and by a royal order, dated January 17, 1873, the proposed centralization of the right of issuing patents was declared to be not proper, "owing to the difference in the political and administrative organization of the Provinces."

Under the present republican régime of Cuba the superior authority in matters of patents is the secretary of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

The two patent offices in Cuba to-day are the office of the secretary of agriculture, industry and commerce and the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País. All the other offices mentioned in the royal decree of June 30, 1833, have been abolished. The civil governors of the Provinces intervene only in the forwarding to the secretary of the applications for patents and privileges.

On the 22d of September, 1904, the Government of Cuba, in conformity with article 16 of the international convention, signed at Paris March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, notified the Swiss Government of the adhesion of the Republic of Cuba to the said convention, approved by the Cuban Senate on the 5th and ratified by the President on the 8th of the same month. Cuba has also made a treaty with France for the protection of industrial property, and by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 17th day of November, 1903, Cuban citizens enjoy the same benefits in the United States as Americans under the copyright law.

Article XIII of the treaty of Paris, dated the 10th of December, 1898, is as follows:

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty in such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

The Department of State of the United States published on October 25, 1902, a report sent to it by the United States minister in Cuba on the subject of patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, which came accompanied with a brief by Mr. Fernando M. Vidal, which reads as follows:

TRADE-MARKS.

Circular No. 12 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated April 11, 1899, which is applicable to both patents and trade-marks, provides protection for American patents and trade-marks upon filing a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label in the office of the governor-general of the island. Provision is also made for the protection of rights of property in patents and trade-marks secured under the Spanish laws.

Circular No. 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated June 1, 1899, provides that the fee for filing the certified copies mentioned in circular No. 12 shall be \$1, and that as to patents the only certification required is that issued by the United States Commissioner of Patents.

On September 25, 1899, circular No. 34 was issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, applicable to both patents and trade-marks, rescinding so much of circular No. 21 as required the payment of a fee for filing certified copies of patents or certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels.

A paragraph is added to circular No. 21 requiring a power of attorney from the owner of the patent or trade-mark authorizing another for him, and in his place to file a certified copy of the patent or certification of the trade-mark, print, or label, to be filed with such certified copy or certificate of registration. It is further provided that assignments of patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, or certified copies thereof, shall be filed in the same manner.

By a subsequent circular, No. 38, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated March 9, 1900, so much of circular No. 34 of the said division as related to fees was rescinded, thereby restoring the registration fee of \$1 provided for by circular No. 21 in relation to American patents and trade-marks.

Upon this question of registration fees for American patents and trade-marks, the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, under date of June 21, 1902, issued a circular order which was published in the *Gaceta de la Habana* on June 23, 1902, wherein it is recited that—

“The military government of the United States in this island having ceased, by virtue whereof and in accordance with the express text thereof, circulars Nos. 12 and 21, dated, respectively, April 11 and June 1, 1899, issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington, concerning the registration of American trade-marks and patents, have become without value or effect, inasmuch as said circulars were issued for the territories subject to military forces of the United States, I have resolved that patents and marks of all kinds, prints, labels, and tickets, duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, whose filing in this

island may be requested for their protection in future, shall from the present date be recorded in the Bureau under my charge in proper case, upon complying with the procedure followed for registration from other countries and the payment of \$35 currency for patents and \$12.50 currency for marks, prints, etc.—that is to say, the same fees which are paid by all others, foreign or national, in place of \$1 currency which is provided for in said circular No. 21 regarding the American.”

In an unpublished communication, dated August 12, 1902, addressed to the secretary of state and government by the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, a ruling is contained to the effect that “civil order No. 160, series 1901, June 13, 1901, has not been revoked, and that American trade-marks which have been registered in pursuance of circulars 12 and 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs are fully protected without the necessity of any further formality, and that the circular published in the Gazette on June 23, 1902, has had for its object the equalization of procedure followed in this island for the filing and protection of foreign trade-marks and patents in accordance with the international treaty of 1883, and that, upon the expiration of the term of protection granted to marks, etc., registered under circulars 12 and 21, above mentioned, the Department reserves the right to take the proper steps. This will be the subject of a law.”

At this point it seems proper to invite attention to civil order No. 148, series 1902, whereby “each and every of the laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by and under the military government of Cuba shall be deemed to be general and continuing in character, and to be applicable to and binding upon all officers of the Government of Cuba, under whatsoever names or titles, who shall succeed the officers of the military government, and to continue in force and effect, under whatsoever government may exist in Cuba, until such time as it may be legally revoked or amended, pursuant to the terms of the constitution aforesaid.”

Article 12 of said royal decree of August 21, 1884, has been amended by civil order 512, series 1900, dated December 19, 1900, by adding to paragraph 1 of said article the following:

“Those who buy or sell receptacles, stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, except to such person or his authorized agent, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark.”

The said article of said order amends article 287 of the penal code by extending the penalty therein provided to this offense.

Article 36 of said royal decree of August 21, 1884, is amended by civil order 511, series 1900, by substituting for paragraph 2 thereof the following:

“Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same mark, having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product, or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certificate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use, and charging them the corresponding fees (\$12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued.”

PATENTS.

The law of patents of Cuba is contained in the royal decree of June 30, 1833, which was modified by the royal order of January 17, 1873, which prohibited the concession of “patents of introduction.”

The circulars of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, hereinbefore cited in reference to trade-marks registered in the United States and seeking protection in Cuba, have application also to American patents under like circumstances; and the

circular above mentioned—of the Secretary of Agriculture, etc., dated June 21, 1902—is likewise applicable to patents.

The plans and specifications are required to be presented in closed and sealed envelopes, which are to be opened only by the examining board when about to pass upon the same.

When a case arises which is not specially provided for in the law, it is the practice to follow as precedent and legal doctrine in the matter the provisions of the Spanish law of patents of July 30, 1878.

COPYRIGHTS.

The law of copyrights in force in Cuba is that of January 10, 1879, extended to this island by royal order of January 14, 1879.

This has been modified by civil order 119, series 1900, whereby it is provided as follows:

“I. Authors of foreign scientific, artistic, and literary works, or their agents or representatives, shall enjoy in the island of Cuba the protection granted by the law of intellectual property of January 10, 1879, for the period during which said works are protected in the country where they originate, provided this period does not exceed the time allowed in the aforementioned law, and provided said authors comply with the requirements of the same and its regulations.

“II. This provides that the general register referred to in paragraph 33 of said law shall be kept in the department of state and government.

“III. Foreign works must be entered in the general register. To effect said registration, a duly legalized certificate must be presented from the proper authority of the country where the work originates, as a guarantee of proprietorship in favor of the person soliciting the registration.

“IV. Civil governors and municipal mayors shall not suspend in any case the representation, reading, or performance of literary or musical works, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 63 of the regulations of the law of intellectual property, except in cases where the claimant proves himself to be the proprietor of the work, or his agent or representative, by producing the certificate of registration issued by the general registry and the power of attorney whenever this be necessary.

“V. No fees shall be collected for the registration of foreign works, and certificates of registration will be issued to the proprietors of such works, or their agents or representatives, free of charge.”

Civil order 55, series 1901, provides that duly legalized notarial certificates of proprietary rights containing the titles to the same in full shall be considered sufficient for their inscription in the registry of foreign copyrights, provided that the public officer in whose presence the document is executed certifies to having had presented to him the original of the certificate of copyrights.

Civil order 160, series 1901, hereinbefore mentioned, provides for the protection of copyrights upon the filing of a certificate of registration, issued by the librarian of Congress, with the governor of the island, and contained a penal clause punishing the infringement of copyrights.

Civil order 54, series 1902, provides that the general register of literary property, provided for in article 33 of the law of January 10, 1879, and in article 2 of civil order 119, series 1900, shall be kept in the section of general government of the department of state and government in the same manner as the register of foreign literary property.

For the purposes of article 34 of the law, it is provided that the records relating thereto and the works deposited in the printing bureau of the department of state and government shall be transferred to the general register of literary works.

The connection of the provincial registries with the general registry shall be the same as that existing prior to January 1, 1899, with the general registry of the

department of development (ministerio de fomento) and the general directory of public instruction, and they will forward to said registry the semiannual statements of the inscriptions effected and their after history, in accordance with said paragraph 3 of the aforesaid article 34 of the law.

The three copies of each scientific, literary, or dramatic work which, in accordance with royal order of January 14, 1879, the interested parties must submit at the time of requesting inscription, and which, prior to January 1, 1899, were forwarded to the ministerio de fomento of Spain, shall in the future be sent, through the civil governor, to the general registry of literary works, one of which copies shall go to the national library, one to the university, and a third shall remain in the archives of the registry.

The copy or copies in the case of musical works which must be presented shall be filed in the general registry of literary works, unless otherwise directed in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

FERNANDO M. VIDAL.

PATENT LAWS.

No. 1.

Royal ordinance of June 30, 1833.

The King: By royal decree of March 27, 1826, to be executed within the limits of this my kingdom and adjacent islands, I was pleased to take measures which I deemed to be conducive to encourage and protect my intelligent and industrious vassals who, to the advantage of science and art, should happen to invent new machines, instruments, apparatuses, or methods, scientific or mechanical, as well as those who should propose to introduce them from foreign countries or materially improve those which were already in use. For that purpose, as it was necessary and just, I promulgated some rules tending to secure for them the ownership and enjoyment of their inventions, granting them exclusive privilege to that effect for a certain time, so as to reconcile the protection due to private interests and to the benefit of the industry, protecting them against all usurpation and avoiding the dangers of a stagnation and monopoly in the matter of inventions.

Subsequent to that time several letters of privilege published in the *Gaceta* have been granted for this my kingdom, and two more upon the advice of the council of the Indies for the introduction and use in the Philippine Islands of a foreign machine destined to smelt and refine iron and for weaving fabrics, whereupon I recommended to the same council to study the manner of putting the said decree into operation in all my dominions of America and Asia, with such changes and amendments as circumstances may require. And acting in accordance with the reports of the said council of April 20, 1829, and December 20, 1832, and after hearing the reports of the intendents-general of Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, the comptroller of the treasury of the Indies, and my attorney-general, I have decided to promulgate the following articles:

1. Every person of whatever condition or country who proposes to establish or establishes a machine, apparatus, instrument, process, or operation, mechanical or chemical, which, either wholly or in part, are new or have not been established in the same manner or form in either Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, shall have the exclusive right of ownership and use of the whole or of the part which is not in operation there, subject to the rules and conditions to be hereafter set forth and to the laws, royal orders, regulations, and ordinances to police. But as it is already declared by me in regard to Cuba, by royal order of December 27, 1827, communicated to the indendent-general of Habana, it is to be understood that the privi-

lege of introduction refers only to the manner of carrying the same into effect, and that the faculty of applying it to different objects is free to all others.

2. Taking into consideration the particular condition of the island of Cuba, where no inducement is necessary for the promotion of the agricultural industry, especially in the branch of the manufacture of sugar boxes, the owners of the estates, as well as the authorities, follow very closely the progress made in the matter in foreign countries and introduce and put into operation at once the machines, instruments, apparatuses, processes, and scientific methods applicable to their business, the concession of the privilege shall be limited to inventors and importers. Mere importers shall be dealt with at the discretion of the captain-general and the intendent, who, acting in the capacity of the superior directive board, and after hearing the opinion of the city council, of the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, mention of which shall be made in article 28, and the economical society, shall decide, if it is deemed advisable, what are the branches of industry or agriculture, as well as the districts, in reference to which no privilege is to be granted. This shall be done by special rules or additional articles, which shall be submitted to me for approval.

3. To secure for the interested party the exclusive ownership of the invention a royal letter of privilege shall be granted to him, and this shall be done without entering into any examination of the novelty or usefulness of the invention, and with the understanding that the concession is not to be taken in any manner or form as an indorsement of its novelty and usefulness, the interested party remaining subject to the provisions of the present ordinance.

4. Privileges shall be granted for periods of five, ten, or fifteen years, as the applicants may desire, in cases of invention, and for five years alone in cases of importation from abroad, it being understood that the privilege granted for the establishment or introduction of the machines, apparatuses, instruments, processes, or operations, mechanical or chemical, is for doing something in these kingdoms, but not to bring into them any object manufactured abroad which shall be subject to the provisions of the tariff in regard to importations.

5. The privilege granted for five years to the inventors may be extended five years longer upon just and good reasons. Privileges granted for periods of ten and fifteen years can not be extended.

6. Anything which is not practiced and used, either in these dominions or in any foreign country, shall be a proper matter for a privilege of invention. What is not in use in the island into which the importation is proposed, but which is in use in other islands, in Spain, or in a foreign country, shall be a proper matter for a privilege of introduction, provided that no privilege shall be granted for anything the models or descriptions of which may be found in the city corporations, boards of commerce or promotion of public welfare, economical societies, and archives of the Government, unless three years have elapsed since its importation without its having been put into practice. In that case a privilege of introduction shall be granted for only five years.

7. Applicants for a letter of approval shall have to appear either personally or through an attorney, and by means of a memorial drawn in accordance with model No. 1, attached to this ordinance, to the intendent of the Province of their residence. Applications in the island of Cuba shall be filed before the intendent of Habana.

8. Applications shall refer to only one object, and shall be accompanied with a drawing or model and a proper description and explanation of the invention, specifying in the proper way which is the mechanism or process which it is claimed has never been practiced before. Everything must be stated clearly and precisely, in order to prevent doubts after the real nature of the claim on which the privilege has been granted.

9. The models shall have to be submitted, as well as the drawings, descriptions,

and specifications, in a sealed box; but the drawings, descriptions, and specifications may also be inclosed in a sealed envelope. In either case a label, prepared according to model No. 3, shall be affixed to the package.

10. The intendent shall cause the word "presentado," as well as the seal of his office, to be stamped on the package, and shall give the applicants a certificate showing that the letter was received. If the application is made in any of the subaltern Provinces of Cuba, the letter of transmittal to the intendent of the capital shall be delivered to the applicants in order that they themselves, or some one in their name, should take it to the intendent of Habana.

11. The intendent shall refer all the papers to the superior directive board, which, in his presence and in the presence of the attorney-general, shall cause the package to be opened. If the documents found therein have been drawn in accordance with article 8 of this ordinance, the privilege shall be granted without further examination, and a copy of the resolution passed to this effect shall be sent to the captain-general, to whom the applicant shall then address a petition drawn in accordance with No. 2, requesting him to issue in his favor and in my name a letter of privilege according to model No. 4.

12. Before the letter is issued the applicant shall produce a receipt showing that the following fees have been paid by him to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, to wit:

| | |
|--|------|
| For a privilege of five years | \$70 |
| For a privilege of ten years | 210 |
| For a privilege of fifteen years | 420 |
| For mere introduction | 210 |

One-half of these fees shall go to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, to be applied to the progress of the arts and industry, and the other half shall be sent to Spain to the conservatory at Madrid.

An additional fee of \$8 shall be paid for the issue of the patent.

13. After the patent is issued, the governor will send a copy thereof to the intendent, and it shall be the duty of the latter to transmit to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare the documents in the case, properly sealed, and to report to me, through my secretary of fomento, sending at the same time the portion of the fee corresponding to the Royal Conservatory of Arts, in which institution a record shall be made of the patent granted, according to the provisions of article 15.

All the documents and papers relating to patents shall be kept in rooms properly arranged for this purpose in the office of the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, and no package shall be opened except in case of litigation and by order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

14. The concessions or privileges shall be published in the respective *Diario del Gobierno* and in the *Gaceta de Madrid*.

15. A book shall be kept in the boards of commerce or promotion of public welfare, in which all the patents of privilege shall be recorded chronologically, with exception of the dates, names, and residence of the patentees, the object of the privilege, and the time of its duration. This register shall be open to public inspection.

16. Should the interested party come to this Kingdom and request a patent, either personally or through an attorney, he shall have to comply with the provisions of articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the royal decree of March 27, 1826, it being understood that the matter is to be transacted in the department of fomento and the council of the Indies, and that the time granted by article 4 shall be extended or shortened at the discretion of the authorities, according to the distances and the object of the patent.

17. The patentee shall enjoy the exclusive use of the invention, machinery, etc., for which the patent was granted, and no one shall have the right to use or put it into practice, either the entire object or any part thereof which he has declared to

be new or not used in the district where it is to be introduced, without his consent. The identity of the invention is to be determined by the model, drawings, and description filed with the application, which shall serve at all times as evidence.

18. The period of ownership of the invention shall be counted from the day and hour of the filing of the application and documents before the intendent; and if two or more persons have made application for patents for the same object, the patent shall be granted to the person who first made application. In case application is made by two or more persons, some of whom are in these kingdoms and others in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, the patent shall be granted to all if no more than one month appears to have intervened between the dates of the applications in those islands and here. This period shall be extended to four months for those of the Philippine Islands. If the difference between the dates of application is greater, the patent shall be given to the first applicant.

19. Patentees shall have the right to assign, transfer by gift, donation, purchase, or any other contract, and also by last will and testament, the privileges granted to them as any other kind of property.

20. Assignments and transfers shall have to be made by public deed, which shall set forth whether the privilege has been transferred for the purpose of being put into practice in the whole district or in only one of the Provinces or localities of the same; also whether the transfer is absolute and in full; whether the patentee shall or shall not use it himself, and whether the assignee shall or shall not have the right to transfer the patent to some one else in his turn.

21. Assignees shall be bound to file a certified copy of the deed of assignment with the intendent before whom the application for the patent was originally filed; and he, after having caused the said deed to be recorded, shall forward it to the capital of the island and to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare. The intendent shall also give notice of the transfer to my secretary of fomento, who will transmit the information thus given to him to the Royal Conservatory of Arts, where proper record shall be made of the said transfer in the manner and form specified in article 13. The transfer of the patent shall be null and void if the certified copy of the deed of transfer is not filed as above provided within sixty days after the date of execution.

22. The duration of the privileges shall be counted from the date of the patent.

23. Patents shall be terminated and become valueless in the following cases:

(1) At the expiration of the period for which they were granted.

(2) When the interested parties do not apply for the royal letters of patents within three months, to be counted from the dates of the applications.

(3) When the patentee himself, or some one else in his name, has failed to put the patent into practice within the time fixed for that purpose.

(4) When the patentee abandons the patent, total suspension of the exercise of the patent for an uninterrupted period of one year and one day will be considered as abandonment.

(5) When evidence is produced that the object protected by a patent of introduction is in practice in some other district or is described in printed books, plates, models, drawings, etc., preserved in the city councils, boards of commerce, economical societies, Government archives, etc., without having passed the three years mentioned in article 6, and, finally, when it is found out that the machinery or process protected by the patent and represented as new and a matter of invention of the applicant is established and in practice in some other part of the dominions of His Majesty or in foreign countries.

24. At the expiration of the term of the patent the president of the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare shall give notice to the intendant of the capital of the island, who shall report the fact to the superior directive board, where a resolution shall be passed directing that the patent be canceled. Information of these

proceedings shall be transmitted by the said board to the department of fomento and through it to the director of the Royal Conservatory.

25. In all other cases of termination of a patent the declaration shall be made by the court of competent jurisdiction at the request of some interested party. The said court, upon consideration of the evidence produced before it, shall decide whether the patent has or has not been terminated.

26. The courts of competent jurisdiction in these matters shall be the courts of the intendants of the respective Provinces. The petitions shall be filed before the intendant of the Province where the patentee is domiciled. The appeals against the decisions of the intendants shall be taken to the superior board for matters of contention and from this board to the council.

27. As soon as a patent shall be terminated or is terminated for any of the reasons stated in article 23, the intendant shall give notice of the fact to the board of commerce or promotion of public welfare, which shall proceed to open the package containing the documents that were presented at the time when the application was filed. Everything shall then be made public, for which purpose the proper notice shall be printed in the *Diario del Gobierno*.

28. As at the present time, and by virtue of the provisions of the Code of Commerce and other royal decisions, the board of commerce is now established in Habana, the said board shall continue to take care of the promotion of all the branches of public welfare in the island as was done before by the board which was called "board of government." In Porto Rico the board of commerce and promotion of public welfare is to be established and organized according to the ordinance of February 17, 1832; and in the Philippine Islands the corporation which is to be established either under the provisions of the Code of Commerce and the ordinance of July 26, 1832, shall be competent to deal with all matters regarding the promotion of agriculture and industry in the archipelago.

29. The patentee or his assignee shall have the right to prosecute judicially all of their property. The competent authorities to try these cases of infringement shall be the intendants of the provinces where the defendants reside, and the appeals shall have to be taken to the superior board for matters of contention and from the latter to the council.

30. Inventors who have obtained a privilege in these dominions or in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippine Islands, shall have the right to use the same or put it into practice in any place whatever within my dominions, and shall have the right to sell or transfer it as provided in article 17, provided that they obtain from the council, within one year from the date of the patent, a permit to do so. After the expiration of the said year no one shall have the right to apply for a patent of introduction and put it into operation.

31. Upon sufficient proof of the infringement the guilty parties shall be condemned to the loss of all the machines, apparatuses, utensils, etc., which have been used, and to the payment of a fine of three times over and above the value of the patent, said value to be determined by experts. The amount to be paid by the infringer shall be given to the patentee.

32. Patents granted before the present date shall continue to be in force without change. Those which have been granted subsequent to the provisions of a subsequent law shall be governed by those of the present ordinance.

Therefore I do hereby command, etc.

Done at the Palace this 30th day of July, 1833.

I, THE KING.

By command of the King, our Lord:

MATEO DE AGÜERO.

Form No. 1.

To the Intendant of the Province of ———:

I, N. ———, a resident of ———, doing business as ———, respectfully represent: That in order to secure proprietary rights on a machine (or instrument or apparatus, etc.) which I have invented (or imported from abroad), to be used for (such and such purposes), and doing as commanded by His Majesty, I come before you and submit, together with this application, a sealed package, upon which the following inscription has been affixed (copy the inscription here); and therefore I pray you to be pleased to cause the word "Presentado" to be stamped upon the package, provide me with a receipt thereof, and refer the whole matter to the superior directive board (either directly or through me) for such action as may be proper under the law.

Here the date and the signature of the applicant or of his attorney.

Form No. 2.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I, N. ———, a resident of ———, doing business as ———, respectfully represent: That in order to secure proprietary rights on a machine (apparatus, etc.) which he invented (or introduced from abroad), to be used for (such and such purposes), he now comes and appears, and in compliance with the law enacted on the subject by His Majesty, prays your excellency to be pleased to cause a patent to be issued in His Majesty's name and in favor of your petitioner, granting him the corresponding privilege for the period of ——— years.

Date, signature, etc.

Form No. 3.

Application for royal letters patent of privilege filed by N. ———, a resident of ———, requesting the intendant of ——— to do this and that (here a copy of the prayers of the application).

Date, signature, etc.

Here, at the foot of the above, the intendant shall write "Presentado" and affix his signature.

Form No. 4.

I, Don N. ——— (here the name and titles of the governor).

Whereas, Don N. ——— (here the name, residence, etc., of the applicant) has stated to me, in his memorial of such a date, that in order to secure proprietary rights on machine (instrument, process, etc.) which he has invented (or has imported from abroad), to be used for such and such purposes (here the purposes as stated in the memorial), he desires that, as commanded by His Majesty, the proper letters patent of privilege be issued in his favor;

Therefore, in use of the powers which are vested in me, and in the name of the King, our Lord (whom God may keep), I do hereby grant to the said Don N. ———, by means of this patent, the exclusive privilege to use, manufacture, or sell the said invention (instrument, etc.) for a period of time to be counted from the date of this patent to the ——— of ———, A. D. ———, on which it shall terminate. And the said Don N. ——— shall have the right to assign, or sell, or transfer, or convey by contract or last will the exclusive privilege which is hereby granted him. And in compliance with the commands of His Majesty, all persons are forbidden, under the penalties established by law, to interfere with said privilege. This patent shall have to be recorded at the office of the secretary of the intendant and at the office of the board of commerce and promotion of public welfare, when the required fees shall have to be paid, the patent to be null and of no effect if said fees are not paid.

Date, signature, seal, etc.

No. 2.

By royal order of January 17, 1873, the issue of patents of "introduction" was forbidden.

No. 3.

Civil order No. 196.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, October 19, 1899.

The military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of seventeen years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree.

II. The Government fees as provided in said decree are abolished, and one uniform fee of \$35 is substituted therefor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 4.

Announcement by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

The military governor of the island, at the suggestion of this department, has been pleased to order, on the 7th instant, that the benefits of order No. 196 be extended to all those who from the 1st of January of the present year until this date have succeeded in obtaining the concession of patents, but have failed to get the patent certificate within the time fixed by the royal ordinance of June 30, 1833.

This is published in the Gaceta de la Habana for general information.

Habana, November 12, 1899.

ADOLFO SAENZ YANEZ, *Secretary.*

No. 5.

Announcement by the secretary of agriculture, industry, commerce, and public works.

The honorable secretary of this department has been pleased to order that proper notice be given to all persons who are in possession of patents issued by the Spanish Government and admitted to be valid up to December 31, 1898, that in order to give them the protection to which they are entitled under article 13 of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, they must file in this department, with the least possible delay, the duplicates of the petitions, drawings, specifications, and models which should be in their possession, thus enabling the department to compare their patents with others from the United States of indetical titles and subjects, the inscription of which in this island has been requested, and decide as may be proper and just.

This is published for general information.

Habana, November 16, 1897.

B. PICHARDO,

Assistant Secretary.

No. 6.

Civil order No. 216, series of 1900.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, May 26, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Notice is hereby given to all persons in legal possession of letters patent registered in Madrid, Spain, and extended to the island of Cuba, to exhibit the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of their patents, or an authenticated copy of the same, together with a certificate that they are in force in Spain, in accordance with section 5 of the royal decree of August 14, 1880, within six months from the date of this order, in order to protect them from pending infringements.

II. American patents already forwarded for registration and those that may hereafter be forwarded will at once be entered in the special register in the office of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries conditionally, reserving the decision in regard to the definite inscription or absolute rejection of such as are determined to be infringements in accordance with the proofs obtained, within the period of six months, as provided in paragraph I of this order, upon the expiration of which period the inscription will be made in full, leaving to the parties concerned after that date the right of settling their differences before courts of justice.

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Civil order No. 497, series of 1900.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, December 10, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. The requirements of order No. 216, series of 1900, from these headquarters, referring to American letters patent, are hereby extended to Cuban letters patent as well as to those granted by other nations; in consequence, letters patent forwarded for registration which may appear as infringing on Spanish patents shall be entered in full in the register of the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries if, within the period of six months granted by said order No. 216, the owners thereof have not exhibited the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of same for the necessary examination and decision in case of said infringement.

II. The inscriptions in full of Cuban and foreign letters patent shall be made in every case as directed for American patents, leaving the right to the owners of Spanish patents to settle their differences before the courts of justice.

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

I.

Royal decree of August 21, 1884.

PREAMBLE.

SIRE: Owing to the confusion and vagueness which for some time has been noticed in the important question of trade-marks in the provinces beyond the seas, the necessity for revision of the law on that subject is keenly felt. Public opinion is strongly in favor of having the tobacco manufacturing industry in Cuba and Porto Rico efficiently protected. It is urgent that an end should be put to the insecurity resulting from the present state of affairs in the tobacco industry, in order that this industry, constituting wealth of such importance on account of the special conditions of the island of Cuba, be properly attended to and developed. All of this was known, Sire, to one of my predecessors who, after duly considering the suggestion made by certain manufacturers and the opinions of the proper advisory boards of the island, framed a bill which was introduced in the Cortes in the session of 1882-83. Unfortunately the bill, although recommended by the respective committee and discussed and passed in the Chamber of Deputies, failed to secure consideration by the Senate owing to the fact of its adjournment. It might, perhaps, have been better to introduce again the same bill and proclaim it when passed; but the conditions now existing in Cuba are such that no delay can be countenanced if the great interests connected with the tobacco industry are to be saved from the ruin which also threatens industries of no less importance in the island. Fortunately for the undersigned minister, the law authorized him to recommend a measure which shall put an end to those evils. The law of July 25 of the present year granted him, among other things, the power to adopt measures tending to protect in an efficient manner the tobacco industry in the two Antilles, and the minister who has now the honor to address Your Majesty considers that the greatest protection which may be given in this matter consists in securing for those who employ their capital and labor in the very important industry of the manufacture of tobacco the perfect and unquestionable ownership of their products and trade-marks.

Founded upon this business, and duly complying at the same time with the provisions of article 11 of the law above-mentioned of July 25 ultimo, the colonial minister has the high honor of submitting to the approval of Your Majesty the following draft of a decree.

Sire:

To the royal feet of Your Majesty.

MANUEL AGUIRRE DE TEJADA.

ROYAL DECREE.

Taking into consideration the reasons set forth by the colonial minister and the opinion of the council of ministers, I have seen fit to decree the following:

TITLE I.

General provisions.

ARTICLE 1. The following shall be considered trade-marks and marks of commerce and agriculture:

The names of the manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or companies formed by the same, the names of business houses, emblems, coats of arms, engravings, vignettes, marks, stamps, seals, stamps in relief, letters, numbers, envelopes, coverings, wrappings, or any sign of whatever class and form used by the merchant, agriculturist, or company to distinguish their products or merchandise and secure them

in order that the public may know and distinguish them from others of the same nature.

ART. 2. The drawings or designs destined to be stamped on fabrics or on paper patterns to be used for decoration, models for jewelry, cabinet making, sculpture, and in general all industrial drawings or models shall be comprised in this class and enjoy the benefits of this decree.

ART. 3. Signs or other material or external designations by means of which a merchant distinguishes his own establishment from others of the same kind are not objects of this decree.

ART. 4. All manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or business men of any other class who individually or collectively may wish to use the same mark to distinguish the products of their respective factories, articles of their commerce, agricultural raw material of their own production, etc., from all others of the same nature, and those who should wish to retain the ownership of industrial drawings and models shall have to ask for a certificate of ownership under the provisions of the present decree.

Those who should fail to provide themselves with the said certificate shall have no right to use any mark to distinguish the products of their industry or prevent other parties from using their stamps, industrial drawings, or models.

ART. 5. Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or business men of any kind shall be free to adopt for the products of their factory, commerce, or agricultural industry, the trade-marks which they may deem advisable, excepting the following:

1. The national coat of arms and the insignia and decorations of Spain, unless upon competent authority to that effect.

2. The coats of arms, insignia, mottoes, etc., of foreign states or nations without the express consent of the respective governments.

3. The denominations generally used in trade to distinguish the class of merchandise.

4. Any drawing or representation offending public morals, and caricatures tending to ridicule ideas, persons, or objects worthy of consideration.

5. The marks already used by someone else under the authority of the proper certificate as long as the said certificate has not become void according to the provisions of the present decree.

6. The marks which on account of their resemblance to other marks already granted may lead to confusion or error.

7. Marks relating to any kind of religious worship, if it appears that the mark offends even unintentionally the said worship.

8. The portraits of living persons unless with their permission, and the portraits of dead persons if their relatives within the fourth civil degree do not make opposition.

ART. 6. The use of trade-marks is only obligatory for articles of gold and silver, chemical and pharmaceutical products, and any other product or article to be determined by special rules.

TITLE II.

Ownership of trade-marks and industrial drawings and models.

ART. 7. No one shall have the right to enforce the ownership of trade-marks or industrial drawings or models if he is not provided with the proper certificate and shows that he has complied with the provisions of the present decree.

ART. 8. When two or more persons apply for the same mark the right to use it shall belong to the one who first filed the application according to the day and hour on which it appears that it was filed.

ART. 9. No one shall have the right to request or acquire more than one mark for the same industry or the same class of products.

ART. 10. Spanish manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or business men or companies composed of Spaniards shall be the only ones entitled to obtain a certificate of ownership of trade-marks or industrial drawings or models.

Foreigners owning in the ultramarine provinces industrial establishments shall enjoy for their products the benefits of this decree if they comply with its provisions.

ART. 11. Foreigners residing outside of Spain shall have the right granted to them by the treaties concluded with their respective nations, and if there is no treaty a strict reciprocity shall be observed.

TITLE III.

Legal effects of the certificates of ownership of trade-marks and industrial drawings or models.

ART. 12. Those who, in conformity with the provisions of this decree, should obtain a certificate of ownership of trade-marks or industrial drawings or models shall have power—

1. To criminally prosecute before the courts, subject to the provisions of the penal code and of the present decree, those who should use their marks, industrial drawings, or models counterfeited or imitated in such a way as to cause them to be taken as genuine; those who should use marks containing indications capable of deceiving the purchaser about the nature of the product; those who, without competent authority, should use genuine trade-marks or industrial drawings or models; and, lastly, those who, without counterfeiting the trade-mark, detach it from some article and affix it to another.

2. To bring civil action before the courts of justice to recover damages against those who have counterfeited or imitated the trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model.

3. To sue for damages the merchant who takes away from the article without the express consent of the owner the trade-mark or distinctive sign affixed by him; but nothing shall prevent any person from adding to the trade-mark another mark or sign of his own or of his establishment.

4. To oppose the granting of a certificate of ownership of trade-mark, industrial drawings, or models when requested, if it prove to be equal to his own or so similar to it as to cause the purchaser to be deceived.

ART. 13. The granting of a certificate of ownership of trade-marks, drawings, or models shall be always understood without prejudice to the right of third parties.

ART. 14. Foreign articles with Spanish marks are forbidden, and they shall be confiscated upon their arrival at the custom-houses of Spain. This provision shall also apply to cases in which the marks are completely new, counterfeited, or simply imitated. The right of the owner of a trade-mark to prosecute civilly and criminally the counterfeiter or imitator of his trade-mark shall be always preserved.

ART. 15. The property protected by the certificates of trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models shall be considered for the purposes of transfer or conveyance and for all other purposes of law exactly on the same footing as all personal property.

Criminal actions in this matter shall be barred by limitation in the manner and form established by the penal code.

ART. 16. For the better protection of the assignees of trade-marks, industrial drawings, and models, information shall be given to the governor-general of each island by the respective provincial governors of every transfer, whether by contract or by descent of the trade-mark, drawing, or model. A certified copy of the deed of transfer or of the provision of the will by which it was conveyed shall be filed within the period of three months, to be counted from the date of the transfer, and the deeds shall be recorded in the Royal Economical Society.

TITLE IV.

Extinction of the right of ownership of trade-marks.

ART. 17. The certificates of ownership shall become extinct and terminated at the expiration of fifteen years, to be counted from the date of their concession; but they may be renewed by exactly the same process as was followed for their acquisition.

ART. 18. The certificate shall also become extinct—

1. By the dissolution or extinction of the corporation to which they belong.
2. By final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, though in this case the extinction refers only to the party against which the decision was given.
3. Upon petition of the owner.
4. When the object of the trade-mark has not been put into operation in the Spanish dominions within the time established by this decree.
5. When the owner has failed to exercise for one year and one day the industry or business to be protected by the trade-mark, unless he proves that the suspension was due to superior force.
6. By the failure to comply with all the other requisites established by this decree.

ART. 19. Applications for a certificate of ownership shall be dismissed if the formalities required by this decree are not duly observed within the thirty days subsequent to the date on which they were filed, if the failure depends upon causes imputable to the applicant.

ART. 20. The declaration that a trade-mark is extinguished under the provisions of article 18, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 6, corresponds to the colonial secretary in case that the mark was granted for the colonial possessions, but notice to the director of the respective economical society is to be previously given. Against the decision of the colonial secretary a claim can be presented within twenty days before the section of the council of state which is in charge of suits against the Government.

When the extension of the trade-mark is founded upon failure to work it for one year and one day, the declaration of the fact corresponds to the courts of justice upon motion of a legitimate party.

Corporations which by virtue of this decree may be owners of trade-marks may apply at any time for the declaration of extinction upon proper proof being filed for this purpose. Questions arising in these cases in regard to the ownership or possession of the trade-mark shall be decided by the courts of justice to which the executive authority shall send the record, giving notice thereof to the respective parties.

TITLE V.

Formalities for issuing certificates.

ART. 21. The ownership of trade-marks recognized by this decree shall be acquired by the certificate herein provided for and the compliance with all other provisions of the present decree.

ART. 22. In order that the manufacturers may enforce the responsibility incurred by the infringers of their privileges secured by a trade-mark, they shall previously request the governors of their respective Provinces to issue in their favor the corresponding certificate. The application shall be accompanied by a statement showing the class of mark adopted, the ciphers, letters, and signs of which the mark consists, the articles upon which it is to be stamped or affixed, and the name of the owner. A duplicate drawing exactly representing the mark shall also accompany the application. The same application shall have to be made when the desired certificate refers to the ownership of an industrial drawing or model.

ART. 23. When the manufacturers desire to observe secrecy as to the methods employed in the stamping of the mark or industrial drawing, they shall place a

description of the method and process in a sealed envelope, which shall not be opened unless in case of litigation.

ART. 24. The provincial governors shall keep a register, in which they shall enter—

1. The day and hour on which the application is filed.
2. The name of the interested party or his attorney.
3. The profession, domicile, or business of the party claiming the ownership, and the class of articles, merchandise, etc., to which the mark or industrial drawing or model is to be affixed.
4. A particular description of the trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model to be covered by the certificate of ownership, this description to be accompanied by one of the drawings which the applicant has to file under the provisions of article 22, shall be affixed.

These entries shall be numbered in regular order and a duplicate copy shall be made of each one.

ART. 25. Each application shall be kept with all other papers and copies of papers relating to the same subject, in order to form a complete record of the case.

ART. 26. The provincial governors shall give to the applicants a certified copy of the entry made in the register under article 24, showing the date of the filing of the application; and within six days and under their responsibility they shall forward to the governor-general the application and accompanying documents, one of the copies to which article 24 refers and the duplicate of the drawing which, according to article 22, the applicant must present.

ART. 27. Upon the advice of the Royal Economical Society, which in its turn shall ask the municipal council of the city of Habana for an opinion, in matters relating to tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and matches, upon the question whether the trade-mark, industrial drawing or model has or has not been previously used or whether it belongs to a third party, the manufacturer shall be given a certificate showing that he has filed and registered his trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model, the form and circumstances of the mark to be indicated with due precision and clearness.

ART. 28. The applicant shall pay for the issue of the patent, under penalty of extinction of the privilege, \$12.50 in the proper stamped paper, the stub of which shall be added to the record. The certificate shall be signed by the governor-general and recorded in the register to be kept for that purpose in the division of industry and commerce in the office of the general secretary.

ART. 29. The copy of the drawing which, according to article 26, the provincial governors have to forward to the governor-general in order that the certificate may be issued to the interested parties, shall be kept in the archives of the Royal Economical Society. A list of all the titles of certificates shall be published every three months in the Gaceta, and a general list of the same shall be published at the end of the year. In case of litigation the original drawing or the certified copy thereof, to which article 26 refers, shall be accepted before the competent court.

ART. 30. As the registration of foreign marks is to be regulated by international conventions concluded to that effect with the respective Governments, all the applications filed for that purpose shall be referred for the proper decision to the Government of His Majesty.

ART. 31. There shall be a special register kept, with all the formalities established in article 24, for the registration of marks belonging to foreigners not residents of the Spanish dominions, and the entries made in that register shall set forth the name of the country where the industrial, commercial, or agricultural establishment of the owner of the mark, drawing, or model is situated, and also the diplomatic convention by which reciprocity in this matter has been established.

ART. 32. The manufacturers, business men, merchants, or agriculturalists who, residing in the Spanish peninsula or in the islands adjacent thereto, should like to

secure in the transmarine provinces the ownership of the marks which distinguish their trade-marks, drawings, or models, shall, if their trade-marks are authorized and recognized and if they themselves have been provided with the proper certificates of ownership issued in accordance with the laws regulating this matter, apply to the colonial secretary, stating their wishes and appending to their application an authentic copy of their title papers and duplicate drawings, representing the mark, drawing, or model belonging to them.

A copy of these papers shall be sent by the colonial secretary to the governor-general of the island where the ownership of the mark, drawing, or industrial model is to be guaranteed in order that the rights of the interested parties shall be respected and protected according to the provisions of the present royal decree. They shall also have the right to apply directly or through their attorney to the governor-general of the provinces in which they desire the ownership of their marks, drawings, or models to be secured.

ART. 33. The governors-general of the colonial possessions shall enter in a special register, in strict chronological order, both the applications filed before him directly by interested parties residing in Spain, the adjacent islands, or other colonial possessions and those which may be forwarded to them by the colonial secretary. In all cases they will give to the interested parties, should they so desire, the proper certificate of receipt, and they shall publish the concession in the *Gaceta* of the capital, as provided by article 29.

ART. 34. The ownership of the marks, drawings, and industrial models granted by the secretary of fomento shall become extinct in the colonial possessions on the same date on which the Conservatory of Arts published the extinction thereof in the *Gaceta* of Madrid.

ART. 35. All persons domiciled in the colonial possessions who have obtained certificates of ownership for their marks, industrial drawings, or models in conformity with this decree, shall cause this right to be recognized in all the Spanish dominions. For that purpose they shall file a petition addressed to the governor-general setting forth their desire in this respect, and the governor-general shall refer the application with his report and a copy of the certificate granted, as well as the drawings representing the mark, drawing, or industrial model, to the colonial secretary, who, according to the circumstances of the case, shall either refer the matter to the secretary of fomento or to the governors-general of the other possessions.

ART. 36. In issuing the certificates of ownership of trade-marks the following shall be observed:

1. That merchants asking for certificates referring to one and the same identical mark, although applied to different objects, shall be furnished with a single certificate only, which shall set forth the different applications the trade-mark may have.

2. That manufacturers who desire to use different marks (although somewhat similar) to be applied to the same article for the purpose of distinguishing their respective qualities or for any other reason shall be granted a certificate for each change or variation made in the mark expressing the special use of each one, and they shall be required to pay the fees established in article 28 as many times as certificates are issued.

3. That manufacturers requesting the use of trade-marks for themselves or for their sons or partners, in case they have established themselves abroad, shall, if all the marks are actually in use, be given as many certificates as there are marks; but the said certificates shall contain the name of the person in whose favor the certificate is issued, so that in case his father or partner retires from business the name of the owner may be known. The fees established by this decree shall be as set forth in the article immediately preceding for each one of the certificates of issue.

TITLE VI.

The publication of trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models and descriptions, drawings, or facsimiles of the same.

ART. 37. The secretary of the governor-general shall cause, during the second half of the months of January, April, June, and October, a list of all the certificates of trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models granted during the previous quarter to be published in the official *Gaceta*. This publication shall clearly express the object of the trade-mark.

The provincial governors shall order, as soon as the said lists appear in the *Gaceta*, the same to be reprinted in the official bulletins or newspapers of the locality; and if there is none, they shall be made public by announcements or bills displayed in public places.

ART. 38. The descriptions and drawings of trade-marks, industrial drawings, and models shall be exhibited and at the disposal of the public in the offices of the secretaries of the Royal Economical societies during the hours that the presidents of the same may designate.

TITLE VII.

Penal provisions.

ART. 39. The following shall be punished by executive order with a fine of from \$15 to \$45, without prejudice to the civil and criminal actions which may arise from their acts:

1. Those who should use a trade-mark, industrial drawing, or model without having obtained the corresponding certificate of ownership.
2. Those who, although legitimate owners of a trade-mark, should apply it to articles different from those for which it was granted.
3. Those who should detach from an article of merchandise the trade-mark of the producer or owner without his express consent.
4. Those who should use a mark after the lapse of ninety days subsequent to the publication of the present decree without having complied with the provisions of the same in its transitory articles.
5. Those who should use a trade-mark transferred to them without having proved and entered the transfer within a period of ninety days.

Failure to pay these fines shall subject the delinquent party to imprisonment at the rate of one day for each dollar of the fine.

ART. 40. The following shall be punished with a fine of from \$45 to \$135 and to imprisonment as established above in case of failure to pay the fine:

1. Those who should commit a second offense, this fact to be established by proof that they were punished for the same offense during the five preceding years.
2. Those who should use a trade-mark forbidden by law.

ART. 41. The provisions of article 228 of the Penal Code in force in Cuba and Porto Rico shall be applicable to those who should use counterfeited marks imitating in such way the genuine ones that the consumer may be led into error or confusion.

ART. 42. Those who should change wholly or in part their own trade-marks, industrial drawings, or models without requesting and obtaining due authority to do so shall forfeit their ownership of a mark.

ART. 43. The action to denounce the violations of this decree shall be public.

TITLE VIII.

Competent jurisdiction in matters of trade-marks.

ART. 44. The service relating to the ownership of trade-marks shall be in charge of the civil governors of the transmarine provinces, under the dependency of the respective governors-general.

It shall be the duty of the civil governors—

1. To keep a register of trade-marks, drawings, etc.
2. To take cognizance of all cases of application for a trade-mark, and matters incident thereto, and submit them with their report to the governor-general.
3. To enforce the decisions of the superior authority.
4. To reprint in the official bulletins or in the newspapers of their respective localities, and if there is no bulletin or newspaper, to give publicity by means of announcements or bills, to be posted where they may be seen by all, to the lists of certificates of ownership of trade-marks granted by the Government during the preceding quarter, as soon as said list appears in the Gaceta.

It shall be the duty of governors-general—

1. To decide all cases of applications for trade-marks and the matters incidental thereto, including those which under the Penal Code give rise to a criminal action.
2. To issue the certificates of ownership of the trade-marks.
3. To inspect the service and registration of trade-marks.
4. To decide when and in what cases the penalties established by articles 39 and 40 are to be imposed, and communicate their decisions to the governor of the province, in order that he may enforce them, and give the proof thereof by forwarding, within the next fifteen days, the stubs or portions of the stamped papers with which the fines were paid.
5. To see that the present decree be faithfully complied with.
6. To recommend to the colonial secretary the measures of general character which may be useful to take for the better execution of this decree.

It shall be the duty of the colonial secretary—

1. To decide, on appeal, all cases of trade-marks taken to him.
2. To decide finally and without recourse all claims against the governors-general arising out of fines imposed by them, provided that the complaint is made within sixty days from the date of the imposition of the fine. This period of sixty days shall not admit of extension.
3. To make and promulgate proper rules for the execution of this decree, and take all other measures of general character which may be deemed necessary.

The division of the council of state vested with the power to act as a tribunal in cases to which the Government is a party shall take cognizance of the claims filed against the colonial department under the provisions of Title IV of the present decree.

ART. 45. Questions in regard to the ownership and possession of trade-marks shall fall under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice, and the action of the executive authorities shall be confined to the exhibition of the drawings of the trade-mark and to the recognition, in due time, of the rights of ownership of the party in whose favor the decision of the court has been rendered. The trade-mark shall not become extinct by the action of time during the litigation.

TITLE IX.

Transitory provisions.

ART. 46. Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or the companies formed by them, who may have been using a trade-mark without first securing the certificate of ownership, shall have to ask for it within ninety days, to be counted from the date of the present decree, and to abide, furthermore, by the provisions of the same.

ART. 47. The registration of the trade-marks made in strict compliance with the provisions of the decree of March 8, 1880, and of the royal order and regulations of March 31, 1882, shall be valid for the effects of article 12 of the present decree.

Notwithstanding this, and in order to secure uniformity for the registration of trade-marks, the interested parties shall have to come again within one year—a period which shall not be extended—and apply for a new registration in the manner and form established by article 11 of the aforesaid regulations of March 31, 1882.

ART. 48. The failure on the part of any person or company referred to in the two preceding articles to apply for the certificate of registration as therein directed shall be construed as a waiver of renouncement of the right to do so, and the ownership of the trade-mark shall be granted to whomever may come and ask for it.

ART. 49. In order to secure that the collection of trade-marks, drawings, etc., to be kept in the royal economical societies be as complete as desired, all merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, business men, etc., who are in lawful possession of a trade-mark shall have to forward to the respective society within the period of ninety days two copies of their respective marks. The failure to do so shall render them liable to the fine established by article 39.

ART. 50. The Government shall publish such rules as may be necessary for the execution of this royal decree.

ART. 51. All previous laws and regulations which may be in opposition to the present royal decree are hereby repealed.

ART. 52. The Government shall endeavor to secure the recognition by foreign governments of the ownership of the Cuban trade-marks, either by including it in the commercial treaties which may be concluded by it or by special conventions to that effect.

ART. 53. The Government shall report to the Cortes the promulgation of this royal decree.

Done at El Ferrol on the 21st day of August, 1884.

ALFONSO.

By the King:

MANUEL AGUIRRE DE TEJADA,
Colonial Secretary.

II.

Civil order No. 511.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, December 18, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph 2, article 36, of the royal decree of the 21st of August, 1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in the island of Cuba, is hereby annulled.

II. In place and stead of said paragraph, the following is hereby declared to be in force from and after the date of the publication of this order:

Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same marks having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product, or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certificate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use, and charging them the corresponding fees (\$12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

III.

Civil order No. 512.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, December 19, 1900.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of justice, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph 1, article 12, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Those who should buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark, which is registered in the name of another person, except when the sale is made to the latter person or his authorized agent; and those who should use such receptacles, and fill them for the purpose of sale with articles of the same or similar nature. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, and the infringer shall forfeit them to the benefit of the owner of the trade-mark."

II. Article 287 of the Penal Code is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"The same penalty shall be incurred by those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

III. This order shall take effect January 1, 1901.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

Translation of the Penal Code in force in Cuba and Porto Rico.

ART. 287. The counterfeiting of seals, marks, tickets, or countersigns which industrial or commercial establishments make use of shall be punished with imprisonment at hard labor (*presidio correccional*) in its minimum and medium degrees.

IV.

Civil order No 18.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, January 17, 1901.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 28, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in this island, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ART. 28. The petitioner shall pay for fees, on the issuance of the title of ownership, \$12.50 United States currency. Said payment shall be made at the proper office of finance within a term of thirty days from the date of the notification of the concession of the trade-mark, design, or industrial model to the party concerned, under the penalty of forfeiture, presenting at the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries the documents attesting such payment, so that said department may issue the title mentioned, which shall be entered on the register opened for this purpose at the bureau of commerce and industries of said department."

II. A term of forty-five days from the date of publication of this order is hereby granted to those who having obtained in Cuba concessions of trade-marks, designs,

or industrial models are not in possession of the corresponding title of ownership to apply for them at the department of agriculture, commerce, and industries, and pay thereon, upon delivery, the proper fees, as prescribed by regulations, under the penalty of forfeiture. Those using trade-marks, designs, or industrial models without the corresponding title of ownership will pay the fine which they may have incurred, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph I, article 39, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

V.

Civil order No. 105.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, April 19, 1901.

The military governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture, commerce, and industries, directs the publication of the following order:

Article 10 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, governing the concession and use of trade-marks in this island is hereby amended to read as follows:

“ART. 10. The certificate of ownership of any mark, design, or industrial pattern can only be obtained, for the purposes of this decree, by manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or by persons engaged in any other industry, whether they be Cubans or foreigners established in Cuba, and also by companies composed of any of such persons.”

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

VI.

Civil order No. 160.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Habana, June 13, 1901.

Under instructions from the secretary of war, the military governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

1. The rights of property in patents, copyrights, and trade-marks duly acquired in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and the island of Guam pursuant to the provisions of Spanish law and existing in one or all of said islands on April 11, 1899, shall continue unimpaired for the period for which they were granted, and the owner or owners thereof shall be protected and their rights therein maintained: *Provided*, That the original or a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark or copyright is filed in the office of the governor of the island wherein such protection is desired.

The certificates of registration of trade-marks issued prior to April 11, 1899, by a Spanish provincial registry or the national registry of Spain, at Madrid, or the international registry at the bureau of the union for the protection of industrial property, at Berne, Switzerland, shall receive such recognition and credence as were accorded them in said islands under Spanish sovereignty; and an original certificate or duly certified copy thereof shall be received and filed in the office of the governor of the island for all purposes connected with this order without further or other certification.

2. The rights of property in patents, including design patents granted by the United States, and in trade-marks, prints, and labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office and in copyrights duly registered in the office of the Librarian of Congress shall be maintained and protected by the government of civil affairs in the

islands above named: *Provided*, That a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the copyright, trade-mark, print, or label is filed in the office of the governor of the island wherein such protection is desired.

3. An infringement of the rights protected by compliance with the provisions of this order shall subject the person, firm, association, or corporation guilty of such infringement to the civil and penal liabilities created and imposed by such of the laws of Spain relating to said matters as remain in force in said islands.

4. Such provisions of existing orders as are in conflict with this order are hereby revoked.

EDWARD CARPENTER,
First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, Aid-de-Camp.

PROVISIONS RESPECTING PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

I.

Circular No. 12.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 11, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In territory subject to military government by the military forces of the United States owners of patents, including design patents, which have been issued or which may hereafter be issued, and owners of trade-marks, prints, and labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office under the laws of the United States relating to the grant of patents and to the registration of trade-marks, prints, and labels shall receive the protection accorded them in the United States under said laws; and an infringement of the rights secured by lawful issue of a patent or by registration of a trade-mark, print, or label shall subject the person or party guilty of such infringement to the liabilities created and imposed by the laws of the United States relating to said matters: *Provided*, That a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label shall be filed in the office of the governor-general of the island wherein such protection is desired: *And provided further*, That the rights of property in patents and trade-marks secured in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territory to persons under the Spanish laws shall be respected in said territory the same as if such laws were in full force and effect.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

II.

Circular No. 21.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Parties who desire protection in territory under government of the military forces of the United States for patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, as provided in circular No. 12, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, should forward a certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label, together with a letter of transmittal, to the governor-general, requesting that such copy be filed in his office for reference.

Upon the receipt of such certified copy the governor-general will issue his formal receipt therefor and forward it to the party filing the same.

A fee of \$1 will be charged for filing such copy, and should be inclosed with the letter of transmittal to the governor-general.

The requirements for filing under the provisions of circular No. 12, above referred to, apply only to patents duly issued and to trade-marks, prints, or labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office, under the laws of the United States. The only certification required is that issued by the Commissioner of Patents. Communications should be addressed to the governor-general of Cuba, Habana, Cuba, or governor-general of Porto Rico, San Juan, P. R., or governor-general of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

III.

Circular No. 34.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 25, 1899.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

So much of circular No. 21, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, dated June 1, 1899, as requires the payment of a fee for filing certified copies of patents or certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels is hereby rescinded.

Said circular No. 21 is hereby further amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraphs:

"A power of attorney from the owner thereof, authorizing another, for him and in his name, place, and stead, to file a certified copy of a patent or a certificate of registration of a trade-mark, print, or label must be filed with such certified copy or certificate of registration in each of the islands wherein the protection of such patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels is desired.

"Assignments of patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, or certified copies thereof, must be filed in the same manner as herein provided for filing certified copies of patents and certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels."

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

IV.

Circular No. 38.

DIVISION OF CUSTOMS AND INSULAR AFFAIRS, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 9, 1900.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

So much of circular No. 34, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, as rescinded the provisions of circular No. 21, same series, relating to fees is hereby revoked.

Said circulars, except so much of circular No. 34 as is hereby revoked, shall, on and after this date, be given full force and effect in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

V.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DIVISION OF CUBA,
Habana, May 14, 1900.

Whereas the portion of circular No. 34 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, relating to fees has been repealed, all that is provided in circular No. 21 of the same division remains, therefore, in force. The fee of \$1, in the currency of the United States, shall thus be paid for each certificate of patent, or of trade-mark, engraving, print, etc., asked to be inscribed. The fee shall be inclosed in the petition.

VI.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Habana, May 13, 1902.

Whereas the seventh clause of the transitory rules contained in the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention of Cuba provides as follows:

“All laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings which may be in force at the time of the promulgation of this constitution shall continue to be observed in so far as they do not conflict with the said constitution, until such time as they may be legally revoked or amended;” and

Whereas certain of the laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by the military governor of Cuba and now in force are in terms specifically applicable and apparently limited to the military government and the officers thereof:

Now, therefore, to the end that the foregoing provision may be fully operative, and that none of the matters and things to which said laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and rulings relate shall be, or appear to be, without regulation and control after the termination of the military government and pending action thereon by the government established under the said constitution when the same shall have taken effect:

It is hereby declared and ordered that each of the said laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by and under the military government of Cuba shall be deemed to be general and continuing in its character, and to be applicable to and binding upon all officers of the Government of Cuba, under whatsoever names or titles, who shall succeed the officers of the military government, and to continue in force and effect under whatsoever government shall exist in Cuba until such time as it may be legally revoked or amended pursuant to the provisions of the constitution aforesaid.

LEONARD WOOD, *Military Governor.*

VII.

Decree of the Cuban Government on American patents.

[Gaceta de la Habana of June 23, 1902.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES,
Habana, June 21, 1902.

The military government of the United States having ended, by virtue of which, according to the express text thereof, circulars Nos. 12 and 21, of April 11 and June 1, 1899, respectively, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, relative to the registration of American brands and patents, are without value or effect, inasmuch as said circulars were issued for the territories subject to military government by the military forces of the United States, I have resolved

that patents and brands of all kinds, prints, labels, and trade-marks registered in the Patent Office of the United States, the deposit of which, for their protection in this island, is requested in the future, shall, from this day on, be registered in the Department under my charge, if same is proper, through the medium of the same procedure followed for the registration of those of other countries and payment of \$35 currency for patents and \$12.50 currency for brands, prints, etc., or, that is, the same fees paid for all others, domestic and foreign, instead of \$1 currency, fixed by the said circular No. 21, with respect to those of the United States.

This is published in the *Gaceta de la Habana* for general information.

EMILIO TERRY,

Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS.

The legation of Cuba at Washington, under date of May 27, 1903, furnished to the United States Government a translation of the instruction regarding the procedure to be followed for the deposit in Cuba of trade-marks and patents granted abroad, as follows:

For the deposit and resulting protection in this Republic of any foreign patent, the party in interest shall apply therefor to the department of agriculture, industry, and commerce of the said Republic, personally or through an attorney, and deliver a certified copy of his inscription in the country of origin, with the respective explanatory memorial. The signature of the commissioner of patents or of the head of the office in the country of origin by whom the said copy is attested shall be authenticated in the form prescribed by decree No. 48, dated April 17, 1903, of the President of this Republic, in order to be valid at law. These documents shall be accompanied by a translation of the same into the Spanish language, made or subscribed by any one of the notaries public of the Republic authorized to that effect, or by its diplomatic or consular officer residing at the place whence the said documents come. These documents, as well as the plans of the patent, shall be submitted in duplicate; the second copy of the translation may be signed by the party in interest. If the patentee wishes to request the deposit of his patent in this Republic through a third party, he shall forward at the same time the corresponding power issued in favor of the person that is to represent him. In order to have legal value, the power of attorney shall also be authenticated in the form above indicated. After the acceptance of the deposit in this Republic, if it takes place, notice of such acceptance shall be given to the applicant (patentee or attorney), so that he may remit to the bureau of revenues and taxes of the fiscal zone of Habana the dues amounting to \$35 in United States currency, and upon presentation in the department of agriculture, industry, and commerce of the receipt that shall be delivered by the aforesaid treasury bureau, there shall immediately be issued a certificate of deposit of the patent, dealt with in the name of the patentee.

In the case of marks of all kinds, industrial designs, etc., the procedure will be practically the same as for the deposit of patents. The only difference is that the amount of dues in such cases is reduced to \$12.50 in United States currency, and that after the deposit shall have been accepted, and before the certificate of the said deposit shall be issued, the applicant shall submit five additional copies of the corresponding diagram of the mark or industrial design. In order to expedite such matters in the Republic of Cuba, it is recommended, for convenience sake, that some person be appointed here (at Habana) with sufficient powers to attend to them in this city (Habana).

The following explanatory statement was also furnished:

The authentication of patent documents, of the United States and other countries, which it is desired to deposit in the Republic of Cuba, for the purpose of protection, is required only for one of the two copies that must be presented for deposit, the second copy being a mere transcript of the first and signed by the applicant or his attorney; the certification by the proper public officer of the translations into the Spanish language of one of the copies that are to accompany the originals in the foreign language will also be sufficient. For marks, industrial designs, etc., the same procedure must be followed—that is, the five additional copies of the corresponding diagrams, as they have been registered in the patent office of the country of origin—must be delivered after the granting of the deposit.



CHAPTER XVI.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ETC.—MISCELLANEOUS DATA.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Metric System of weights and measures is the official and legal system of Cuba.

It was implanted by a law of the Spanish Parliament dated the 22d of April, 1882, and ratified by order No. 70 of the American military government on the 8th of June, 1899, providing for the adoption in all the Spanish territories and possessions of a system "whose fundamental unity will be equal in longitude to the ten-millionth part of the arch of the meridian extending from the North pole to the equator and which will be called 'Meter.'"

The following tables will amply explain the system, as compared with that in use in the United States:

RECIPROCAL TABLES.

LINEAR MEASURE.

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 meter =1.09 yards. | 6 meters= 6.56 yards. |
| 2 meters=2.19 yards. | 7 meters= 7.66 yards. |
| 3 meters=3.28 yards. | 8 meters= 8.75 yards. |
| 4 meters=4.38 yards. | 9 meters= 9.84 yards. |
| 5 meters=5.47 yards. | 10 meters=10.94 yards. |

SQUARE MEASURE.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 centiare =1.20 square yards. | 6 centiares= 7.18 square yards. |
| 2 centiares=2.39 square yards. | 7 centiares= 8.37 square yards. |
| 3 centiares=3.59 square yards. | 8 centiares= 9.57 square yards. |
| 4 centiares=4.78 square yards. | 9 centiares=10.76 square yards. |
| 5 centiares=5.98 square yards. | 10 centiares=11.96 square yards. |

DRY AND FLUID MEASURES.

| | Liters. | Inches. | Feet. | Gallons. | Bushels. |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Milliliter | 0.001 | 0.061 | ..... | 0.00022 | ..... |
| Centiliter..... | .01 | .61 | ..... | .0022 | ..... |
| Deciliter..... | .1 | 6.1 | ..... | .022 | 0.0027 |
| Liter..... | 1 | 61.02 | 0.0353 | .22 | .0275 |
| Decaliter..... | 10 | 610.28 | .353 | 2.2 | .275 |
| Hectoliter..... | 100 | ..... | 3.53 | 22 | 2.751 |
| Kiloliter (cubic meter) .. | 1,000 | ..... | 35.317 | 220 | 27.512 |
| Myrialiter..... | 10,000 | ..... | 353.17 | 2,200.967 | 27.5121 |

RECIPROCAL TABLES—Continued.

LINEAR MEASURE.

| | Meters. | Reciprocals. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Inch..... | 0. 02539954 | 39. 37079 |
| Foot..... | . 3047945 | 3. 280899 |
| Yard..... | . 91438348 | 1. 093633 |
| Pole..... | 5. 029109 | . 1988424 |
| Chain..... | 20. 11644 | . 0497106 |
| Furlong..... | 201. 1644 | . 004971 |
| Mile..... | 1, 609. 3149 | . 00062138 |

CUBIC MEASURE.

| | Cubic meters. | Reciprocals. |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Cubic inch..... | 0. 000016386 | 6, 027. 05 |
| Cubic foot..... | . 0283153 | 35. 31658 |
| Cubic yard..... | . 764513 | 1. 30802 |

SQUARE MEASURE.

| | Square meters. | Reciprocals. |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Square inch..... | 0. 000645137 | 1, 550. 591 |
| Square foot..... | . 09289968 | 10. 7643 |
| Square yard..... | . 836097 | 1. 196033 |
| Perch..... | 25. 29194 | . 0395383 |
| Rood..... | 1, 011. 678 | . 00098846 |
| Acre..... | 4, 046. 71 | . 00024711 |
| Square mile..... | 2, 589, 894. 5 | . 00000038612 |

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

| | Liters. | Reciprocals. |
|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| Gill..... | 0. 141983 | 7. 043094 |
| Pint..... | . 56793 | 1. 760773 |
| Quart..... | 1. 13586 | . 8803868 |
| Gallon..... | 4. 543457 | . 2200967 |
| Peck..... | 9. 086915 | . 1100483 |
| Bushel..... | 36. 34766 | . 027512 |
| Quarters..... | 290. 7813 | . 003439 |

WEIGHTS.

| | Grams. | Reciprocals. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Drachm avoirdupois..... | 1. 771836 | 0. 564383 |
| Ounce avoirdupois..... | 28. 349375 | . 0352739 |
| Pound avoirdupois..... | 453. 59265 | . 00220462 |
| Hundredweight avoirdupois..... | 50, 802. 38 | . 00001968 |
| Ton avoirdupois..... | 1, 016, 047. 5 | . 000000984 |
| Grain troy..... | . 06479895 | 15. 43235 |
| Pennyweight troy..... | 1. 555175 | . 6430146 |
| Ounce troy..... | 31. 1034615 | . 03215073 |
| Pound troy..... | 373. 2419 | . 00267923 |

RECIPROCAL TABLES—Continued.

SQUARE MEASURE.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 hectare = 2.47 acres. | 6 hectares=14.83 acres. |
| 2 hectares= 4.94 acres. | 7 hectares=17.30 acres. |
| 3 hectares= 7.41 acres. | 8 hectares=19.77 acres. |
| 4 hectares= 9.88 acres. | 9 hectares=22.24 acres. |
| 5 hectares=12.36 acres. | 10 hectares=24.71 acres. |

SOLID MEASURE.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 cubic meter =1.31 cubic yards. | 6 cubic meters= 7.85 cubic yards. |
| 2 cubic meters=2.62 cubic yards. | 7 cubic meters= 9.16 cubic yards. |
| 3 cubic meters=3.92 cubic yards. | 8 cubic meters=10.46 cubic yards. |
| 4 cubic meters=5.23 cubic yards. | 9 cubic meters=11.77 cubic yards. |
| 5 cubic meters=6.54 cubic yards. | 10 cubic meters=13.08 cubic yards. |

LIQUID MEASURE.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 liter =0.22 gallon. | 6 liters=1.32 gallons. |
| 2 liters= .44 gallon. | 7 liters=1.54 gallons. |
| 3 liters= .66 gallon. | 8 liters=1.76 gallons. |
| 4 liters= .88 gallon. | 9 liters=1.98 gallons. |
| 5 liters=1.10 gallons. | 10 liters=2.20 gallons. |

MEASURES OF CAPACITY—DRY.

| |
|--|
| 1 hectoliter =0.73 fanega =0.34 quarter. |
| 2 hectoliters=1.46 fanegas= .69 quarter. |
| 3 hectoliters=2.19 fanegas=1.03 quarters. |
| 4 hectoliters=2.92 fanegas=1.38 quarters. |
| 5 hectoliters=3.64 fanegas=1.72 quarters. |
| 6 hectoliters=4.37 fanegas=2.06 quarters. |
| 7 hectoliters=5.10 fanegas=2.41 quarters. |
| 8 hectoliters=5.83 fanegas=2.75 quarters. |
| 9 hectoliters=6.56 fanegas=3.10 quarters. |
| 10 hectoliters=7.29 fanegas=3.44 quarters. |

WEIGHTS.

| |
|--|
| 1 metrickilogram = 2.20 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 2 metrickilograms= 4.41 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 3 metrickilograms= 6.61 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 4 metrickilograms= 8.82 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 5 metrickilograms=11.02 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 6 metrickilograms=13.23 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 7 metrickilograms=15.43 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 8 metrickilograms=17.64 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 9 metrickilograms=19.84 pounds avoirdupois. |
| 10 metrickilograms=22.05 pounds avoirdupois. |

RECIPROCAL TABLES—Continued.

SURFACE MEASURE.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 square kilometer | =0.04 square league | =0.39 square mile. |
| 2 square kilometers | = .07 square league | = .77 square mile. |
| 3 square kilometers | = .11 square league | =1.16 square miles. |
| 4 square kilometers | = .15 square league | =1.54 square miles. |
| 5 square kilometers | = .18 square league | =1.93 square miles. |
| 6 square kilometers | = .22 square league | =2.32 square miles. |
| 7 square kilometers | = .26 square league | =2.70 square miles. |
| 8 square kilometers | = .30 square league | =3.09 square miles. |
| 9 square kilometers | = .33 square league | =3.48 square miles. |
| 10 square kilometers | = .37 square league | =3.86 square miles. |

Besides the above, there are still in existence the following weights and measures, appertaining to the old system:

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| The arroba (dry) | =25.3664 pounds. |
| The arroba (liquid) | = 4.263 gallons. |
| Caballeria | =33 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. |
| Fanega (dry) | = 1.599 bushels. |
| Fanega (liquid) | =16 gallons. |
| Libra (pound) | = 1.0161 pounds. |
| Vara | = 33.384 inches. |

ENGINEERS' TITLES IN THE REPUBLIC.

Under date of November 11, 1902, United States Minister Squiers, at Habana, transmitted the following information to the Department of State of the United States, concerning the formalities required for the exercise of an engineer's profession in the Republic of Cuba:

The order (No. 81, March 18, 1902) authorizing engineers with foreign titles to exercise their profession, serve in public office, and fulfill official commissions upon presentation of said titles to the department of public instruction, is repealed. The authorization granted to engineers, mentioned in order No. 81, as well as those subsequently granted by the department of public instruction, remain in force. According to order No. 90 (June 23, 1899) and modifications on December 5, 1900, engineers having titles issued by foreign universities shall be admitted on their incorporation in the University of Habana, provided their titles fulfill the requirements. The incorporation of titles shall be effected in the form established for the school of sciences, the examinations being upon matters studied in the school of engineers. Cubans holding titles as engineers issued prior to this law by foreign schools of recognized fame and reputation may, on presentation of said titles to the department of public instruction, exercise their profession without examination. Agricultural engineers from the school of agriculture in Habana, in order to exercise their profession freely in Cuba, shall present their certificate of degree to the department of public instruction, and upon proof of its authenticity and personal identification they shall receive a title authorizing them to exercise their profession in Cuba. Professional men holding foreign titles, who have not previously revaluated them, shall not exercise their professions nor discharge any professional duty—national, provincial, or municipal—dating from the promulgation of this law (October 28, 1902). The engineers above referred to are alone excepted.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Foreign insurance corporations are permitted to transact business in Cuba in accordance with the laws of the place of organization, in so far as their capacity to make contracts is concerned, and in accordance with the provisions of the code of commerce relating to the establishment of their houses, their business transactions, and the jurisdiction of the courts. The preliminary requirements are:

1. Registration in the commercial registry, which consists in filing in the said office a statement showing (a) the corporate name or title; (b) the nature of the business proposed to be conducted; (c) the date when it proposes to commence operations; (d) its domicile—i. e., location of its principal office and branches; (e) a certified and duly authenticated copy of the charter or certificate of incorporation and the by-laws, with a certificate of the Cuban consul, if any, or due proof that the corporation is incorporated according to the laws of the place of its establishment; (f) the general powers of the agents in charge of the branch office.

2. A deposit in cash or securities, after approval by the secretary of finance, in the treasury of the island, according to the following schedule: Life - insurance companies, \$25,000; casualty, \$25,000. When this deposit is made and approved the fact is officially published and the company is duly authorized to do business, and thereafter pays no further license fees for that purpose, provided that the capital stock is issued abroad, but is liable to general taxes based upon the amount and nature of the business transacted.

WATER POWER OF CUBA.

Water power has been very little employed in Cuba, although a great many rivers and creeks of considerable capacity exist to supply power.

The Almendares River, which passes through the outskirts of Habana on the west side, supplies the city and suburbs at present with 1,200 horsepower for a paper mill, brewery, and other turbines already established of 250 horsepower each. By going farther up more power may be obtained without causing great damage to the others below. Mayabeque River, in Guines, Province of Habana, was, until a few years ago, supplying power to run two sugar plantations. The water employed then is now used in irrigation. In the San Juan River, Matanzas, there is a turbine established to run an ice factory.

The following cities, Habana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Guines, Bayamo, Jovellanos, Sagua, Sancti Spiritus, Cardenas, San Antonio de los Baños, and Batabano, have aqueducts and obtain their water supply directly from the springs. In other places

water is generally obtained from wells, rain cisterns, and directly from the rivers and creeks near by. Wells and natural springs are mostly used. Aqueducts are being planned in Camaguez, Pinar del Rio, Union de Reyes, Colon, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba.

REAL ESTATE VALUES AND ENCUMBRANCES IN-1902.

From the most reliable sources and data obtainable the following estimate is made of the value of real estate in the entire island, together with mortgages and censos existing thereon, as shown by the records:

RURAL REAL ESTATE.

| Province. | Value of prop-erty. | Amount of mortgage in-debtedness. | Censos. |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Habana | \$66,144,820 | \$17,794,390 | \$7,340,920 |
| Matanzas | 61,398,660 | 33,742,470 | 9,740,530 |
| Pinar del Rio | 38,762,435 | 8,347,428 | 4,342,587 |
| Puerto Principe | 5,643,873 | 2,374,589 | 936,463 |
| Santa Clara..... | 55,468,364 | 38,374,668 | 3,243,783 |
| Oriente..... | 25,463,829 | 5,378,325 | 188,634 |
| Total | 254,581,881 | 106,018,770 | 25,542,737 |

CITY REAL ESTATE.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Habana | \$106,978,435 | \$96,374,874 | \$11,352,467 |
| Matanzas | 24,354,865 | 4,643,652 | 1,346,800 |
| Pinar del Rio | 4,276,784 | 634,470 | 298,450 |
| Puerto Principe | 4,456,348 | 574,584 | 350,386 |
| Santa Clara..... | 24,235,563 | 3,344,560 | 498,486 |
| Oriente..... | 14,476,593 | 1,344,566 | 280,474 |
| Total | 178,778,688 | 106,916,206 | 14,126,663 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Total value of real estate, rural and urban..... | \$433,360,469 |
| Total mortgage existing..... | 212,934,976 |
| Total censos existing..... | 39,669,400 |
| Total encumbrances, mortgages, and censos..... | 252,604,376 |

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS MADE BY THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Belgium.—Extradition treaty, October 29, 1904.

England.—Extradition treaty, October 3, 1904.

Italy.—Treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, December 29, 1903.

Mexico.—Postal convention, April 30, 1904.

United States.—Reciprocity treaty, December 11, 1902; convention as to coaling and naval stations, February 16, 1903; permanent treaty, May 22, 1903; convention as to lease of coaling and naval stations, July 2, 1903; postal convention, June 16, 1903; extradition treaty, April 6, 1904.

Cuba has adhered to the convention of Brussels of December 14, 1900, as to trade-marks, on November, 7, 1904, and to the Universal Postal Union on August 20, 1902.

CHAPTER XVII.

BOOKS RELATING TO CUBA.

[Compiled by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

- A., (C.) **Máximo Gómez, Maceo y proyectos revolucionarios.** Por un Venezolano. [Anonymous.] Caracas, 1884. 28 pp. 8°.
- [A. Y Z., F. DE] **Las supuestas negociaciones.** Contestación al c. José de Armas y Céspedes. [New Orleans? 1871] cover-title, 17 p. 24½ cm.
"Advertencia" signed "F. de A y Z."
Dated N. Orleans, enero 5 de 1871.
An answer to an article which appeared in "La Revolución."
- ABBOT, ABIEL.** Letters written in the interior of Cuba, between the mountains of Arcana to the east, and of Cusco to the west, in the months of February, March, April, and May, 1828. Boston, Bowles & Dearborn, 1829. xv, (1), 256 pp. 8°.
- ABBOTT, JOHN STEVENS CABOT.** South and north; or, Impressions received during a trip to Cuba and the South. New York, Abbey & Abbot, 1860. 352 pp. 12°.
Pages 38-61 deal with Cuba.
- UNA ACCIÓN HERÓICA.** [Paris? 186-?] 38 p. 21 cm.
Half-title.
- ACOSTA Y ALBEAR, FRANCISCO DE.** Compendio histórico del pasado y presente de Cuba y de su guerra insurreccional hasta el 11 de marzo de 1875, con algunas apreciaciones relativas á su porvenir, por el brigadier D. Francisco de Acosta y Albear. Madrid, 1875. 160 pp. 8°.
- ADAN DE YARZA, RAMÓN.** Rocas hipogénicas de la Isla de Cuba.
(In Comisión del mapa geológico de España. Boletín, vol. 20 (año 1898). pp. 71-88. Madrid, 1898. 8°.)
- AGASSIZ, ALEXANDER.** A reconnoissance of the Bahamas and of the elevated reefs of Cuba in the steam yacht "Wild Duck."
(In Museum of comparative zoology at Harvard. Bulletin, vol. 26, pp. 3-203. Plates. Diagrams. Folded maps. 8°.)
- AGUAYO, A.** España impenitente. Datos entresacados de su historia, algunos desconocidos de no pocos Españoles; su innegable crueldad de antes y de siempre; su impotencia en Cuba; abandono de la colonia en un plazo breve, según las señales. Ibor City, Tampa, 1897. 8°.
- AGUAYO, ALFREDO M.** Tratado elemental de geografía de Cuba para uso de las escuelas, por Alfredo M. Aguayo y Carlos de la Torre y Huerta. . . . Habana, Lib. e imp. "La moderna poesía," 1905. 2 p. l., 200 p. illus. (incl. maps) 27 cm.
- [**AGUILERA, FRANCISCO V., CHÉSPEDES and RAMÓN**] Notes about Cuba. Slavery. I—African slave trade. II—Abolition of slavery. III—Inferences from the last Presidential message. The revolution. IV—Forces employed by Spain against Cuba. V—Condition of the Revolution. VI—Spanish anarchy in Cuba. VII—Conclusion. [New York, 1872] 54 pp. 8°.

ALBEAR Y LARA, FRANCISCO DE. Informe sobre el "Proyecto de un canal de desagüe para la ciudad de la Habana."

[No title-page] 31 pp. (Real Academia de Ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana. Sesión pública ordinaria del 28 de septiembre de 1879)

El Álbum. T. 1-12; 1838-39. Habana, 1838-39. 12 v. in 4. 16°.

Editors: 1868. L. Caso y Sola; 1832-39. R. de Palma.

A[LCALÁ] GALLIANO, DIONISIO. Cuba en 1858. Por Dionisio A. Galiano . . . Madrid, Impr. de Beltrán y Viñas, 1859. 254 p. 22 cm.

ALCÁZAR, JOSÉ DE. Historia de España en América (Isla de Cuba) Madrid, Herres, 1898. 181 pp. plates. portraita. 8°.

ALCOVER, ANTONIO MIGUEL . . . El periodismo en Sagua; sus manifestaciones. (Apuntes para la historia del periodismo cubano . . . Con ilustraciones) Habana [Tip. "La Australia"] 1901. 2 p. l., v., 227, [1] p., 1 l. incl. illus., port. 17½ cm.

ALCOVER [Y BELTRÁN], ANTONIO MIGUEL, 1875- . . . Bayamo <su toma, posesión: é incendio> 1868-69. Reseña histórica y comentarios oportunos . . . Habana, 1902. 4 p. l., 103 p. incl. illus., port. 23½ cm.

"Premiada con 'mención honorífica' en el certamen del Liceo de Villaclara.—1902."

[ALDAMA, MIGUEL DE] Cuba before the United States. Remarks on the Hon. Charles Sumner's speech, delivered at the Republican convention of Massachusetts, the 22d September, 1869. Adopted and approved by the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico. New York, Styles & Cash, 1869. 39 pp. 8°.

On the slavery question as affecting the Cuban cause in the United States.

[— and ECHEVERRÍA, JOSÉ ANTONIO] Facts about Cuba. Published under authority of the New York Cuban Junta. New York Sun job printing office. 1870. 31 pp. 8°.

[— — —] Facts about Cuba. To the Congress of the United States of America now assembled. January, 1875. [New York, U. Ponce de León], 1875. (?) 36 pp. 8°.

Pages 33-36 contain "Constitution of the Republic of Cuba," 1869.

ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES EDWARD. Transatlantic sketches, comprising visits to the most interesting scenes in North and South America and the West Indies. In two volumes. London, Richard Bentley, 1833. Illustrated. 8°.

Volume 1, pp. 315-369 contain an interesting account of Cuba, its people, statistics, etc.

ALFONSO, PEDRO ANTONIO. Memorias de un Matancero. Apuntes para la historia de la Isla de Cuba, con relación á la ciudad de San Carlos y San Severino de Matanzas . . . Matanzas, Imprenta de Marsal y ca., 1854. 232, (8) pp. folded chart. 12°.

ALFONSO, RAMÓN M. . . . Viviendas del campesino pobre en Cuba, por el Dr. Ramón M. Alfonso. La vivienda en procomun (casa de vecindad) por el Dr. Diego Tamoyo. Habana, Librería é imp. "La moderna poesia," 1904. 31 pp. 21½ cm.

At head of title: Tercera Conferencia nacional de beneficencia y corrección.

ALLEN, LEWIS LEONIDAS. The island of Cuba; or, Queen of the Antilles. Cleveland, Harris, Fairbanks & co., 1852. 26 pp. 8°.

ALLEN, R. The great importance of the Havannah, set forth in an essay on the nature and methods of carrying on a trade to the South Sea and the Spanish West Indies. London, 1762. 8°.

ALMANAQUE MERCANTIL para el año 1869[-1874] Año 7-12. Habana, Imp. y lib. de B. May y ca. [etc.], [1868-1874] 6 vols. 16°.

ALTAMIRA y CREVEA, RAFAEL. De historia y arte (estudios críticos) por Rafael Altamira y Crevea . . . Madrid, V. Suárez, 1898. viii, 400 pp. 19½ cm.

Contents.—Advertencia preliminar.—Adiciones a la enseñanza de la historia: I. Manuscritos de la Biblioteca nacional. II. Autores españoles impresos. III. Bibliografía moderna. Archivos, bibliotecas y museos de España. El problema de la dictadura tutelar en la historia. Libros de "Viajes" norteamericanos referentes a España. La cuestión de Cuba y los Estados Unidos en 1880. Viajes por España. Hispanólogos é hispanófilos. La psicología de la juventud en la novela moderna. La primera condición del crítico Yxart, crítico. Teoría del descontento. El Teatro de Pérez Galdós. Teatro libre. La literatura, el amor y la tesis. La educación sentimental. La fisiología del amor. La antología de poetas hispano-americanos. Notas breves. La descentralización científica. Apéndices.

AMBAS AMÉRICAS, revista de educación, bibliografía i agricultura, bajo los auspicios de D. F. Sarmiento. v. 1, núm. 1-3; 1867-feb. 1868. Nueva York, Hallet y Breen, 1867. 1 v. 8°.

ANDREWS, [W. S.] Andrews's illustrations of the West Indies. London, Day & son [1861] 2 v. in 1. pl. (partly col.) 2½x37¼ cm.

Views, with descriptive letter press.

Contents.—v. 1. Sailing directions for the Caribbean sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida.—v. 2. Description of the islands in the Caribbean sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida.

AMPÈRE, JEAN JACQUES ANTOINE. Promenade en Amérique, États-Unis—Cuba—Mexique. Paris, Michel Lévy frèrs, 1855. 2 vols. 8°.

ANDREINI, J. M. Puerto-Principe; an interesting issue of stamps in Cuba [by] J. M. Andreini. Chicago, The Blue sky press [1904] 1 p. l., 11-57 p., 1 l. 17 cm.

"Reprinted from 'Mekeel's weekly stamp news.'"

ANDUEZA, JOSÉ MARÍA DE. Isla de Cuba pintoresca, histórica, política, literaria, mercantil é industrial. Recuerdos, apuntes, impresiones de dos épocas. Edición ilustrada. Madrid, Boix, 1841. vii, 182, (2) pp. Plates. 8°.

LA ANEXIÓN DE CUBA y los peninsulares residentes en ella. Por un Cubano. New York, imprenta de J. Mesa, 1853. 23 pp. 8°.

ANGHIERA, PIETRO MARTIRE D'. Extraict ov reveuil des isles nouvellemēt trouvees en la grand mer oceane ou temps du roy Despaigne Fernád & Elizabeth sa femme, fait premierement en latin par Pierre Martyr de Millan, & depuis translate en languaige francoys. Item trois narrations: dont la premiere est de Cuba, & commence ou feuillet 132. La seconde, qui est de la mer oceane, commence ou feuillet 155. La tierce, qui est de la prise de Tenustitan, commence ou feuillet 192. On les vend a Paris . . . chez Simon de Colines . . . [Colophon:] Imprime a Paris, par Simon de Colines . . . Mil cinq cēs trente-deux, le douziesme iour de Ianuier [1532]; 8 p. l., 207 numb. l. 19 cm.

Title-page in facsimile.

Title and body of the book in italic type; dedications and index in roman. Flore-ated initials.

l. 1-181 contain an abridgment of Decades 1-3, dedicated by the anon. translator to Charles, duc d'Angoulême, third son of François I. Then follows, l. 182, a new dedication of the "Trois narrations" to Marguerite, daughter of François I, in which the translator says that the first of these three "narrations" is translated from Peter Martyr's Latin account of Cuba, dedicated to Pope Leo X, later printed at Basle [*i. e.* from Decade 4, which had appeared under the title "De nyper svb D. Carolo reperitis insulis, simulatq; incolarum moribus . . ." Basleae, 1521] and that the other two narrations are from the Latin of Pierre Savorgnan [*i. e.* the Latin version by Petrus Savorgnanus of the Spanish narrations of Hernando Cortes]. For the text of both Decade 4 and the narrations of Cortes, the translator, however, apparently made use of the 1st ed. of Savorgnanus' Latin version of Cortes' second and third narration, 1524, containing also Decade 4, presumably intended as a substitute for the lost first narration of Cortes: *Tertia Ferdinadi Cortesii Sac. Caesar. et Cath. Maesta. in nova maris oceanii hispania generalis prefecti pclaræ Narratio, In qua*

ANGHIERA, PIETRO MARTIRE D', Etc.—Continued.

Celebris Ciuitatis Temixtitan expugnatio, aharũq; Prouintiarũ, que defecerant recuperatio continetur . . . preterea In ea Mare del Sur Cortesium detexisse recœnet, quod nos Australe Indicũ Pelagus putam, & alias innumeras Prouintias Aurifodina, Vnionibus, Variisq; Gemmarum generibus refertas, Et postremo illis innotuisse in eis quoq; Aromatac [?] ontineri, Per Doctorẽ Petrum Sauorgnanũ Foroluliensem . . . Ex Hispano ydiomate in Latinum Versa. Colophon: Impressum In Imperiali Ciuitate Norimberga, Per Discretum, & prouidum Virum Fœdericũ Arthemesium Ciuem Ibidem, Anno Virginei partus Millesimoquingentesimo vigesimo quarto. Recto of 1. 1: De Rebus et Insullis nouiter Repertis a Sereniss. Carolo Imperatore, Et Variis earum gentium moribus. (Title quoted from HARRISSE)

Decade 4, as well as Savorgnanus' Latin version of the 2nd and 3rd narrations of Cortes, are also included in "De insvllis nyper inventis Ferdinandi Cortesi ad Carolum V. Rom. Imperatorem Narrationes, cum alio quodam Petri Martyris ad Clementem VII. Pontificem Maximum consimilis argumenti libello . . ." Coloniae [Sept. 1582], but the French translation antedates this by eight months.

LAS ANTILLAS ANTE el parlamento Español. vol. I. Madrid, imprenta de Antonio Perez Dubrull, 1873. 16°. 8.

"Fragmentos de los discursos pronunciados en el Senado y Congreso de la última legislatura de 1872, y documentos importantes relativos á la cuestión de ultramar, copiado testualmente del Diario de las sesiones."

ANUARIO DEL COMERCIO, de la industria, de la magistratura y de la administración de España, sus colonias, Cuba, Puerto-Rico y Filipinas, Estados Hispano-Americanos y Portugal, con anuncios y referencias al comercio é industria nacional y extranjera, Madrid, librería editorial de Bailly-Baillièrre é hijos, 1897-1905. 5 vols. in 10. 4°.

Library has: 1897, 1898, 1902, 1904, 1905.

APARICIO, AMBROSIO DE. Informe presentado á la Junta general de la empresa de los caminos de hierro de Cárdenas y Júcaro celebrádo el día primero de marzo de 1859, por . . . Ambrosio de Aparicio, á nombre y por conducto de la Comisión mixta de investigación creada . . . octubre de 1858. Habana, B. May y cª., 1859. 15 p. 22 cm.

[With Sociedad general del crédito territorial cubano. Memoria. Habana, 1861]
Binder's title: Varias Sociedades anónimas. Habana.

ARAMBURO y MACHAELo, MARIANO. Personalidad literaria de Doña Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda. Madrid, imprenta Teresiana, 1898. (4), 285, (3) pp. 16°.

[ARANGO, JOSÉ DE.] Nadie se asuste por la segunda y última esplicación mia sobre [sic] la independencia de la Isla de Cuba. Habana, Dias de Castro, 1821. 42 pp. 12°.

ARANGO, NAPOLEON. The Cuban rebellion, its history, government, resources, object, hopes, and prospects. Address of General Napoleon Arango to his countrymen in arms. [n. p., 1870] [2] p. 44 x 30 cm.

Caption title.
4 columns to the page.

ARANGO, RAFAEL DE. El dos de mayo de 1808. Manifestación de los acontecimientos del parque de artillería de Madrid en dicho día. Madrid, imprenta de la Compañía tipográfica, 1837. 26 pp. 12°.

ARANGO y MOLINA, RAFAEL. Contribución á la Fauna malacológica cubana. Havana, G. Montiel y co., 1878. 280 + (35) pp. 8°.

Reprinted from Anales de la Real Academia Havana, 1878-80.

ARANGO y PARREÑO, FRANCISCO DE, 1765-1837. Obras del Excmo. Señor D. Francisco de Arango y Parreño. Habana, Howson y Heinen, 1888. 2 v. port. 23½ cm.

Cover of vol. II dated 1889.

"Elogio histórico del excelentísimo Sr. D. Francisco de Arango y Parreño escrito por D. Anastasio Carrillo y Arango y por encargo de la Sociedad patriótica de la Habana" (first pub., with preface by Andrés de Arango, Madrid, 1862): v. 1, p. [iii]-liii.

- ARANTAVE, ENRIQUE DE, comp.** Gufa telegráfica de la isla de Cuba . . . Habana, H. E. Heinen, 1871. 2 p. l., 127 pp. 24°. S.
- ARMAS Y CÉSPEDES, JOSÉ DE.** The Cuban revolution. Notes from the diary of a Cuban. Translated. New York, 1869. 38 pp. 8°.
- **Manifiesto de un Cubano al gobierno de España.** Paris, E. Denné Schmitz. 32 pp. 8°.
- **Position of the United States on the Cuban question.** New York, 1872. 20 pp. 8°.
- ARRATE, JOSÉ MARTÍN FÉLIX DE.** Llave del nuevo mundo antemural de las Indias occidentales. La Habana descripta: noticias de su fundación, aumentos y estado. Compuesta por D. José Martín Félix de Arrate, natural y regidor perpetuo de dicha ciudad. Habana, 1830. (4), xvi, 274 pp. 8°.
- The first xvi pages are taken up with an introduction by the Real Sociedad patriótica de amigos del país, under whose auspices the work was published. Arrate's history was written in 1761, but remained in manuscript until its publication by the above-named society as "cuadernos 1-4 of a projected series entitled 'Materiales relativos á la historia de Cuba.'" The title is an allusion to the important geographical and strategical situation of the capital of Cuba.
- Reviewed in Amer. Q. Rev., vol. 10, p. 230.
- **Llave del Nuevo mundo antemural de las Indias Occidentales. La Habana descripta: noticias de su fundación, aumentos y estados.** Compuesta por D. José Martín Félix de Arrate . . .
- (In Cowley, Rafael, ed. Los tres primeros historiadores de la isla de Cuba. Habana, 1876-77. 25½ cm. t. 1, pp. 1-516.)
- Contains notes with historical descriptions by the editors.
- ARRATE [Y ACOSTA], JOSÉ MARTÍN FÉLIX DE, d. 1766.** Llave del Nuevo mundo antemural de las Indias Occidentales. La Habana descripta: noticias de su fundación, aumentos y estado. Compuesta por D. José Martín Félix de Arrate . . .
- (In Sociedad económica de amigos del país, Havana. Memorias de la sección de historia . . . Habana, 1830-31. 21 cm. t. 1, pp. [1]-347.)
- Published for the first time from ms. written about 1761.
- pp. [275]-347: Notas de la comisión especial de redacción á la historia de Arrate.
- ASHWORTH, HENRY.** A tour in the United States, Cuba, and Canada. By Henry Ashworth, esq. A course of lectures delivered before the members of the Bolton mechanics' institution. London [etc.] A. W. Bennett [etc., 1861] 198 pp. 12°.
- AN AUTHENTIC JOURNAL** of the siege of the Havana. By an officer. To which is prefixed, a plan of the siege of the Havana, shewing the landing, encampments, approaches, and batteries of the English army. With the attacks and stations of the fleet. London, Printed for T. Jefferys [etc.] 1762. 44 pp. fold. map. 8°.
- (In The capture of Havana in 1762 by the forces of George III . . . [Cambridge] 1896. 12°. [1])
- BACHILLER Y MORALES, A.** Antigüedades Americanas. Noticias que tuvieron los Europeos de la America ántes del descubrimiento de Cristobal Colon. Habana. Oficina del Faro Industrial. 1845. 133, (3) pp. Folded map. 8°.
- **edütor.** Colección de artículos, tipos y costumbres de la isla de Cuba, por los mejores autores de este género. Obra ilustrada por Víctor Patricio de Landaluze. Fototipia taveira. 1ª serie. Miguel de Villa. Habana. [1881.] 255 pp. Plates. F°.
- **Cuba: monografía histórica que comprende desde la pérdida de la Habana hasta la restauración española . . .** Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. 214 pp., 1 l. pl., map. 8°.

- BADREAU, ADAM.** Suggestions for a commercial treaty with Spain, with especial reference to the island of Cuba. [Jamaica, L. I., 1884.] 56 pp. 8°.
- BAEZA GOZALBES, FEDERICO.** Contribución á la historia médico-quirúrgica de la última campaña de Cuba. Hospital militar de Alfonso XIII. Estadística de operaciones practicadas y traumatismos asistidos en la clínica de heridos y cirugía general del médico mayor, Federico Baeza Gozalbes . . . Valencia, Vda. é hijos de E. Pascual, 1899. 153 p. tab. 23½ cm.
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- COMPAÑÍA DE CAMINOS DE HIERRO DE LA HABANA.** Informe presentado por la junta directiva de la Compañía de caminos de hierro de La Habana á la general de accionistas, en 31 de octubre de 1858, relativo á los años sociales finalizados en 30 de setiembre de 1857 y 1858. Habana, Impr. del Tiempo, 1858. 36 p. tab. 22 cm.
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- COMPAÑÍA DEL FERRO-CARRIL de NUEVITAS á PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.** Informe del presidente de la Compañía del camino de hierro entre Puerto Príncipe y Nuevitas y del ingeniero . . . Puerto Príncipe, Gobierno y Real hacienda, 18. v. 8°.
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- Memoria sobre la guerra de la isla de Cuba y sobre su estado político y económico desde abril de 1874 hasta marzo de 1875. Por . . . Marqués de la Habana. Madrid, Tip. de R. Labajos, 1875. 178 pp. Folded map. 8°.
- CONFERENCIA NACIONAL de beneficencia y corrección de la isla de Cuba.** 1st, Habana, 1902.
Programa de la primera conferencia nacional de beneficencia y corrección de la isla de Cuba. Habana, Marzo 19-22, 1902. [Havana. 1902.] 24 pp. 12°.
- CONTESTACIÓN al opúsculo titulado "Cuba, su porvenir," por J. M. Zayas.** [N.-York, Tip. de F. W. Rollins, 1861-] 15 pp. 24 cm.
Caption title.
Signed "El Condor."

- CORRAL MANUEL.** El desastre. Memorias de un voluntario en la campaña de Cuba. Barcelona, 1899. sin. 8°.
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- CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, etc.,** in relation to the Cuba expedition and William Frent, late collector. New Orleans, printed by Alex. Levy & Co. 1851. 467 pp. 12°.
- CORRESPONDENCE ON THE PROPOSED TRIPARTITE CONVENTION** relative to Cuba. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1853. 64 pp. 8°.

Contains message from the President, Millard Fillmore, communicating a report from the Secretary of State, Edward Everett, with the following papers:

Letter of the Count de Sartiges to Mr. Webster, April 23, 1852; M. de Turgot au Comte de Sartiges (letter of instructions), Mar. 31, 1852; Project of the proposed convention; Letter from John F. Crampton to Mr. Webster, April 23, 1852; Letter of instructions of the Earl of Malmesbury to Mr. Crampton, April 8, 1852; Draught of convention; Mr. Webster to the Count de Sartiges, April 29, 1852; The Count de Sartiges to Mr. Webster, July 8, 1852; Mr. Crampton to Mr. Webster, July 8, 1852; Mr. Everett to the Count de Sartiges, Dec. 1, 1852.

Appendix.—Answer of Lord Russell to Mr. Everett's letter on the proposed tripartite treaty, Feb. 16, 1853; John F. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon, April 18, 1853; Letters from Edward Everett to Lord John Russell, Sept. 17, 1853.

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NOTE.—Wharton, in his Digest of International Law, referring to the writings of Mr. Everett, here printed, says "that for wisdom and eloquence they are unexcelled by any papers that have ever issued from the State Department; and that they maintain an exposition of our true policy as to territorial accretion, which for its statesmanlike power, its nonpartisan broadness of base, as well as for its attractiveness of style, peculiarly fit it to be one of the standards to which political authorities of the future should appeal."

- CORTON, ANTONIO.** Las Antillas . . . [Barcelona, A. J. Bastinos, 1898] 2 p. l., 80 pp. illus., port. 8°.
Cuba, pp. 50-68.
Puerto Rico, pp. 19-40.
- CORZO, ISIDORO.** Cervera y su escuadra; consideraciones sobre el desastre de Santiago de Cuba de 3 de julio de 1898, por Isidoro Corzo, director de "La Unión española" de la Habana. Habana, Tip. "La Unión," 1901. 170 pp., 2 l. pl., port. 16½ cm.
- COSTALES, MANUEL.** Elogio del Dr. D. Tomás Romay, médico honorario de la Real cámara . . . Habana, Impr. del gobierno, 1850. 14 pp. Portrait. 8°.
[Real sociedad económica de amigos del país, Havana]
- COTTEAN, M. G.** Descripción de los equinoides fósiles de la Isla de Cuba. Adicionada por D. Justo Egozene y cia.
In Comisión del mapa geológico de España. Boletín, vol. 2 (2d series), pp. (1-99. Madrid, 1897. 8°.
- COWLEY, RAFAEL, ed.** . . . Los tres primeros historiadores de la Isla de Cuba. Reproducción de las historias de D. José Martín Félix de Arrate y D. Antonio José Valdés y publicación de la inédita del dr. D. Ignacio Urrutia y Montoya, adicionadas con multitud de notas y aumentadas con descripciones históricas de la mayor parte de las ciudades, villas y pueblos de esta isla que en ellas se mencionan . . . Habana, Impr. y librería de A. Pego, 1876-77. 3 v. 25½ cm.
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Cuba, pp. 220-225.

- CRESENT, A. *L'Isle de Cuba; étude physique, économique, historique et politique.* (In Société de géographie de Lyon. Bulletin, vol. 14, Oct., 1897, pp. 454-512)
- CRESCO DE LA SERNA, LEÓN. Informe sobre las reformas políticas, sociales y económicas que deben introducirse en la Isla de Cuba . . . Paris, Imprenta hispano-americana, 1879. 31 pp. 21 cm.
- CRUGER, ALFRED. Informe general del ingeniero director del ferrocarril del Júcaro . . . presentado á la Junta directiva de la empresa el 17 de mayo de 1841. Habana, R. Oliva, 1841. 36 pp. 12°.
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- [—] Informe presentado al excmo. señor presidente de la Real junta de fomento, de agricultura y comercio de la Isla de Cuba, por el ingeniero director del camino de Güines . . . [anon.] Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía-general por S. M., 1839. 61 pp. 12°.
- CUBA. Aduanas y aranceles de la Isla de Cuba. Habana, Impr. del tiempo, 1858. (4), 337, (2) pp. 4°.
- An appeal from the board of planters and the merchants of Havana, addressed to Alfonso XII. New York, 1879. 15 pp. 8°.
- Balanza general del comercio de la Isla de Cuba, 1826-31, 34. Habana, Imprenta de la Real hacienda. 1827-35. 7 pphs. f°.
- Bound with Balanza mercantil.
- *Same*, 1854, 1855. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno . . . 1857. 2 vols. f°.
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- *Same*, 1862. Habana, 1863. 215 pp. Folded sheets. f°.
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- Balanza mercantil de la Habana correspondiente al año de 1825, 34. Habana, Oficina del gobierno, capitanía general . . . 1826. 2 pphs. 4°.
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- Spanish and English.
- Reprinted from *La Discusión*, Havana, Dec. 19, 1902; and from the *Washington Post*, Dec. 26, 1902.
- Political caricatures on covers.
- Catalogue spécial officiel de Cuba (Palais du Trocadéro) Paris, Prieur et Dubois [1900] 1 p. l., 193 pp., 2 l. front. (map) pl., tab. 8°. (Exposition universelle internationale de 1900 à Paris)
- Comp by Gonzalo de Quesada.
- Fragments of a letter addressed to a distinguished party in May, 1869, with notes and appendix. Also, Report of Marshal Serrano, Duke de la Torre [present regent of Spain], on the interrogatories submitted to him by the Spanish government in the matter of reform in the régime of the Antilles. Tr. from the Spanish. New York, 1869. cover-title, 24 pp., 1 l., 25 p. 23 cm.
- Plan general de instrucción pública para las islas de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía-general, 1846. 57 pp. 8°.
- Special report of the secretary of finance, island of Cuba, to Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, governor general of Cuba. Habana, Rambla y Bouza, 1899. 74 pp. 8°. cover-title.

- CUBA. Administración general de correo. Revista general de comunicaciones. Año 1-11. Habana, La propaganda literaria, 1879-1880. 19 nos. 4°.
- *Capitanía general*. Bando de gobernación y policía de la isla de Cuba, expedido por el Escmo. Sr. D. Geronimo Valdes . . . Segunda edición. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno por S. M., 1843. 121, vii, 33, (1) pp. Folded table. 8°.
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- Central republican junta of Cuba and Porto-Rico. Cuba before the United States. Remarks on the Hon. Charles Sumner's speech, delivered at the republican convention of Massachusetts, Sept. 22, 1869. New York, Styles & Cash, 1869. 39 pp. 8°.
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- Comisión de estadística. Cuadro estadístico de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba, correspondiente al año de 1846, formado bajo la dirección y protección del Escmo. Sr. gobernador y capitán general Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, por una comisión de oficiales y empleados particulares. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general, 1847. vii p., 1 l., 266, 44 pp., 1 l. 3 fold. tab. 27½ cm.
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- Constitution, 1869. Constitution of the Republic of Cuba. Adopted by the constitutional convention, and unanimously approved by the Cuban Congress assembled at Guimaro, the provisional capital of the Republic, on the 10th day of April, 1869, and the first of the independence of Cuba. New York, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, [1869.] (3) pp. 4°.
- 1897. Constitución autonómica, político administrativo de las islas de Cuba y Puerto Rico. [Puerto-Rico]: Sucesión de J. J. Acosta, 1897. 67, (2) pp. 8°.
- 1901. . . . Constitución de la República de Cuba. [Habana, 1902] 36 pp. 20½ cm.
Caption title. Begins, "No. 100. Cuartel general, Departamento de Cuba, Habana, 14 de abril de 1902. Leonard Wood, gobernador militar, al pueblo de Cuba: Certifico: que la siguiente es copia fiel de la constitución . . . que me fué presentada por la Convención constituyente."
- Convención constituyente, 1900-1901. Diario de sesiones de la Convención constituyente de la isla de Cuba. No. 1-52, 6 de noviembre de 1900-10 de setiembre 1901. Habana, 1900-1. 651 pp. 32 cm.
"Proyectos de bases para la constitución de la República de Cuba, apéndice especial al número 15" inserted between p. 158 and 159.
- Department and military governorship of Havana. Annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, from December 22, 1898. William Ludlow, brigadier general, commanding department of Havana and military governor of the city of Havana, Cuba. 282 pp. Plates. Folded tables. Folded maps. 8°.
- Remarks on the industrial, economic, and social conditions in the Department of Havana. Made pursuant to instructions of August 18, 1899, from the division commander, William Ludlow, military governor of the city of Havana. Havana, Cuba, September 15, 1899. 19 pp. 8°.

- CUBA. Department of Western Cuba. Annual report of Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Department of Western Cuba. Adjutant-general's office, Quemados, Cuba, August 23, 1900. 61 + pp. Plates. Folded sheets and plates. 8°.
- "Accompanying this report are the reports of staff officers at the head of the various departments and commanding officers of the different posts."
- Departamento de estado. . . . Documentos internacionales referentes al reconocimiento de la República de Cuba. 1904. Habana, La Moderna poesia, 1904. 1 p. l., 152 p., 1 l. 2 front. (1 port.) facsimis. 31 cm.
- Pages [55] and [93] are folded.
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- At head of title: Secretaria de estado y justicia. Departamento de estado.
- Letters from various rulers, in facsimile, and Spanish translation, together with telegrams of congratulation, etc., addressed to Tomás Estrada Palma, the first president of the republic of Cuba.
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- Gobierno y capitania general. Bando de gobernación y policía de la isla de Cuba, expedido por el escmo. Sr. Don Gerónimo Valdés, presidente, gobernador y capitán general. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitania general por S. M., 1842. 121, 33 p., 1 l. 1 tab. 8°.
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- Same. 2a edition. Habana, 1844. 124, vii, (2), 34, (1) pp. 8°.
- Reglamiento para la dirección y gobierno de la real junta superior gubernativa de la facultad de farmacia establecida en la siempre fiel isla de Cuba . . . Habana, P. Martinez, 1834. (6), 36 pp. 12°.
- Reglamiento para el gobierno del cuerpo de serenos de esta ciudad. Habana, Reimpreso en la Oficina fraternal, 1839. 12 pp. 15 cm.
- Signed: Miguel Tacón.
- Regulations for the execution of the police law of railroads of the island of Cuba. [Translation, U. S.] War department, Sept., 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 27 pp. 8°.
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- Intendencia de ejército y hacienda. Estados relativos á la producción azucarera de la isla de Cuba, formados competentemente y con autorización de la Intendencia de ejército y hacienda. Por Carlos Rebello. Habana, 1860. 1 p. l., 106 pp., 2 l. 24°.
- Junta nacional de defensa de Pto.-Principe. Manifiesto. [Puerto-Principe. Imprenta "La Victoria." 1896.] broadside.

CUBA. **Military governor. John R. Brooke, 1899. Civil-report of Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. army, military governor island of Cuba. Havana, 1899. 3 v. front., pl., port., map, tab. 24 cm.**

Cover-title.

Continued in his "Final report, 1899."

Contents.—I. Reports: Military governor. Chief of staff. Judge advocate, Division of Cuba.—II. Reports: Secretary of state and government. Secretary of finance. Secretary of justice and public instruction. Secretary of agriculture, industries, commerce and public works.—III. Reports: Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V., commanding the Department Province Havana and Pinar del Rio. Brigadier-General William Ludlow, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Havana. Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, U. S. V., commanding the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Chief of customs. Treasurer. Director general of posts.

Final report of major general John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, military governor, on civil matters concerning the island of Cuba. Havana, 1899. 142 pp. 2 folded sheets. 8°.

Military governor, Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. . . . Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs [Dec. 20, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900] Washington, Gov't print. off., 1901 [1902] 2 v. in 6. pl., port., maps, plans, tab. 24 cm. (Annual reports of the [U. S.] War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. vol. 1, pt. 11-12)

56th Cong., 2d sess. House. Doc. no. 2.

Published in 8 pts.

Included are "reports of the civil secretaries of the government of the island, together with the reports of various civil and military officials."

Abridged from the edition printed in Havana, 1901, by omission of the Spanish text.

[Civil report, 1899-1900. Havana, 1901] 12 v. pl., port., maps, plans, tab. 24 cm.

With few exceptions, the reports and papers of the various officials and departments are printed in English and in Spanish. Unless otherwise noted, they cover the period from July 1899, to Dec. 1900.

Report of William H. Carlson, special commissioner of railroads, printed in Baltimore, Md., by Guggenheimer, Weil & co.

Contents.—I. Civil report of Major-General Leonard Wood, military governor . . . Dec. 20, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900. Report of Lieut. McCoy, aide-de-camp. Financial exhibits.—II. Civil orders and circulars issued during 1900.—III. Report of the secretary of state and government. Reports of the various civil governors.—IV. Report of the chief sanitary officer of the city of Havana. Sanitation and yellow fever in Havana [1890-1900] Report of Major V. Havard, chief surgeon. Report of the superintendent department of charities.—V. Reports: Secretary of finance. Treasurer of Cuba. Auditor for Cuba. Chief of customs service. Director general of posts.—VI. Reports: Secretary of Justice. Fiscal of the Supreme court. Judge-advocate on civil affairs, calendar year 1900.—VII. Report of the secretary of agriculture, commerce and industry.—VIII. Reports: Secretary of public instruction. Commissioner of public schools, Sept.-Dec. 1900. Charter of the school city. Superintendent of schools, Jan. 1 Sept. 14, 1900.—IX. Report of the secretary of public works, July 1899-June 1900.—X. Reports: Secretary of public works, July-Dec. 1900. Special commissioner of railroads [Feb. 28, 1901] Supplemental report [March 23, 1901] Chief of the Light house board, Feb.-June 1900. Captain of the port, Division of Cuba, July 1899-June 1900.—XI XII. Report of the chief engineer.

. . . Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs [Dec. 20, 1899-Dec. 31, 1900] Washington, Gov't print. off., 1901 [1902] 2 v. in 6. pl., port., maps, plans, tab. 24 cm. (Annual reports of the [U. S.] War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. vol. 1, pt. 11-12)

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Abridged from the edition printed in Havana, 1901, by omission of the Spanish text.

HA. [Civil report of the military governor, 1901. Havana? 1902] 15 v. plates, porte., maps, plans, tables. 24-26 cm.

English and Spanish: "Report on a geological reconnaissance" and "Report of . . . chief engineer of the city of Havana for the six months ending June 30, 1901," in English only.

Reports cover the calendar year unless otherwise noted.

Contents.—v. 1. Civil report of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood. Report of Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, aide-de-camp. Report on a geological reconnaissance of Cuba, by C. Willard Hayes, T. Wayland Vaughan and Arthur C. Spencer [of the U. S. Geological survey].—v. 2. Civil orders and circulars.—v. 3. Reports of Dr. Diego Tamayo, secretary of state and government. Report of Dr. F. F. Falco, official delegate of Cuba at the 5th congress of criminal anthropology in Amsterdam, December 1901.—v. 4. Report of W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer.—v. 5. Reports of Maj. J. R. Kean, superintendent Department of charities. Reports of A. H. Glennan, chief quarantine officer, July 1900-Dec. 1901. Report of operations, department of immigration, July-Dec., 1901.—v. 6. Annual report of Capt. Lucien Young, captain of the port of Havana, July 1900-June 1901. Report of Capt. F. S. Foltz, captain of the port of Havana, July-Dec. 1901. Reports of Maj. Louis V. Caziare, supervisor of police and provost marshal city of Havana, July 1900-Dec. 1901. Report of the rural guard.—v. 7. Report of the chief quartermaster, pertaining to insular affairs, July 1900-June 1901. Report of the auditor, Jan.-June 1901. Reports of Carlos Roloff, treasurer. Reports of the secretary of finance. Reports of the department of posts, July 1900-Dec. 1901. v. 8. Customs service July 1900-Dec. 1901.—v. 9. Reports of the secretary of public instruction. Annual report of the commissioner of public schools, Sept. 1900-Aug. 1901.—v. 10-11. Reports of the secretary of justice.—v. 12. Reports of the department of agriculture, commerce and industries. Report of the secretary of public works, Jan.-June 1901. Reports of E. J. Balbin, chief of the Light-house board.—v. 12. Reports of Maj. H. F. Hodges, Corps of engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, Department of Cuba.—v. 14-15. Reports of W. J. Barden, Corps of engineers, U. S. A., chief engineer, city of Havana.

— [Civil report of the military governor, 1902. Havana? 1903] 6 v. plates, maps, plans, tables. 24 cm.

Reports cover period from January 1 to May 20, 1902, unless otherwise noted.

Contents.—v. 1. pt. 1. Reports of Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor; Lieut. F. R. McCoy, aide-de-camp. pt. 2. Reports of Señor Perfecto Lacoste, secretary of agriculture, commerce and industry, Jan.-April, 1902; Señor Enrique José Varona, secretary of public instruction, Jan.-April 1902; Lieut. M. E. Hanna, commissioner of public schools, Sept. 1, 1901-May 20, 1902. pt. 3. Reports of Maj. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer; Maj. A. H. Glennan, chief quarantine officer; Maj. J. R. Kean, superintendent of charities and hospitals; Dr. Frank P. Menocal, superintendent of department of immigration.—v. 2. Civil orders and circulars issued from January 1st 1902 to May 28th 1902 . . . Guggenheimer, Well & co., printers, Baltimore, Md.—v. 3. pt. 1. Reports of Dr. Diego Tamayo, secretary of state and government; Capt. H. J. Slocum, superintendent of rural guard; Capt. F. S. Foltz, superintendent of Havana police; Mr. M. C. Fosnes, director general of posts. pt. 2. Reports of Señor Leopoldo Cancio, secretary of finance; Gen. Carlos Roloff, treasurer; Maj. J. D. Terrill, auditor; Col. G. H. Burton, inspector general, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902; Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, chief of customs . . . Guggenheimer, Well & co., printers, Baltimore, Md.; Capt. C. B. Baker, chief quartermaster, Department of Cuba, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902.—v. 4. Report of Señor A. Arostegui, secretary of justice; Report of Señor R. C. Perez, chief justice of Supreme court; Reports of the presidents of the audiencias of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio.—v. 5. pt. 1. Report of Lieut. W. J. Barden, chief engineer of the city of Havana. [pt. 2] Report on the mineral resources of Cuba in 1901. Prepared by Harriet Connor Brown . . . under the direction of Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological survey . . . Press of Guggenheimer, Well & co., Baltimore, Md. pt. 3. Report of Capt. F. S. Foltz, captain of the port of Havana.—v. 6. pt. 1. Report of Maj. H. F. Hodges, chief engineer, Department of Cuba. pt. 2. Report of Señor J. R. Villalon, secretary of public works, July 1901-May 20, 1902; Annual report of J. S. A. Mercer, state architect, July 1, 1901-May 19, 1902; Reports of E. J. Balbin, chief of the Light-house board, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902. pt. 3. Report of Capt. O. A. Nesmith, chief signal officer, Department of Cuba, July 1, 1901-May 20, 1902.

- CUBA.** Real junta de fomento, de agricultura y comercio. Informe presentado á la real junta de fomento, de agricultura y comercio de esta isla, 1833. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general, 1834. iv, 153 pp. 4°.
- Secretaría de agricultura, industria y comercio. La república de Cuba: breve reseña para la Exposición universal de St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A. Publicación especial de la Secretaría de agricultura, industria y comercio, á cargo interinamente del secretario de obras públicas Manuel Luciano Díaz. Habana, Impr. de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. (2), 158 pp. 8°.
- Special commissioner of railroads. Report of William H. Carlson, special commissioner of railroads, to Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., military governor of Cuba. Baltimore, Md., printed for the secretary of war by Guggenheimer, Weil & co. [1901] 348 p. front., pl. 24 cm.
- (Reissued in Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899— [Civil report 1899—1900. Havana, 1901] v. x) .
- Superintendencia general delegada de real hacienda. Cuba, ses ressources, son administration, sa population, au point de vue de la colonisation européenne et de l'émancipation progressive des esclaves. Rapport du procureur fiscal D. V^o Vasquez Queipo, tr. de l'espagnol, avec notes, par Arthur d'Avrainville, attaché à l'Administration centrale des colonies. Paris, Impr. nationale, 1851. 2 p. l., xx, 594 p. 1 fold. tab. 24 cm.
- " Avis de l'éditeur espagnol " signed: Manuel Maria Yañez Rivadeneyra.
- The notes to the French edition are translated from José Antonio Saco's critique of the work, published at Seville in 1847 under title: Carta de un Cubano á un amigo suyo. . . .
- Original Spanish edition appeared at Madrid in 1845, with title: Informe fiscal sobre fomento de la población blanca en la Isla de Cuba y emancipación progresiva de la esclava . . .
- Informe fiscal sobre fomento de la población blanca en la Isla de Cuba y emancipación progresiva de la esclava con una breve reseña de las reformas y modificaciones que para conseguirlo convendría establecer en la legislación y constitución coloniales: presentado á la Superintendencia general delegada de Real hacienda en diciembre de 1844, por el fiscal de la misma [V. Vásquez Queipo] Madrid, Imp. de J. M. Alegria, 1845. 2 p. l., xviii, 195, 328, [4] p. 2 fold. tables. 26 cm.
- Editor's preface signed: Manuel Maria Yañez Rivadeneyra.
- Superintendente de las escuelas. Isla de Cuba. Manual para maestros por Alexis Everett Frye . . . Habana, Oficina [de las escuelas] [1900?] 165, [1] pp. 1 illustration. 16°.
- CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.** Some pertinent facts concerning the struggle for independence. By the Cuban delegation in Atlanta. Atlanta, C. P. Byrd, 1897. 24 pp. 8°.
- CUBA BEFORE THE UNITED STATES.** Remarks on the Hon. Charles Sumner's speech, delivered at the Republican convention of Massachusetts, the 22d September, 1869. New York, Styles & Cash, 1869. 39 pp. 8°.
- CUBA MEXICANA.** Colección de artículos, seguida de la constitución política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, Imprenta y encuadernación de F. P. Hoeck, 1896. 139, (2) pp. 8°.
- CUBA: a monthly periodical devoted to the business and social interests of the island.** v. 1, no. 2, Nov., 1902. New York, 1902. 1 no. illustrations. 4°.
- CUBA: pamphlets 1822—85.** (Binder's title) Washington [etc.] 1822—1885. 1 vol. 8°.
- CUBA AMÉRICA.** Periódico quincenal. Nos. 10—18. Agosto 15—Dec. 15, 1897. New York, 1897. 8 nos.
- ... Revista mensual ilustrada. vol. 7. Habana, 1901. vols. illustrations. 8°.

- CUBAN ANTI-SLAVERY COMMITTEE**, New York. Slavery in Cuba. A report of the proceedings of the meeting held at Cooper institute, New York city, December 13, 1872. Newspaper extracts, official correspondence . . . New York [Powers, MacGowan and Slipper, printers, 1872] 42 pp. 8°.
- CUBAN COMMITTEE IN LONDON**. The revolution in Cuba. Issued by the Cuban committee in London. [London, 1895?] 109 p. front. (fold. map). 24 cm. *Contents*.—Introduction.—Merchán, R. M. The Cuban question; tr. from *El Correo nacional* [Bogotá, 1895]—Roches [read Rochas], V. de. Cuba under Spanish rule; [tr.] from the *Revue contemporaine* [1869]
- CUBAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES**. The present condition of affairs in Cuba. A report of a special committee of the Cuban league of the United States. Submitted and adopted by the Executive Committee of the league. August 23, 1877. New York, Douglas Taylor, 1877. 16 pp. 8°.
- CUBAN QUESTION, THE**, and American policy in the light of common sense. New York, 1869. 39 pp. Folded map. 8°.
- THE CUBAN QUESTION IN ITS TRUE LIGHT**; a dispassionate and truthful review of the situation in the island of Cuba, and the position of the United States toward the insurrection. By an American. New York, 1895. 48 pp. 23½ cm.
- THE CUBAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND**. Extracts from opinions of the press. London, Head, Hole & co., [1871] 19 pp. 8°.
- CUGLE, FRANCES**, *comp.* A brief history of the Spanish-American war; February, 1895, August, 1898. [Harrisburg, Pa., Kurzenknebe press, 1898] 91 pp. 8°.
- CUNHA REIS, MANUEL BASILIO DA**. Memoria general ó sea Resumen de las razones justificativas del proyecto de inmigración de brazos libres africanos, que para la sustentación de la riqueza agrícola de la isla de Cuba han presentado al supremo gobierno Don Manuel Basilio da Cunha Reis, Don José Suarez Aryudin y Don Luciano Fernandez Perlones . . . Madrid, M. de Rojas, 1861. 93 pp. 21½ cm.
[With Bona, Félix de. Cuba, Santo Domingo y Puerto Rico. Madrid, 1861]
- CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR**. The case of the *Virginius*, considered with reference to the law of self-defence. New York, Baker, Voorhis & co., 1874. 40 pp. 8°.
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Consists of three articles: By Arturo Cuyas, Antonia Cuyas, L. V. Abad de Las Casas, presenting the text of the reform law of 1895, with expository comments, constituting a justification of the Spanish policy.
- DALLAS, R. C.** The history of the Maroons . . . including the expedition to Cuba, for the purpose of procuring Spanish chasseurs; and the state of the island of Jamaica . . . In two volumes. London, A. Strahan, 1803. Frontispieces (engravings). Folded map. 8°.
- DANA, RICHARD HENRY, JR.** To Cuba and back. A vacation voyage. Boston, 1859. Ticknor and Fields. 288 pp. 12°.
- Same. London, Smith, Elder and co., 1859. 256 pp. 8°.
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- DAVEY, RICHARD** [PATRICK BOYLE] Cuba past and present. With illustrations and map. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1898. vi, (2), 284 pp. 8°.
- DAVID**. Description du quartier de Sainte-Catherine et de ses environs. (Ile de Cuba.)
[In Société de géographie. Bulletin, vol. 2, 2e série, pp. 385-389. Paris, Dec., 1834. 8°]

- DAVIS, CORMAN K. Lectures on international law before the faculty and students of the University of Minnesota. October, 1897. [St. Paul, 1897] 80 pp. 8°. Contains discussions of the Cuban question, the Monroe doctrine, etc.
- DAVIS, RICHARD. Speech on his resolutions for the acquisition of Cuba. Delivered in the House of Representatives January 31, 1850. Washington, printed by Lemuel Towery, 1850. 15 pp. 8°.
- DAVIS, RICHARD HANING, 1864— The Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns . . . New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1868. xiii, 390 pp., illus., maps. 8°.
- Cuba in war time. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. New York, R. H. Russell, 1897. 143 pp. Plates. 12°.
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- DAWSON, G. M. Geological notes on some of the coasts and islands of Bering sea and vicinity. (*In Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, vol. 5, Feb., 1904.*)
- DECKERT, E[MIL] Cuba, von dr. E. Deckert . . . Bielefeld und Leipzig, Velhagen & Klasing, 1900. 2 p. l., 116 pp. incl. illus., pl. map. 4°. (Land und Leute, II.)
- DECKERT, E. Die Kolonialreiche und Kolonisationsobjecte der Gegenwart. Kolonialpolitische und kolonialgeographische Skizzen. Zweite Ausgabe. Leipzig, Eduard Baldamus, 1898. (4), 240 pp. 12°. Cuba, pp. 174-176.
- DECKERT, EMIL. Politisch-geographische Betrachtungen über Westindien, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Cuba. Leipzig, 1896, Geographische Zeitschrift, 2, 1-6, 65-81, 129-142.
- DELORME SALTO, RAFAEL. Cuba y la reforma colonial en España, por Rafael Delorme Salto. Madrid, Impr. D. P. Latorre, 1895. 61 pp. 1 l. 23 cm.
- DEMOTICUS PHILAETHES, pseud. Yankee travels through the island of Cuba; or, the men and government, the laws and customs of Cuba, as seen by American eyes. By Demoticus Philaethes. New York, D. Appleton & co., 1856. xii, ix, 412 pp. 12°.
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- DESCOURTILZ, M[ICHEL] É[TIENNE] Voyages d'un naturaliste, et ses observations. Faites sur les trois règnes de la nature, dans plusieurs ports de mer français, en Espagne, au continent de l'Amérique Septentrionale, à Saint Yago de Cuba, et à St.-Domingue, où l'auteur devenu le prisonnier de 40,000 noirs révoltés, et par suite mis en liberté par une colonne de l'armée française, donne des détails circonstanciés sur l'expédition du général Leclerc . . . Paris, Dufart, père, 1800. 3 v. front., 17 col. pl., fold. tab. 8°. Sablin describes a copy having 20 pl.: Leclerc, 22: Quéard, 45. Personal impressions of Toussaint L'Ouverture.
- DESSALLE, ADRIEN. Histoire générale des Antilles. Paris, France. Librairie-Éditeur, 1847-1848. 5 vols: 8°. Vol. 1, pp. 291-304, Îles de Cuba et de Porto-Rico.

- [DOMÍNGUEZ, FERMÍN VALDES] Los voluntarios de la Habana en el acontecimiento de los estudiantes de medicina, por uno de ellos condenado á seis años de presidio. Madrid, Imp. de Segundo Martínez, 1873. 148, (1) pp., port., pl. 8°.
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An enlarged edition of the preceding.
- DRAPER, WILLIAM FRANCIS. Against the recognition of belligerent rights in Cuba under present conditions. Speech in the House, March 2, 1896. Washington, 1896. 7 pp. 8°.
- DU FIEF, J. Île de Cuba.
(In Société royale belge de géographie. Bulletin, vol. 21, Mars-avril, 1897, pp. 93-112)
- DUMONT, H. D. . . . Report on Cuba, by H. D. Dumont, delegated to visit that island for the purpose of investigating the economic and commercial conditions now prevailing. 2d ed., May, 1903. [New York] 1903. 40 pp. 23 cm.
At head of title: The Merchants' association of New York.
- [DURANT, THOMAS JEFFERSON] United States and Spanish commission. A reply to the pamphlet entitled "Views of the advocate of Spain as to the rightfulness of the embargo of the property of American citizens in Cuba." [Washington? 1881] 57 pp. 8°.
Caption title.
- ECHEVERRÍA, JOSÉ ANTONIO. Oda al nacimiento de la serenísima infanta Doña María Isabela Luisa. Compuesta por D. José Antonio Echeverría, y premiada en concurso por la Comisión de literatura de la Real Sociedad patriótica de amigos del país, Habana, Imprenta del gobierno por S. M., 1831. (4), 6 pp. 12°.
- ECHAMEN DE LA CUESTIÓN DE CUBA. [Habana, 1837] 12 pp. 19½ cm.
Caption title.
- EDO Y LLOP, D. ENRIQUE. Memoria histórica de Cienfuegos y su jurisdicción. Segunda edición corregida y aumentada. Cienfuegos, Imprenta Nueva de J. Andrea y C^{pa}, 1888. 1067, (4), 65 pp., port. 12°.
- EMERSON, W. RALPH. The architecture and furniture of the Spanish colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. Boston, G. H. Polley & Co., 1902. (4), 70 pl. f°.
- ENTICK, JOHN. The general history of the late war, containing its rise, progress, and event, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Illustrated with a variety of heads, plans, maps, and charts. London, Printed for Edward Dilly and John Millan. MDCCLXIII. 5 vols. 8°.
Expedition against Havana, vol. 5, pp. 363-396.
- ERÉNCHUN FÉLIX. Aduanas y aranceles de la Isla de Cuba, comprende la instrucción de 1847, reformada en 1852, el arancel de 1853, los reglamentos de carabineros y sanidad y las órdenes que completan ó modifican aquellas disposiciones reglamentarias, publicadas hasta fin de 1857. Habana, Imp. del Tiempo, 1858. (1) — 337 pp. 4°.
- Anales de la Isla de Cuba. Diccionario administrativo, económico, estadístico y legislativo. Por Don Félix Erénchun . . . Año de 1856 . . . Habana, Impr. La Habanera, 1857-61. 3 v. 4°.
Imprint of v. 2: Madrid, Imp. de Tejado, 1861.

ESLAVA, RAFAEL G. Juicio crítico de Cuba en 1887, por Rafael G. Eslava. Habana, Establecimiento tipográfico, 1887. 200 pp. 20½ cm.

L'ESPAGNE ET L'INSURRECTION CUBAINE.

(In *Revue militaire de l'étranger*, vol. 49, Feb., 1896, pp. 114-126; Mar., 1896, pp. 220-239; Apr., 1896, pp. 284-303)

ESPAÑA Y CUBA. [Paris, Tip. Labure, 1876] 37 pp. 8°.

Caption title.

ESTUDIOS SOBRE LAS CUESTIONES CUBANAS. Octubre de 1879. Paris, Imprenta Hispano-Americana, 1879. 51 pp. 8°.

EVERETT, ALEXANDER HILL. Critical and miscellaneous essays. Boston, 1845-46. 2 vols. 12°.

Vol. 2, pp. 325-361, contains an article on Habana reprinted in the *Southern Quarterly Review*, January, 1846.

— and **EDWARD EVERETT.** Cuba. The Everett letters on Cuba. Boston, G. H. Ellis, 1897. 22 pp. 16°.

Consists of a reprint of letter from A. H. Everett to the President of the U. S. on "Cuba without war," Nov. 30, 1826 (from *Scribner's monthly*, Apr., 1876); and of Edward Everett's letter to the Count de Sartiges, Dec. 1, 1862, with a prefatory note by E. E. Hale.

EXQUEMELIN, A [LÉXANDRE] O [LIVIER] De Americaensche see-roovers. Behelsende een pertinente en waerachtige beschrijving van alle de voornaemste roveryen, en onmenschelijken wreedheden, die de Engelse en Franse rovers, tegens de Spanjaerden in America, gepleeght hebben . . . Hier achter is bygevoeght, een korte verhandeling van de macht en rijkdommen, die de koninck van Spanje, Karel de Tweede, in America heeft, nevens des selfs inkomsten en regering aldaer. Als mede een kort begriip van alle de voornaemste plaetsen in het selve gewest, onder Christen potentaten behoorende. Beschreven door A. O. Exquemelin. Die self alle dese roveryen, door noodt, bygewoont heeft . . . t'Amsterdam, J. ten Hoorn, 1678. 4 p. l., 186 pp., 6 pl., 4 port., 2 maps. 20½ x 16 cm.

Added t.-p., engr.

First ed. of the original, of which but few copies are known. Translated into Spanish in 1681, and thence into English, 1684 (where the name appears as Esquemeling) and into French, 1686 (with the name written Oexmellin). The work went through numerous editions in its various versions and formed the foundation for many of the histories and romances of the buccaneers published during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Contents.—1. deel verhandelt hoe de Fransen op Hispanjola gekomen zijn, de aerd van t' landt, inwoonders, en hun manier van leven aldaer.—2. deel, de opkomst van de rovers, hun regel en leven onder malkander, nevens verscheide roveryen aen de Spanjaerden gepleeght.—3. [deel] t' verbranden van de stadt Panama, door d'Engelsche en Franse rovers gedaen, nevens het geen de schrijver op sijn reys voorgevallen is.

— **Bucaniers of America;** or, A true account of the most remarkable assaults committed of late years upon the coasts of the West-Indies, by the bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, the unparallel'd exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English Jamaican hero, who sack'd Puerto Velo, burnt Panama, &c. Written originally in Dutch, by John Esquemeling, one of the bucaniers who was present at those tragedies; and thence translated into Spanish,

by Alonso de Bonne-Maison . . . Now faithfully rendred into English. London, Printed for W. Crooke, 1684. 3 pts. in 1 v. illus., pl., port., map. 24 cm.

This copy is imperfect.

Collation according to Sabin: "Title, 1 l., 'To the reader,' 5 l., pt. 1., p. 115; pt. II., p. 151; pt. III., p. 124, Table, 6 l. Plates at pp. 95 and 102 of pt. I., at pp. 1, 38, 60, 80, and 134 of pt. II., and at pp. 31 and 54 of pt. III."

"The translator to the reader [anon.]:" 5 pp. l.

First English translation. The original Dutch "De Americaensche zeeoovers" was pub. at Amsterdam, 1678.

——— **Bucaniers of America: or, A true account of the most remarkable assaults committed of late years upon the coasts of the West-Indies, by the bucaniers of Jamaica and Tortuga, both English and French. Wherein are contained more especially, the unparallel'd exploits of Sir Henry Morgan, our English Jamaican hero, who sack'd Puerto Velo, burnt Panama, &c. Written originally in Dutch, by John Esquemeling, one of the bucaniers, who was present at those tragedies, and translated into Spanish by Alonso de Bonne-Maison, M. D. &c. The 2d ed., cor. and enlarged with two additional relations, viz. the one of Captain Cook, and the other of Captain Sharp. Now faithfully rendred into English. London, Printed for W. Crooke, 1684-85. 2 v. in 1. illus., 4 pl. (partly fold.) 4 port., 3 fold. maps. 22 cm.**

Title of v. 2: *Bucaniers of America. The second volume. Containing The dangerous voyage and bold attempts of Captain Bartholomew Sharp, and others; performed upon the coasts of the South sea, for the space of two years, &c. From the original journal of the said voyage. Written by Mr. Basil Ringrose, gent. . . . London, 1685.* Collation: pt. 1, 6 p. l., 47 (i. e. 55) p.; pt. 2, 80 p.; pt. 3, 84, [12] p.; pt. 4 (vol. 2) 8 p. l., 212 (i. e. 216), [17] p.

Paging irregular: pt. 1, p. 50-51 numbered 42-43, 54-55 numbered 46-47; vol. 2, p. 140 numbered 144; p. 144-216 numbered 140-212.

The first ed., 1684, antedates v. 1 by only three months. In the "advertisement to the reader, concerning this second edition" the publisher states that he has compressed the matter into less space by the use of smaller characters and closer typesetting, and has added "some relations which have been imparted . . . from good and authentic hands; wherein are contained several other bold exploits . . . performed of late years by the same bucaniers . . . especially since the time that the author . . . published his book in Holland. These are comprehended in two or three chapters at the latter end of this second edition, and do chiefly relate unto the adventures of Captain Cook in the year 1678, and . . . of Captain Sharp and others."

Sir Henry Morgan obtained judgment against Crooke for statements in the 1st ed. of his publication regarded as libelous, but withdrew his charge on condition that the publisher print an apology. Cf. citation from London gazette, June 8, 1685, in Sabin, and the description of a copy of the 1684-85 ed. of Esquemeling in Sotheby's sale catalogue of the M. C. Lefferts collection of Americana, June, 1902, p. 17, which has bound up with v. 1 four leaves, entitled: "An amendment, or correction of the History of the bucaniers in relation to the actions of Sir Henry Morgan, knyght." Morgan's suit was the occasion for Crooke's lengthy "preface to the reader" in v. 2.

This ed. was reprinted, with introduction by Henry Powell, London, Sonnenschein, 1893.

——— **The buccaneers of America; a true account of the most remarkable assaults committed of late years upon the coasts of the West Indies by the buccaneers of Jamaica and Tortuga (both English and French) Wherein are contained more especially the unparallelled exploits of Sir Henry Morgan . . . By John Esquemeling, one of the buccaneers who was present at those tragedies. Now faithfully rendered into English. With facsimiles of all the original engravings, etc. London, S. Sonnenschein &**

co.; New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1893. 2 p. l., xxxv, 508 pp. front., illus., pl., port., maps. 25½ cm.

"Reprinted from the edition of 1684, to which is added a reprint of the very scarce fourth part, by Basil Ringrose (1685), containing the 'Dangerous voyage and bold attempts of Captain Bartholomew Sharp and others.' Edited, with an introduction, by Henry Powell."—Verso of t-p.

- Histoire des aventuriers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes, contenant ce qu'ils ont fait de plus remarquable depuis vingt années. Avec la vie, les mœurs, les coutumes des habitans de Saint Domingue & de la Tortuë, & une description exacte de ces lieux; où l'on voit l'établissement d'une chambre des comptes dans les Indes, & un état, tiré de cette chambre, des offices tant ecclésiastiques que seculiers, où le roy d'Espagne pourvoit, les revenus qu'il tire de l'Amerique, & ce que les plus grands princes de l'Europe y possèdent . . . Par Alexandre Olivier Oexmelin. Paris, J. le Febvre, 1686. 2 v. 4 p. l., 3 maps. 17½ cm.

Collation: v. 1, 16 p. l., 342, [24] pp., 3 pl., 2 maps; v. 2, 3 p. l., 384, [22] pp., 1 pl., map. Added t-p., engr., in v. 1.

"First French edition, of extreme rarity, translated from the Spanish. The author's name is rather singularly changed. The translation was made by M. de Frontignières. In 1689 the Journal of Raveneau de Lussan first appeared, and was republished in 1692, and is afterwards generally added to the work. Editions of Oexmelin, with this addition, appeared in 3 vols., 12 mo., in 1699."—Sabin, v. 6, pp. 312.

The dedicatory letter is signed by the translator, who while utilizing the Spanish version by Bonne-Maison practically rewrote the work, rearranging it as to details and giving it a more literary form. cf. Barros Arana, Notas, pp. 72.

- Paris, J. le Febvre, 1688. 2 v. 3 maps. 16 cm.

Collation: v. 1, 12 p. l., 448 (f. e. 248), [16] pp., 2 maps; v. 2, 3 p. l., 285, [16] pp., map. Added t-p., engr., in v. 1.

- Histoire des aventuriers flibustiers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes. Contenant ce qu'ils y ont fait de remarquable . . . Par Alexandre Olivier Oexmelin. Nouv. ed. corrigée & augmentée de l'Histoire des pirates anglois depuis leur établissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à présent . . . Trevoux, Par la Compagnie, 1744. 4 v. illus., 3 pl., 2 maps, 2 plans. 17 cm.

Collation: v. 1, 7 p. l., 394, [1] pp., illus., 3 fold. pl., fold. map, fold. plan; v. 2, 1 p. l., 428 pp., fold. map, fold. plan; v. 3, 1 p. l., 346 pp.; v. 4, 1 p. l., lvi, 360 [7] pp. Added t-p., engr., in v. 1.

The collation of this edition differs from that of the edition of the same place and date described by Sabin, v. 6, no. 23477.

The translation of Exquemelin is by de Frontignières.

Vol. 3 has title: Histoire des aventuriers flibustiers qui se sont signalez dans les Indes. Contenant le journal du voyage fait à la mer du Sud. Par le sieur Raveneau de Lussan.

Vol. 4: Histoire des pirates anglois depuis leur établissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à présent . . . Avec la vie et les aventures de deux femmes pirates Marie Read & Anne Bonny . . . Traduite de l'Anglois. Du capitaine Charles Johnson.

- Histoire des aventuriers flibustiers qui se sont signalés dans les Indes. Contenant ce qu'ils y ont fait de remarquable . . . Par Alexandre Olivier Oexmelin. Nouv. ed. corrigée & augmentée de l'Histoire des pirates anglois, depuis leur établissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à

present . . . Trevoux, Par la Compagnie, 1775. 4 v. 3 pl., 4 maps. 16½ cm.

Added t.-p., engr., in v. 1.

The translation of Exquemelin is by de Frontignières.

Vol. 3 has title: Histoire des aventuriers filibustiers qui se sont signalés dans les Indes; contenant le journal du voyage fait à la mer du Sud . . . Par le sieur Raveneau de Lussan.

Vol. 4: Histoire des pirates anglois depuis leur etablissement dans l'isle de la Providence jusqu'à présent . . . Avec la vie et les aventures de deux femmes pirates, Marie Read et Anne Bonny. Traduite de l'anglois du capitaine Charles Johnson [?]

- [—] The history of the bucaniers of America . . . Exhibiting a particular account and description of Porto Bello, Chagre, Panama, Cuba, Havanna, and most of the Spanish possessions on the coasts of the West-Indies, and also all along the coasts of the South sea; with the manner in which they have been invaded, attempted, or taken by these adventurers. The whole written in several languages by persons present at the transactions. Tr. into English, and illus. with copper-plates . . . 4th ed. London, Printed for D. Midwinter [etc.] 1741. 2 v. front., 3 pl. (part. fold.) 3 port., 2 fold maps. 17 cm.

Collation: v. 1. 2 p. l., 364 pp., front., 3 port., 3 pl.; v. II, 1 p. l., 406, [21] pp.

The original of Exquemelin, "De americaensche zee-roovers," Amsterdam, 1678, was translated into Spanish in 1681 and thence by an anon. translator into English, London, W. Crooke, 1684. The translation of Exquemelin contained in this "Fourth edition" of 1741 differs from that of 1684 and subsequent editions, as do also the portraits and plates.

Contents.—I. [Exquemelin, A. O.] The exploits and adventures of Le Grand, Lolonois, Roche Brasiliano, Bat the Portuguese, Sir Henry Morgan, &c.—II. [Ringrose, B.] The dangerous voyage and bold attempts of Capt. Sharp, Watlin, Sawkins, Coxon, and others, in the South-sea.—III. [Raveneau de Lussan] A Journal of a voyage into the South-sea by the freebooters of America, from 1684 to 1689.—IV. Montauban, de. A relation of a voyage of the Sieur de Montauban, captain of the freebooters in Guinea in the year 1695.

- [—] The history of the bucaniers of America: being an entertaining narrative of the exploits, cruelties and sufferings of the following noted commanders. Viz. Joseph Exquemeling, Pierre le Grand, Lolonois, Roche Brasiliano, Bat the Portuguese, Capt. Sharp, Capt. Watling, Capt. Cook, &c. &c. . . Together with a curious description of the manners, customs, dress, and ceremonies of the Indians inhabiting near cape Gracias a Dios. Published for the improvement and entertainment of the British youth of both sexes. Glasgow, Printed for J. Knox, 1762. 132 pp. 15 cm.

An abridgment.

- [—] The history of the bucaniers of America . . . Exhibiting a particular account and description of Porto Bello, Chagre, Panama, Cuba, Havanna, and most of the Spanish possessions on the coasts of the West Indies, and also all along the coasts of the South sea; with the manner in which they have been invaded, attempted, or taken by these adventurers. The whole written in several languages by persons present at the transactions . . . 5th ed. London, Printed for T. Evans, and Richardson and Urquhart, 1771. 2 v. 17½ cm.

Reprint (without illus.) of the "The fourth edition," London, D. Midwinter, 1741, in which the translation of Exquemelin differed from that of the earlier editions, 1684 et seq.

- 5th ed. London, Printed for T. Evans and W. Otridge, 1774. 2 v. 17½ cm.

"This second fifth edition is that of 1771, with another date."—Sabin.

[EXQUEMELIN, A[LEXANDER] O[LIVIER]] *The history of the bucaniers of America.* London, Printed for J. Walker [etc.] 1810. 1 p. l., xxiii, 660 pp. front. 14 cm.

Added t.-p., engr.

Reprint of the "The fourth edition," London, D. Midwinter, 1741, 2 v.

Contents.—pt. I. [Exquemelin, A. O.] *The history of the bucaniers of America.*—pt. II. [Ringrose, B.] *The dangerous voyage and bold adventures of Captain Sharp, Coxou, Sawkina, and others in the South sea.*—pt. III. *Ravenau de Lousan. A journal of a voyage made into the South sea, by the bucaniers or freebooters of America, from the year 1684 to 1689.*—pt. IV. *Montauban, de. A relation of a voyage made by the Sieur de Montauban, captain of the freebooters, on the coast of Guinea, in the year 1695. With a description of the kingdom of Cape Lopez, the manners, customs, and religion of the country.*

[—] *Piratas de la America, y luz á la defensas de las costas de Indias Occidentales. Dedicado a Don Bernardino Antonio de Pardifias Villar de Francos . . . Por el zelo y cuydado de Don Antonio Freyre . . . Traducido de la lengua flamenca en española, por el D^o. Alonso de Buena-Maison. Impresso en Colonia Agrippina, en casa de L. Struickman, 1681. 19 p. l., xvi, 328, [4] pp. illus., 4 [incl. 2 fold.] pl., 4 port., 1 map. 19½ x 15 cm.*

3 pts. in 1 v. Paged continuously.

Title in red and black; on verso of t.-p., the arms of Pardifias Villar de Francos; vignette, p. 20.

"Description de las islas del mar Atlantico y de America, por el capitán D. Miguel de Barrios," in verse, pp. i-xvi.

First ed. of the Spanish translation, made from the original Dutch ed. of 1678. This Spanish version is the source of the English translation first printed in 1684, and of the French translation first printed in 1686. The authors of these translations at secondhand were unfamiliar with the Dutch original and made rather free use of the Spanish version, "incorporating into their respective versions considerable additional matter, chiefly to bring into prominence the special merits of their compatriots, e. g., the French version embodying many exploits of the French filibusters not referred to by the Dutch author, while the English edition makes Morgan the principal hero of the story." (H. Powell, introd. to ed. of 1893)

[—] *Piratas de la América, y luz a la defensa de las costas de Indias Occidentales, en que se tratan las cosas notables de los viages, descripción de las islas Española, Tortuga, Jamayca, de sus frutos y producciones, política de sus habitantes, guerras y encuentros entre Españoles y Franceses, origen de los piratas, y su modo de vivir, la toma é incendio de la ciudad de Panamá, invasion de varias plazas de la América por los robadores franceses, Lolo-nois y Morgan. Traducido del flamenco en español por el doctor de Buena-Maison. Dala á luz esta tercera edicion D. M. († R. Madrid, R. Ruiz, 1793. xxiv, 228, [4] p. 21 cm.*

"Description de las islas del mar Atlantico y de America, por el capitán Don Miguel de Barrios," in verse, pp. xi-xxiv.

F., C. M. B. *Isla de Cuba. Opúsculo 2^o. Documentos relativos á la supresion de conventos y venta de alhajas de las iglesias en dicha isla. Su exámen y refutacion, consideraciones político-económicas.* Madrid, Imprenta de I. Sancha, 1837. 29, (2) pp. 12^o.

Bound with "Isla de Cuba. Supresion de conventos."

— — — *Supresion de conventos; contribucion extraordinaria de guerra; inconvenientes de estas medidas allí. Ideas sobre la que podría substituirse.* Madrid, Imprenta de I. Sancha, 1837. 27 pp. 12^o.

FACTS ABOUT CUBA. Published under authority of the New York Cuban Junta. New York, Sun job printing office, 1870. 31 pp. 8^o.

FELICIANELLI, ALFREDO. . . . *La guerra cubana.* Roma, E. Voghera, 1898. 98 pp. 24½ cm.

"Estratto dalla Rivista militare italiana, 1898."

- FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO, MANUEL.** Estudio sobre las minas de oro de la isla de Cuba, y muy particularmente sobre la de San Blas de las Meloneras en el Partido de Guaracabuya, jurisdiccion de Remedios. Habana, Imprenta "el Iris," 1864. 104 pp. 8°.
- Ferro-carril central de la isla de Cuba. Artículos insertos en el Diario de la Marina, para demostrar su conveniencia y la posibilidad de construirlo en 5 ó 6 años. Habaña, Imprenta del Tiempo, 1862. 106 pp. 8°.
- ¿Puede deducirse de la historia y del estudio de los fenómenos geológicos que ofrece la isla de Cuba que ésta haya estado unida ó no al continente de América en los tiempos precolombianos?
(In Congreso internacional de Americanistas. Actas de la cuarta reunión. Madrid, 1881. v. 1, pp. 74-94; Discussion, pp. 169-173. Madrid, 1882)
- Pruebas paleontológicas de que la Isla de Cuba ha estado unida al continente Americano y breve idea de su constitucion geológica.
(In Boletín de la Comisión geológica de España. t. 8, pp. 357-372. Madrid, 1881)
- Noticia del estado que se hallan los trabajos del mapa geológico de España en 1° de julio de 1874.
(In Boletín de la Comisión del mapa geológico de España, v. 3, pp. 1-89. Madrid, 1876.)
"Isla de Cuba," pp. 62-70.
- [**FERNÁNDEZ DURO, CESÁREO**] 1830- *ed.* Isla de Cuba. [Documentos inéditos] Madrid, Estab. tip. "sucesores de Rivadeneyra," 1885-91. 3 v. 23½ cm. (Colección de documentos inéditos . . . de ultramar. 2 ser. Madrid, 1885- t. 1, 4, 6)
"Prólogo," t. 1, signed C. F. D.; "Introducción," t. 2 and t. 3, signed Cesáreo Fernández Duro.
Contents.—t. 1, 1511-1528; t. 2, 1528-1537; t. 3, 1509-1556.
- FERNÁNDEZ JUNCOS MANUEL.** De Puerto-Rico á Madrid por la Habana y Nueva-York. Estudios de viaje, par Manuel Fernández Juncos. 2. ed. Puerto Rico, Tip. de J. G. Font, 1887. 2 p. l., [vii]-xiv p., 1 l., 125 p. 18 cm.
Contents.—A bordo.—Habana.—El sol de las Antillas.—La tempestad.—Nueva-York.
- FERRER, MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ.** Los nuevos peligros de Cuba entre sus cinco crisis actuales, por Miguel Rodríguez Ferrer, jefe de administración y propietario en Cuba. Madrid, Imprenta de Manuel Galiano, 1862. 197 pp. 16°.
- FERRER DE COUTO, JOSÉ.** Cuba may become independent. A political pamphlet bearing upon current events. Translated from the Spanish by Charles Kirchoff. New York, "El Cronista" printing office, 1872. 142 pp. 8°.
Presentation copy to Caleb Cushing, with author's autograph on fly-leaf.
- THE FIELD OF MARS.** Being an alphabetical digest of the principal naval and military engagements in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Embellished with maps, charts, plans, and views of battles. London. Printed for J. Macgovern, MDCCLXXXI. 2 vols. 4°.
Vol. 1, under Havannah are given "Engagement of Havannah in 1748: A letter from Sir George Pococke, July 14th, 1762, giving an account of the Siege of Havannah, in 1762; "Journal of the siege of Havannah, 1762. Published by authority;" Letter from the Earl of Albemarle, dated, near the Havannah, August 21, 1762;" Articles of capitulation agreed upon between Sir George Pococke, and the Earl of Albemarle, and the Marquis of Real Transporte, commander in chief of the squadron of his Catholic Majesty, and Don Juan de Prado, governor of the Havannah, for the surrender of the city, 12th of August, 1762."
The above are reprinted from the London Gazette of Sept. 11, 30, 1762.
- FIGUEROA, PEDRO PABLO, 1857-** Problemas americanos; fronteras americanas.—Cuba redimida. Libertad escrita, por Pedro Pablo Figueroa . . . Santiago de Chile, Imp. Portaña, 1895. 101 p., 1 l. 19½ cm.

- FISHER, HORACE N.** Principles of colonial government adapted to the present needs of Cuba and Porto Rico and of the Philippines. Boston, L. C. Page and company, 1899. 56 pp. 8°.
Cuba and Porto Rico. pp. 7-29.
- FISHER, RICHARD SWAINSON, ed.** The Spanish West Indies, Cuba and Porto Rico; geographical, political, and industrial Cuba. From the Spanish of Don J. M. de la Torre. Porto Rico: by J. T. O'Neil. New York, J. H. Colton, 1861. 190 pp., folded map. 12°.
- FIKE, AMOS KIDDER, 1842-** The West Indies; a history of the islands of the West Indian archipelago, together with an account of their physical characteristics, natural resources, and present condition. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. 1 p. l., xii p., 1 l., 414 pp., pl., maps. 12°. (The story of the nations)
- FLINT, GROVER, 1867-** Marching with Gomez; a war correspondent's field notebook, kept during four months with the Cuban army, by Grover Flint; illustrated by the author, with an historical introduction by John Fiske. Boston, New York [etc.] Lamson, Wolfe and company, 1898. xxix, 290 p. incl. front. (map) illus., pl., port. 20½ cm.
- FLORES, EUGENIO ANTONIO.** La guerra de Cuba (apuntes para la historia) por Eugenio Antonio Flores . . . Madrid, Tip. de los hijos de M. G. Hernández, 1896. 555 p. 19 cm.
The author served on the staff of General Campos in 1877-78; and again in 1896.
- [**FONT, JUAN PRIETO**] *ed.* Cuba: souvenir de la proclamación de la república en 20 de mayo de 1902. [Habana, Impr. de V. L. Veiga, 1902] cover-title, [26] p. illus. (incl. port., facsim.) 36 cm.
Illustrated cover.
Caption title: Cuba: obra ilustrada con fotografados y biografías de meritisimos Cubanos, publicada durante las fiestas de la proclamación de la república. Por Juan Prieto Font.
Contains music.
- FORD, ISAAC N.** Tropical America. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1893. x, (4), 409 pp., photogravures, folded map. 8°.
Pages 280-290 contain "The last Spanish stronghold."
- FORT Y ROLDÁN, NICOLÁS.** Cuba indígena. Madrid, Imprenta de R. Moreno y R. Rojas, 1881. viii, 200 pp. 12°.
- [**FRAGUA CALVO, LEÓN DE**] Reply to a pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the annexation of Cuba to the United States, by Don Antonio Saco," addressed to him by one of his friends.
(*In* [Kimball, Richard B.] Cuba, and the Cubans . . . New York, 1850. 184 cm. pp. 214-251)
- [**FRÍAS, FRANCISCO DE, conde de Pozos Dulces**] *ed.* Recuerdo de la despedida del excmo. Sr. teniente general Don Domingo Dulce, marqués de Castell-Florite, después de haber desempeñado el mando superior, político y militar de la Isla de Cuba. Habana, Impr. del "Mencey," 1866. 32 pp. 20½ cm.
Ed. by F. de Frías, conde de Pozos Dulces, and J. R. O'Farrill y O'Farrill.
- [—] Refutación de varios artículos concernientes á ese país publicados en el diario de Barcelona en los meses de junio y julio 1859. Por un Cubano. París, D'Aubusson y Kugelmann, 1859. (4), 56 pp. 8°.
- FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY.** The English in the West Indies; or, The bow of Ulysses. With illustrations engraved on wood by G. Pearson, after drawings by the author. New York, Charles Scribner's sons, 1888. x, (2), 373 pp., pls., map. 8°.
Pages 288-349 deal with Cuba.
- ALIANO, DIONISO ALCALÁ.** Cuba en 1858. Madrid, Imprenta de Beltran y Vifias, 1859. 254 pp. 8°.

- GALLEGO, TESIFONTE. *La insurrección Cubana. Crónicas de la campaña.* Madrid, Imprenta de los ferrocarriles, 1897.
- GALLENGA ANTONIO CARLO. *The Pearl of the Antilles.* London, Chapman and Hall, 1873. (4), 202 pp. 8°. Favorable to Spain.
- GALLOIS, L. *Le recensement de Cuba.*
(*In Annales de géographie*, vol. 10, Jan. 15, 1901, pp. 75-79)
- GANNETT, HENRY, 1846- . . . *A gazetteer of Cuba*, by Henry Gannett. Washington, Gov't print. off., 1902. 112 pp. maps. 23 cm. (U. S. Geological survey. Bulletin no. 192. ser. F, Geography, 29)
57th Cong., 1st sess. House. Doc. no. 474.
- The results of Cuban census.
(*In American geographical society. Bulletin*, vol. 32, 1900, pp. 281-286)
- GARCÍA, BELISARIO. *Caractéres de la guerra Hispano-Americana. Folleto de actualidad internacional. Segunda edición precedida de los juicios de la prensa. Hecha con autorización del autor por Alberto Prado Martínez.* Santiago de Chile, Imprenta de "La Lei," 1898. 42 pp., port. 8°.
- GARCÍA DE ARBOLEYA, JOSÉ. *Manual de la Isla de Cuba. Compendio de su historia, geografía estadística y administración. Su autor D. José García de Arboleya . . . 2. ed. cor. y aumentada.* Habana, Impr. del Tiempo, 1859. 418 pp. pl., maps, plans. 16 cm.
- GARCÍA VERDUGO, VICENTE. *Cuba contra España. Apuntes de un año para la historia de la rebelión de la Isla de Cuba, que principió el 10 de octubre de 1868. Por de Vicente García Verdugo . . .* Madrid, Crespo Martin y ca., 1869. 422 pp. 20 cm.
- GARDINER, ASA BIRD. *The Havana expedition in the war with Spain.*
(*In Rhode Island historical society. Publications, new series*, vol. 6, Oct. 1898, pp. 167-189)
- GELPI Y FERRO, GIL. *Estudios sobre la América. Conquista, colonización, gobiernos coloniales y gobiernos independientes.* Por D. Gil Gelpi y Ferro. Habana, Librería é impr. "El Iris," 1864-66. 2 v. port. (v. 2) 24½ cm.
Title vignettes.
- *Historia de la revolución y guerra de Cuba*, por Gil Gelpi y Ferro . . . Habana, Tip. de la Gaceta oficial, 1887-89. 2 v. 25½ cm.
- GEORGE, MARIAN M. *A little journey to Cuba. For intermediate and upper grades.* Chicago, A. Flanagan company, [1900 :]: 93 pp. Illustrations. Colored plate. map. 8°. (The plan book series. Teacher's edition. vol. IV, no. 1, Sept. 1900)
- GIBBES, ROBERT WILSON. *Cuba for invalids.* New York, W. A. Townsend and company, 1860. xii, 214 pp. 12°.
- GOESSMANN, CHARLES A. *Notes on the manufacture of sugar in the island of Cuba.* Syracuse [N. Y.]: Journal book and job office, 1865. 16 pp. 8°.
- GÓMEZ DE LA MAZA, MANUEL. *Diccionario botánico de los nombres vulgares cubanos y puerto-riqueños; por Manuel Gómez de la Maza . . .* Habana, Impr. "La Antilla" de G. Cacho-Negrete, 1889. 115 p. 25½ cm.
"Obras locales consultadas": p. [7]
- *Flora habanera. Fanerógamas; por el Dr. Manuel Gómez de la Maza . . .* Habana, Lib., imp. y fábrica de sellos de goma, "La Moderna poesía," 1897. 597 pp. 19 cm.
"Trabajos botánicos del autor": p. [575]-576.
- GONZALES CARRANZA, DOMINGO. *A geographical description of the coasts, harbours, and sea ports of the Spanish West-Indies; particularly of Porto Bello, Cartagena, and the island of Cuba. With observations of the currents, and the variations of the compass in the Bay of Mexico, and the north sea.*

of America. It is from a curious and authentic manuscript, written in Spanish by Domingo Fernandez Carreras, His Catholic Majesty's principal pilot of the fleet in New Spain anno 1719. To which is added, an appendix containing Capt. Parker's own account of his taking the town of Porto Bello in the year 1691. With an index, and a new and correct chart of the whole or east parts of the Havannah, Porto-Bello, Cartagena, and La Vera Cruz . . . Lond. c. Printed for the editor, C. Smith, 1740. xi, 12-126, [5] pp. front. fold map; 1740, pl. 4 fold. plans. 22½ cm.

GONZALEZ DE LA PORTILLA, BERNARDO. Discurso pronunciado con motivo de la apertura del tribunal de la Real Audiencia en 2 de Enero del presente año de 1836. Puerto Principe, Año de 1836. Imprenta de gobierno y real hacienda. (2), 9 pp. 12°.

GONZALEZ DE LOS RIOS, PELAYO. Ensayo histórico-estadístico de la instrucción pública de la isla de Cuba. O breve reseña de sus adelantos, de su estado actual y de su reforma, particularmente de la instrucción primaria, precedido de varios estudios sobre enseñanza. [Habana, 1865] L. 8°.

Extract from *Memorias de la Real Sociedad económica y anales de fomento.*

GONZÁLEZ DEL VALLE, M. La poesía lírica en Cuba. Barcelona, 1900.

GONZÁLEZ PARRADO, JULIÁN. Divagaciones militares. Colección de artículos. 3. ed., corregida y aumentada. Habana. Imp. de la S. de Infantería, 1898. 281 pp. 16°.

"Episodios de la insurrección de Cuba." pp. 1-139; "Estudios históricos-militares." pp. 142-161.

GONZÁLEZ PONCE DE LORENTE, ANTONIO. Reflexiones políticas sobre las actuales circunstancias de la Isla de Cuba. Trinidad, Impr. del Correo, 1851. 30 pp. 8°.

GOODMAN, WALTER. The Pearl of the Antilles, or, An artist in Cuba. London, Henry S. King & co., 1873. xiv, 304 pp. 8°.

GORDON Y DE ACOSTA, ANTONIO DE. Crítica médica de nuestra obstétrica legal en cuanto á los partos precoces y tardíos . . . Habana, J. Huguet, 1900. 30 pp. 8°.

— Datos históricos acerca de los cementerios de la ciudad de la Habana . . . Habana, Impr. de J. Huguet, 1901. 40 pp. 8°.

— Higiene colonial en Cuba, trabajo leído en las sesiones celebradas los días 24 de febrero y 10 de marzo de 1895. (Real academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana) Habana, Sarachaga y H. Miyares, 1895. 57 pp. 8°.

— Higiene del ciclismo en Cuba, discurso leído en la sesión celebrada el día 19 de febrero de 1894. (Sociedad de Higiene de la Habana) Habana, A. Miranda, 1894. 16 pp. 8°.

— La Iglesia y la cremación. Habana, Imprenta la moderna, 1893. 19 pp. 8°. An address before the Sociedad de Higiene de la Habana, Dec. 11, 1893.

— Los incendios, los bomberos y la higiene, trabajo leído en la sesión celebrada el día 5 de julio de 1894. (Sociedad de Higiene de la Habana) Habana, "La moderna," 1894. 73 pp. 8°.

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- Justa defensa de la Academia cubana de literatura contra los violentos ataques que se le han dado en el Diario de la Habana, desde el 12 hasta el 23 de abril del presente año, escrita por Don José Antonio Saco, y publicada por un amigo de la Academia. New-Orleans, Impresa por St. Romes, 1834. 30 pp. 19½ cm.
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- Mi primera pregunta. ¿La abolición del comercio de esclavos africanos arruinará ó atrasará la agricultura cubana? . . . Madrid: Imp. Marcelino Calero, 1837.
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- Historia física, económico-política, intelectual y moral de la isla de Cuba por D. Ramón de la Sagra. Nueva ed. considerablemente aumentada. Relación del último viaje del autor. Paris, L. Hachette y ca., 1861. 2 p. l., 250 pp., 1 l. 21 cm.
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- Vol. 3: Mamíferos y Aves. Mamíferos [por Ramon de la Sagra] Paris, 1845. (2), 39 pp. Aves por Alcides d'Orbigny. Paris, 1839. 220 pp. Independent title-pages.
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- **Laws, statutes, etc., 1874-1885 (Alfonso XII)** Translation of the code of commerce in force in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, amended by the law of June 10, 1897, including the commercial registry regulations, exchange regulations, and other provisions of a similar character, with annotations and appendices. [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs, War department. October, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. [1], iv, 3-291 pp. 23½ cm.
- **Same.** Translation of the general law of public works of the island of Cuba, and regulations for its execution. With the addition of all subsequent provisions published to date. (1891) [By the U. S.] War department, Division of customs and insular affairs. 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 101 pp. 23½ cm.
Binder's title: Cuba—General law of public works, 1891.
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Appendices: I, Changes in and amendments to the Civil procedure of the island of Cuba made by the military government during the years 1899 and 1900.—II, Changes in and amendments to the Civil procedure of the island of Porto Rico made by the military government during the years 1898, 1899 and 1900.
- **Same.** Translation of the law of railroads for the island of Cuba, and regulations for its execution, with additions to date. (1895) [By the U. S.] Division of customs and insular affairs, War department, July, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 58 pp. 23 cm.
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The whole is ordered to be published in the "Gaceta," for general information, by the secretary of the general government of Cuba, Jan. 5, 1883.
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- Contents.*—Laws of the Indies.—The Zanjón capitulation.—Abolition of slavery.—Political organization.—Electoral law.—Public meetings and associations.—The governor-general.—Provincial administration.—Municipal administration.—Public peace.—Department of justice.—Civil rights.—The law merchant.—Mortgages.—Registry and civil marriage.—Notaries.—Criminal law.—Public instruction.—Economics.—Cuba's public debt.—Appointments to public office.—Unification of state professions in the peninsula and in the colonial provinces.—Remarks. The Autonomist party.—Reform law of 1896, for Cuba and Porto Rico.
- SPANISH TARIFFS and custom-house regulations with other interesting information of value to Spanish and American merchants, manufacturers, shippers, and brokers. Translated and compiled by Manuel de Tornos. New York, Manuel de Tornos, publisher, 1889. 169 pp. 8°.
- Trade regulations for Cuba and Porto Rico.
- SPENCER, J. W. Geographical evolution of Cuba. With illustrations in the text. (*In Bulletin of the Geological Society of America*, vol. 7, pp. 67-94. Rochester, N. Y. 1896)
- The Yumuri valley of Cuba. A. Rock-basin. (*In Geological Magazine*, London, n. s., decade iv, v. 1, pp. 499-502)
- STANDARD GUIDE TO CUBA; a new and complete guide to the island of Cuba, with maps, illustrations, routes of travel, history, and an English-Spanish phrase book. New York, Foster & Reynolds; Havana, Diamond news company. 1905. 3 p. l., 180 pp. incl. front., illus. 2 fold. maps, facsimis. 19 cm.
- STANDARD GUIDE TO HAVANA; a complete handbook for visitors, with maps, illustrations, history, and an English-Spanish manual of conversation. New York, Foster & Reynolds; Havana, Diamond news company, 1905. 3 p. l., 120 pp. incl. front., illus. fold. map. 19 cm.
- STEELE, JAMES W. Cuban sketches, by James W. Steele . . . New York, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1881. vii pp., 2 l., 220 pp. 20 cm.
- STEEZ, WILLIAM. Instruction nautique sur les passages à l'île de Cuba et au golfe du Mexique, par le canal de la Providence et le grand banc de Bahama. Paris, Béchét, 1825. 64 pp., 2 maps. 8°.

- STEPHENS, C[HARLES] A[SURVY] 1845— The Knockabout club in the tropics. The adventures of a party of young men in New Mexico, Mexico, and Central America. By C. A. Stephens . . . Boston, Estes and Lauriat, 1884 [1883] 240 pp. incl. front., illus., plates, ports. 21½ cm. (The Knockabout club series)
- SUÁREZ, JOSÉ ILDEFONSO. Breve memoria escrita por el oidor honorario de la audiencia de Cuba, Don José Ildefonso Suárez, para satisfacer á la nación y su gobierno supremo de las calumniosas acusaciones que le han hecho algunos enemigos. [Paris, Impr. de Everat, 1839] 35 pp. 19½ cm.
- Don José Ildefonso Suárez, oidor honorario de la audiencia de Puerto Príncipe, presenta al público un nuevo y facilísimo método de calumniar á cualquiera inventado por un discípulo predilecto suyo. [Madrid, Compañía de impresores y libreros, 1839] 15 pp. 18½ cm.
- Memoria segunda escrita por el oidor honorario Don José Ildefonso Suárez, para continuar deshaciendo calumnias y descubriendo el carácter de sus enemigos. [Madrid, Compañía de impresores y libreros, 1839] 15 pp. 19½ cm.
- Memoria tercera del oidor honorario Don José Ildefonso Suárez, acerca de la comisión militar de la isla de Cuba. Justas y respetuosas consideraciones acerca del real decreto de 20 de junio, publicado en la Gaceta de 30 de julio último. Madrid, Compañía general de impresores y libreros del reino, 1839. 24 pp. 19½ cm.
- SURTEES, W[ILLIAM] E[DWARD] Recollections of North America, in 1849-50-51. By W. E. Surtees, D. C. L. [London? Chapman and Hall? 1852?] 2 pts. in 1 v. 21½ cm.
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- TACÓN y fr. Cirilo en la isla de Cuba. [Barcelona, Bosch, 1839] 12 pp. 12°.
- TACÓN, MIGUEL. Relación del gobierno superior y capitanía general de la isla de Cuba, estendida por el teniente general Don Miguel Tacón, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, al hacer la entrega de dichos mandos á su sucesor el escmo. Señor Don Joaquín de Ezpeleta. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general, 1838. 29, [1], 10 pp. 25 cm.
- Relación del gobierno superior y capitanía general de la isla de Cuba, estendida por el teniente general D. Miguel Tacón, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, al hacer la entrega de dichos mandos á su sucesor el escmo. Señor Don Joaquín de Ezpeleta. 3. ed. Habana, Imprenta del gobierno y capitanía general. Reimpresión en Madrid, J. Palacios, 1838. 26, 10 pp. 19½ cm.
- —— Relación del gobierno superior y capitanía general de la isla de Cuba, estendida por el teniente general Don Miguel Tacón, marqués de la Unión de Cuba, al hacer la entrega de dichos mandos á su sucesor el escmo. Señor D. Joaquín de Ezpeleta. 3. ed. Habana, Impr. del gobierno y capitanía general, 1838. 26, 9 pp. 26 cm.
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- TAGLE, ARRATE, J[OSÉ] MIGUEL, 1846-1897. Cuba i los principios sobre la beligerancia, por J. Miguel Tagle Arrate. (2. ed., cor.) Santiago de Chile, Impr., litografía y encuadernación de "La Democracia," 1896. 119 pp., 1 l. incl. port. 4 port. 23½ cm.

- TAPABOCA;** ó sea Contestacion documentada al insulso y desaliñado folleto que, con el nombre impropio de memoria, ha publicado en París el reo prófugo D. José Hdefonso Suárez (alias) el Mulon, ex-asesor general primero interino del gobierno de la Habana y de su comisión militar ejecutiva permanente . . . Matanzas, Impr. de J. Miguel de Oro, 1839. 97 pp. 19½ cm.
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- TAPIA Y RIVERA (Alejandro)** Camoens; drama original en cuatro actos. Madrid, T. Fortanet, 1868. 74 pp., 1 l. 8°.
- La cuaterona; drama original en tres actos. Madrid, T. Fortanet, 1867. 72 pp. 12°.
- TAYLOR, JOHN GLANVILLE.** The United States and Cuba: eight years of change and travel. By John Glanville Taylor. London, R. Bentley, 1851. xii, 328 pp. 12°.
- THOMAS, J. J.** Froudacity: West Indian fables by James Anthony Froude, explained by J. J. Thomas . . . London, T. F. Unwin, 1889. 261 pp. 12°.
- THRASHER, JOHN S.** A preliminary essay on the purchase of Cuba. New York, Derby & Jackson, 1859. 95 pp. 12°.
- A preliminary essay on the purchase of Cuba. By John S. Thrasher. New York, Derby & Jackson, 1859. 95 pp. 12°.
- TOLON, MIGUEL.** Los preludios. Rimas. [Matanzas, 1841] 59 pp. 8°.
- TORNOS, MANUEL DE.** Spanish tariffs and custom house regulations, with other interesting information of value to Spanish and American merchants, manufacturers, shippers, and brokers. Translated and compiled by Manuel de Tornos. Manuel de Tornos, publisher, New York, 1889. (2), 169 pp. 8°. Contains "Customs tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico."
- TORRE, JOSÉ MARÍA DE LA.** Compendio de geografía, física política, estadística y comparada de la Isla de Cuba, por Don José María de la Torre . . . Habana, Impr. de M. Soler, 1854. xi, [3], 128 pp. 8°.
- Lo que fuimos y lo que somos; ó, La Habana antigua y moderna. Por D. José María de la Torre . . . Habana, Impr. de Spencer y compañía, 1857. 4 pp., 1 l., [5]-184 pp. fold. map. 21 cm.
- Nuevos elementos de geografía é historia de la isla de Cuba, para el uso de los niños, por Don José María de la Torre . . . Contienen la reciente división territorial y el censo oficial de 1862 . . . 42. ed. Habana, Sans. Imprenta y librería de A. Pego, 1868. 93, [1] p. 18 cm.
- Nuevos elementos de geografía é historia de la isla de Cuba, para uso de los niños. Contiene la reciente división territorial y el último censo oficial: y están ajustados al espléndido mapa de la isla del autor. 46. ed., rev. Habana, A. Pego, 1873. iii, [4], 260 pp. 16½ cm.
- Lo que fuimos y lo que somos: ó, La Habana antigua y moderna. Habana. Spencer & co., 1857. 180 pp. map. 8°.
- TORRENTE, MARIANO.** Bosquejo económico político de la isla de Cuba, comprensivo de varios proyectos de prudentes y saludables mejoras que pueden introducirse en su gobierno y administración. Madrid. Impr. de Manuel Pita, 1852-53. 2 vols. portrait. 8°.
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- Slavery in the island of Cuba, with remarks on the statements of the British press relative to the slave trade. London, 1853. 107, (1), 32 pp. 8°.
- The Spanish text and the English translation are printed on opposite pages. The last 32 pages consist of a translation of a pamphlet published at Madrid in 1841, entitled "Cuestion sobre la esclavitud en la isla de Cuba."

- TOWNSHEND, FREDERIC TRENCH. *Wild life in Florida, with a visit to Cuba.* London, Hurst & Blackett, 1875. xiv, 319 pp. woodcut. map. 8°. Pages 168-217 describe Cuba.
- TRELLES [Y GOVIN], CARLOS M[ANUEL] 1866- . . . *Bibliografía de la segunda guerra de independencia cubana y de la hispano-yankee.* Publicada en la revista ilustrada "Cuba y América." Habana, 1902. cover-title, 49 pp. 24 cm.
- TROLLOPE, ANTHONY. *The West Indies and the Spanish Main.* Second edition. London, Chapman & Hall, 1860. iv, 395 pp. map. 8°. Pages 131-155 give an account of a visit to Cuba.
- TUCKER, GEORGE F. *The Monroe doctrine.* Boston, 1885. 138 pp. 8°. Cuba, pp. 77-91.
- TUDOR, HENRY. *Narrative of a tour in North America; . . . with an excursion to the island of Cuba.* In a series of letters, written in the years 1831-1832. In two volumes. London, 1834. 12°. Vol. 2, pp. 97-138 describe a visit to Cuba.
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- [TYNG, C. D.] *The stranger in the tropics: being a hand-book for Havana and guide book for travellers in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas.* With descriptions of the principal objects of interest, suggestions to invalids (by a physician) Hints for tours and general directions for travellers. Hand-book edition with map and traveller's diary. New York, American news co., 1868. 194 pp., 1 l. front., 3 pl., fold. map. 19 cm.
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- UNDERHILL, EDWARD BEAN. *The West Indies: their social and religious condition.* London, Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 1862. x, 493 pp. 12°. Cuba and the Bahamas, pp. 461-493.
- UNITED STATES. Adjutant-general's office. *Statistical exhibit of strength of volunteer forces called into service during the war with Spain; with losses from all causes.* Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 25 pp. 29½ cm.
- Military information division. *Military notes on Cuba . . .* [Washington, Government printing office, 1898] 184 pp. 4 fold. maps, 16 fold. plans. 19½ cm.
- Bureau of education. Chapter from the report of the Commissioner of education for 1899-1900. Chapter XXIX. *Education in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Samoa.* Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 1595-1659. 8°. Advance sheets from the Commissioner's report.
- Bureau of insular affairs. . . . *The establishment of free government in Cuba.* Compiled in the Bureau of insular affairs from the records of the War department. Washington, Government printing office, 1904. 32 pp. 23 cm. (58th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 312)
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UNITED STATES. Bureau of statistics. (1898) *Foreign commerce of Spain, and commerce of the United States with Spain and dependencies: also, receipts and expenditures; and condition of the bank of Spain.* [Washington, 1898] 4°. pp. iv, (32).

From *Summary of finance and commerce, for March, 1898.*

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——— *Cuba and Porto Rico special commissioner. Report on the commercial and industrial condition of Cuba, by R. P. Porter . . . Special report. The currency of the island of Cuba . . .* Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 12, [1] pp. 8°.

——— *Report on the commercial and industrial condition of Cuba, by R. P. Porter . . . Special reports on the revenue and customs tariff . . . taxation . . . and testimony . . . in relation to the needs of Cuban planters . . .* Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 81 pp. 8°.

——— *Report on the commercial and industrial condition of the island of Cuba; by R. P. Porter. Special report. The fiscal and economic condition of the island of Jamaica . . .* Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 11 pp. 8°. (Treasury dept. Doc. no. 2085)

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——— *Report on the currency question of Porto Rico. By R. P. Porter . . .* Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 18, [1] pp. 8°. (U. S. Treasury dept. Div. of customs. Doc. no. 2082)

——— *Department of agriculture. Section of foreign markets. Circular no. 16. Our trade with Cuba from 1887 to 1897.* [Washington, 1897] 30 pp. 8°. No title-page.

——— *Department of state. Consular correspondence respecting the condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba, the state of the war in that island, and the prospects of the projected autonomy. Message from the President of the United States . . . in response to the resolution of the Senate, dated February 14, 1898, calling for information . . . April 11, 1898.—Read, referred to the Committee on foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.* Washington, Government printing office, 1898. v, 91 pp. 23 cm. (55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 230.)

Includes report from John A. Kasson, special commissioner plenipotentiary.

——— *Correspondence between the Department of state and the United States minister at Madrid, and the consular representatives of the United States in the island of Cuba, and other papers relating to Cuban affairs, transmitted to the House of representatives in obedience to a resolution.* Washington, Government printing office, 1870. 1 p. l., 193 pp. 22 cm.

At head of p. [1]: "41st Congress, 2d session. House of Representatives. Ex. doc. no. 160. *Struggle for independence in the island of Cuba.*"

——— . . . *Correspondence between the United States government and Spain in relation to the island of Cuba. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting in response to resolution of the House of*

- representatives of the 17th instant, a report from the secretary of state, with accompanying documents. January 21, 1876.—Referred to the Committee on foreign affairs and ordered to be printed. [Washington, Government printing office, 1876] 81 pp. 22 cm. (44th Cong., 1st sess. House. Ex. doc. no. 90.)
- UNITED STATES.** . . . Message from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information relative to a proposed tripartite convention on the subject of Cuba. [Washington, 1853] 23 pp. 24½ cm. (32d Cong., 2d sess. 1852-53. Senate. Ex. doc. no. 13.)
Caption title.
Report of the secretary of state, submitting a copy of the diplomatic correspondence with France and England.
- . . . Message from the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to a Senate resolution of April 29, 1878, information respecting the terms and conditions under which the surrender of the Cuban insurgents has been made, and in relation to the future policy of Spain in the government of the island of Cuba. [Washington, Government printing office, 1878] 22 pp. 22 cm. (45th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Ex. doc. no. 79.)
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- Library of Congress. List of books relating to Cuba, including references to collected works and periodicals, by A. P. C. Griffin, with a bibliography of maps by P. Lee Phillips. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 61 pp. 8°. (U. S. 55th Cong., 2d sess. 1897-98. Senate. Doc. no. 161)
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- Navy department. Office of naval intelligence. Information from abroad. Cervera (Pascual). Views of Admiral Cervera regarding the Spanish navy in the late war. November, 1898. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 24 pp. 8°.
- War notes, no. VIII. Coucas y Palace, Víctor. The squadron of Admiral Cervera. Translated from the Spanish. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 117 pp. 8°.
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- Postal committee on the condition and needs of the postal service in Cuba. Report . . . Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 30 pp. 8°. Report made to the postmaster-general, signed by August W. Machen, chairman, and others.
- President. Message from the President of the United States, transmitting the report of the naval court of inquiry upon the destruction of the United States battle ship Maine, in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, together with the testimony taken before the court. Washington, 1898. 8°. Plates and plans. (55th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 207.)
- Treasury department. Report on the commercial and industrial condition of the island of Cuba, by Robert P. Porter. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 54 pp. 8°.

- UNITED STATES. Treasury Department. Bureau of statistics. Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States. (*In Monthly summary of commerce and finance, no. 1, series 1898-99, pp. 332-35. Washington, 1898. 4°.*)
- Amended customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 106 pp. 8°.
- War department. Five years of the War department following the war with Spain, 1898-1903, as shown in the Annual reports of the secretary of war. [Washington, Government printing office, 1904] 526 pp. fold. map. 26 cm.
- "An authentic account of the principal events, and the action and policy of the United States during—The military government of Porto Rico. The development and establishment of the Republic of Cuba. The China relief expedition of 1898. The suppression of the insurrection and the building up of civil government in the Philippines. The reorganization of the army. The beginning of the new militia system."
- . . . Seizure of certain vessels and occupation and use of wharves, etc., at Santiago de Cuba. Letter from the acting secretary of war, transmitting to the Senate, in response to a resolution of the Senate of March 28, 1902, correspondence relating to the seizure of certain vessels and the occupation and use of wharves and warehouses at Santiago de Cuba. April 24, 1902.—Referred to the Committee on foreign relations and ordered to be printed. Washington, Government printing office, 1902. 95 pp. 23 cm. (57th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 318.)
- Translation of the general instructions for drafting public documents subject to record in the Spanish colonial provinces. (1893.) Wash., Government Printing Office, 1899. 19 pp. 8°.
- Adjutant-General's Office, No. 21. Military notes on Cuba. [Revised edition] Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898, viii, (2), 507 pp. 8°.
- Contents.*—Cuba in general; City of Habana; Defenses of Habana; Environs of Habana; Province of Pinar del Rio; Province of Habana; Province of Matanzas; Province of Santa Clara; Province of Puerto Principe; Province of Santiago de Cuba.
- Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. [Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898] 184 pp. folded maps. 12°.
- Contents.*—Fortifications of Havana; Itineraries of roads; Notes on localities; Notes on Cuban railroads; The environs of Havana.
- Cuban census. Report on the census of Cuba, 1899. Lt. Col. J. P. Sanger, director. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 786 pp. plates. tables. charts. maps. 8°.
- Contents.*—Geography, pp. 17-23; History, pp. 24-43; Government, pp. 43-61; Tables of population, pp. 61-622; Agriculture, pp. 623-665; Education, pp. 665-620.
- Department of Havana. Annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, from Dec. 22, 1898. William Ludlow, brigadier-general U. S. V., commanding Department of Havana and military governor of the city of Havana, Cuba. [Havana] 1899. 282 pp. 35 pl., 5 maps, 4 tab. 25 cm.
- Issued also in "Annual reports of the War department," 1898/99, v. 1, pt. 3. Another report covering period to May 1, 1900, is contained in "Annual reports of the War department," 1899/1900, v. 1, pt. 4.
- Remarks on the industrial, economic and social conditions existing in the Department of Havana. Made pursuant to instructions of August 18, 1899, from the division commander. William Ludlow, military governor of the city of Havana . . . Havana, 1899. 19 pp. 24½ cm.
- "Municipal government of Guanabacoa": pp. 13-19.

- UNITED STATES. War Department. Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara. Annual report of Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, U. S. Vols., commanding the department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, July, 1900. 217 pp. folded plans. 8°.
- Department of Puerto Principe. Proclamation [by] Louis H. Carpenter. Puerto Príncipe, Nov. 24th, 1898 . . . Proclama [por] Louis H. Carpenter. Puerto Príncipe, nbre. 24, 1898. Puerto Príncipe, Tip. Las Dos repúblicas, 1898. broadside, 38 x 28 cm.
- Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Annual report of Colonel Samuel M. Whiteide . . . commanding Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. 1900. Santiago, 1900. 1 p. l., 195 pp. front. (map) pls. 20 cm.
- Special report on insular affairs of the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe, Cuba . . . March 25, 1899. Submitted by Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, U. S. V. . . . War department. Division of customs and insular affairs, October 5, 1899. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 49 pp. 23 cm.
- Includes Report of the Board appointed by General orders no. 2, headquarters Department of Santiago de Cuba, Civil department, January 4, 1899, for the purpose of formulating a scheme for public education in this province.
- Customs tariff and regulations for ports in Cuba in possession of the United States. Washington, Government printing office, 1898. 627 pp. 8°.
- Division of customs and insular affairs. Immigration regulations for the island of Cuba. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 9 pp. 8°.
- Translation of the municipal and provincial laws in force in the island of Cuba. Washington, Government printing office, 1899. 71 pp. 8°.
- Division of Insular Affairs. The Isle of Pines (Caribbean sea): its situation, physical features, inhabitants, resources, and industries. With maps. Washington, Government printing office, 1902. 43 pp. maps. 8°.
- Translation of the law of criminal procedure for Cuba and Porto Rico (with Spanish text), with annotations, explanatory notes and amendments made since the American occupation. War department, Division of insular affairs, October, 1901. Washington, Government printing office, 1901. iii, [725], 359-393 pp. 24½ cm.
- English and Spanish on opposite pages, numbered in duplicate.
Translated by Frank L. Joannini.
- Weather bureau. Climate of Cuba; also a note on the weather of Manila. By W. F. R. Phillips. Washington, Weather bureau, 1898. 23 pp. 8°.
(Bulletin no. 22.)
- UNITED STATES AND SPANISH COMMISSION, 1871-1883. Synopsis of the work of the United States and Spanish commission, organized for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States in Cuba against Spain under the agreement . . . concluded at Madrid, February 12, 1871; its additional article of February 23, 1881 . . . and the protocol of May 6, 1882, with its subsequent amendment of December 14, 1882 . . . [Washington, Government printing office, 1883] 10 pp. 22 cm.
- Signed by Eustace Collett, secretary of the commission.
- UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, The, has injured the liberty of the people of Cuba. The people of Cuba demand justice of the people of America. [New York, 1849] 24, 17 pp. folded map. 8°.
- Consists of extracts from "La Verdad," treating "of the advantages which the annexation of Cuba offers to Americans, and in particular to the people of the United States."

- [**URQUÍA Y REDONILLA, JUAN DE**] La guerra hispano-americana; historia negra; relato de los escándalos ocurridos en nuestras ex-colonias durante las últimas guerras; por el capitán Verdades, con un prólogo de Adolfo Suárez de Figueroa. Barcelona, Casa editorial Maucci, [etc., etc.] 1899. xvi, 17-255 pp. 12°.
- URRUTIA Y MONTOYA, IGNACIO JOSÉ DE.** Teatro histórico, jurídico y político militar de la isla Fernandina de Cuba y principalmente de su capital la Habana . . . Por el dr. D. Ignacio José de Urrutia y Montoya. Obra inédita escrita en 1791.
(*In* Cowley, Rafael, ed. Los tres primeros historiadores de la isla de Cuba. Habana. 1876-77. 25½ cm. t. 2, pp. 1-476)
In six books, including the period from the discovery to 1555.
Running title: Teatro Cubano.
Probably never completed.
- V., J.** Contestación dada en la Habana al papel publicado en esta corte por D. J. M. C. sobre negocios de la isla de Cuba; con unas ligeras observaciones sobre el decreto de 28 de diciembre último. Publicadas en honor de la verdad y de la justicia. [Por] J. V. Madrid, Impr. de L. Amarita, 1839. 1 p. l., 35 p. 10½ cm.
- VALDÉS, ANTONIO JOSÉ.** Historia de la isla de Cuba y en especial de la Habana. Por D. Antonio José Valdés . . . Impresa en 1813.
(*In* Cowley, Rafael, ed. Los tres primeros historiadores de la isla de Cuba. Habana. 1876-77. 25½ cm. t. 3, pp. 1-562.)
Pages 508-564 contain "Historia de Puerto Príncipe," by Tomás Pío Betancourt; pp. 565-630, Historia de Sancti Spiritus, by Tadeo M. Moles; pp. 631-671, Apéndice: "Parroquias existentes en las diócesis de la Habana y Santiago de Cuba."
- VALDÉS DOMÍNGUEZ, FERMÍN.** El 27 de noviembre de 1871. 2. ed. Habana, Impr. "La Correspondencia de Cuba," 1887. 270 pp., 1 l. front., port. 8°.
Added t. p., engr.
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- — — Commission appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the War department in the war with Spain. Report. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. 8 v. 8°. (U. S. 56th Cong., 1st sess. Senate. Doc. no. 221.)
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- Academia de ciencias médicas, físicas y naturales de la Habana.
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Administración General de Correos de la Isla de Cuba. (Post-office Department.)
"Archivos de la Policlínica."
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"Crónica Médico-quirúrgica de la Habana."
Escuela Médico-Dental.
Escuela de Sordo Mudos y Ciegos.
Facultad de Medicina.
"Havana Weekly Report." (Inspección General de Telégrafos. [See Administración General de Comunicaciones de la Isla de Cuba.])

Instituto de Segunda Enseñanza de la Habana.
 Librería Especial Pedagogía.
 Marine Meteorological Service.
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- SALAZAR, PEDRO GUTIÉRREZ Y.** Reformas de Cuba. Cuestión social.
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- SHAW, ALBERT.** Municipal government in Great Britain and Europe.
- SOTOMAYOR, V. FELJO.** Isla de Cuba: Inmigración de trabajadores españoles; documentos y memoria sobre esta materia.
- TORRADO, ANTONIO ROMERO.** El problema de Cuba.
- TORRE, JOSÉ M. DE LA.** Novísimos elementos de geografía é historia de la Isla de Cuba.
- TORRIENTE, M.** Bosquejo económico-político de la Isla de Cuba.
- TUERO, FERNANDO LÓPEZ.** Estudio moral de los factores de la producción en Cuba y Puerto Rico.
- VIVES, F. D.** Cuadro estadístico de la Isla de Cuba correspondiente al año 1827.
 Precedido de una descripción histórica, física, geográfica y notas.
- WILSON, J. H., Maj. Gen.** Report on Cuban affairs. 1898.
- WOOD, LEONARD, Maj. Gen.** Report on Cuban affairs.
- ZAMORA.** Legislación ultramarina.
- ZARAGOSA.** Cuban insurrecciones.

MAPS RELATING TO CUBA.

[Compiled by P. Lee Phillips of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.]

1492. Croquis de una parte de los archipiélagos de Bahama y Antillas, para elucidar principalmente las cuestiones de cuales sean la verdadera Guanahani de Colon i el puerto de la isla de Cuba, en que primero recaló. 11½x18½.
[In Varnhagen (F. A. de). *La verdadera Guanahani de Colon*. 8°. Santiago, 1864].
1492. Extrait de la carte du premier voyage de Christophe Colomb, dressée par m. de Navarette. Gravée par Berthe. 8½x12¼.
[In *Nouvelles annales des voyages*. 2^e série. 8°. Paris, Gide fils, 1828. v. 10, p. 299].
- 1492-1592. Dibujo atribuido á Cristóbal Colon, que se halla unido á la traducción latina de Cozco de la carta que aquel escribió al tesorero Sanchez. Figura de la isla de Cuba en el Isolario de Benedeto Bordoni de 1528.— Figura de la misma isla en una carta unida á una edición de Tolomeo de 1513.— Otra figura de dicha isla en una carta de Teodoro de Bry de 1592.— Otra figura en una gran carta portuguesa, pintada sobre pergamino, que se halla en la biblioteca real de Paris.— Otra figura en la carta de Paolo Forlano, titulada *La descriptione de tuto il Perú, por los años 1564 y 1565*. 11¼x8.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 2, nos. 1-6].
- 1493-1500. Parte correspondiente á la América de la carta general de Juan de La Cosa, piloto en el segundo viage de Cristóbal Colon en 1493, y en la expedición de Alonso de Hojeda en 1499. Calcada sobre la original que posee el sr. baron de Walckenaer . . . 23x34. Paris, 1837.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2].
1528. Cuba. 3¼x5¼.
[In Bordone (Benedetto). *Libro, nel qual si regiona de tutti l' isola del mondo*. 4° Vinegia, N. d'Aristotle, detto Zoppino, 1528. p. 18].
1528. [West Indies]. 3¼x5¼.
[In Bordone (Benedetto). *Libro, nel qual si regiona de tutti l' isola del mondo*. 4° Vinegia, N. d'Aristotle, detto Zoppino, 1528. p. 14].
1555. Parte de una carta del atlas universal manuscrito de Guillermo Le Testu. 1555. 12x9.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 3].
- 1564-1565. [Mapa de la isla de una colección de Fernando Berteli, hecha por los años de 1564 y 1565]. 10x7.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 4].
- 1564-1604. [Plano de la isla de Cuba de Paolo Forlano de 1564.— Isla de Cuba de una carta de Teodoro Bry de 1594.— La misma isla de la gran carta manuscrita y pintada de Matheum Nerenium Pecciolem de 1604]. 12¼x9¼.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 5, nos. 1-3].

1582. *Columbus, Americus regium, description.* Hispaniola, Cuba, et alteraque insularum circumstantiarum delineatio. BR. 12x10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[In Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. Opus nunc dans ab ipso auctore recognitum. uncorrected ed. fol. Antwerp, apud C. Plantin, BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[In Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. BR. [Paris, C. Plantin], BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[In Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. BR. Antwerp, in officio Plantinorum, BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[In Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. Alabano Gualtero. fol. [Antwerp], apud C. Plantin, BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[In Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. BR. Antwerp, ex officio Plantinorum, BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[In Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. Editio vltima. fol. Antwerp, apud I. R. Vlacium, BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[In Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. BR. In Antwerp, in officio Plantinorum, BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[Insert in Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. BR. Antwerp, apud I. R. Vlacium, BR. no. 7.]

— Same.

[Insert in Gualtero (Alabano). Theatrum orbis terrarum. Opus nunc dans ab ipso auctore recognitum. uncorrected ed. fol. Antwerp, apud A. R. Gansdorus, 1573. no. 4.]

1586-88. Voyage par mer fait par Thomas Candiech dans les Indes Occidentales, et de là autour du monde, tiré de ses mémoires et des cartes les plus correctes qui en ont été faites sur les lieux, nouvellement rendu public par Pierre vander Aa. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[In Aa (Pierre vander). Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 4.]

1588-98. Carte des divers voyages du Comte de Cumberland vers les côtes d'Afrique, vers Porto Rico et autres îles de l'Amérique, dressées sur ses relations, et sur différentes observations postérieures, récemment données au public par Pierre vander Aa. Milliaria Germanica 15 in uno gradu. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11.

[In Aa (Pierre vander). Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 96.]

1599. Cuba ende Iamaica.—Cuba insula. Petrus Kærius cæla. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[In Langenes (Bernardt). Caert-thresoor inhoudende de tafelen des gantsche wereld landen. 2 v. in 1. obl. 16°. Amsterdam, C. Claesz, 1599. v. 2, p. 151.]

1599. Cuba, Hispaniola, Iucatan, &c.—Insularum Cubæ, Hispaniolæ, Iucatanæ & circumjacentium descriptio. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[In Langenes (Bernardt). Caert-thresoor inhoudende de tafelen des gantsche wereld landen. 2 v. in 1. obl. 16°. Amsterdam, C. Claesz, 1599. v. 2, p. 149.]

1600. Cuba insula et Iamaica. 8x11.

[In Wytthiet (Cornellius) and others. Histoire universelle des Indes. fol. Douay. F. Fabri, 1607. bet. pp. 100-101.]

1600. Residuum continentis cum adjacentibus insulis. 9x11.

[In Wytthiet (Cornellius) and others. Histoire universelle des Indes. fol. Douay. F. Fabri, 1600. facing p. 97.]

- 1607-1679. [Porción de la costa de la isla de Cuba, gravada á principios del siglo XVIII. Isla de Cuba del atlas de Hondius de 1607. Plano manu crito de la ciudad de la Habana en 1615, que se halla en las carteras del Depósito de la marina en Paris. Plano manuscrito conservado en el mismo depósito, y que lleva por leyenda: La Havane en 1679, envoyé par m. le c. d'Estrées, suivant sa lettre de 10 octobre 1679 à Brest]. 8½x14½.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 6, no. 1-2].
1609. Cuba insula.—Havana.—Hispaniola insula.—Insula Iamaica.—Ins. S. Ioannis.—Ins. Margareta cum confiniis. 14x19½.
[In Mercator (Gerard). L'atlas ou meditations cosmographiques. fol. Amsterdami, I. Hondij, 1609. no. 144].
- Same.
[In Mercator (Gerard). Atlas sive cosmographicæ meditationes. Denuò auctus. fol. Amsterdami, I. Hondij, 1619. p. 360].
- Same.
[In Mercator (Gerhard). Atlas, sive cosmographicæ meditationes. Editio decima. fol. Amsterdami, sumptibus, H. Hondij, 1630. p. 387].
- Same.
[In Mercator (Gerard). Atlas ou representation du monde universel. Ed. nouv. 2 v. fol. Amsterdam, H. Hondius, 1633. v. 2, pp. 702-708].
- Same.
[In Mercator (Gerard). Atlas, or a geographicke description of the regions, countries and kingdoms of the world. 2 v. fol. Amsterdam, H. Hondius, 1636-38. v. 2, p. 447].
1609. Cuba insula. Petrus Kærius cæla. 3½x5.
[In Langenes (Bernardt). Hand-boeck of cort begriip der caerten ende beschryvinghen van alle landen des werelds. obl. 32°. 't Amstelredam, Cornelis Claesz, 1609. p. 711].
1609. Insularum Cubæ, Hispaniolæ, Incatanæ, & circumjacentium descriptio. 3½x5.
[In Langenes (Bernardt). Hand-boeck of cort begriip der caerten ende beschrijvinghen van alle landen des werelds. obl. 32°. Amstelredam, Cornelis Claesz, 1609. p. 707].
- 1615-1679. [Plano manuscrito de la ciudad de la Habana en 1615, que se halla en las carteras del depósito de la marina en Paris.—Plano manuscrito conservado en el mismo depósito, y que lleva por leyenda: La Havane en 1679, envoyé par m. le c. d'Estrées, suivant sa lettre de 10 Octobre 1679, à Brest]. 13x7½.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 7].
1625. De groote ende kleyne eylanden van West-Indien. 11x14.
[In Laet (Joannes de). Nieuwve wereltd. ofte beschrijvinghe van West-Indien. fol. Leyden, J. Elsevier, 1625. opp. p. 1].
NOTE.—Also in the translated editions of de Laet, 1633 and 1640, and the Dutch edition of 1630.
1628. Abbildung weelcher gestalt die Spanische silberflotta vondem Holländischen general Peter Peters Hayn an der insel Cuba in der baya Patanca anno 1628 erobert worden. 7½x15½.
[In Abelin (Johann Philipp). Neue welt und Americanische historien. Durch John Ludwig Gottfried. [pseud.] fol. Franckfurt am Main, M. Merian, 1631. bet. pp. 66-67].

1628. *Cyba insvla.—Ins. Iamaica.—Ins. S. Ioannia.—Hispaniola insula.—I. S. Margareta.* 5½x7.
 [In Mercator (Gerard). *Atlas minor.* obl. 8°. Amsterodami, ex officina I. Ianssonii, 1628. p. 647].
 NOTE.—Text in double column on verso of the map.
- Same.
 [In Mercator (Gerard). *Atlas minor.* obl. 12°. Amsterodami, ex officina I. Ianssonii, 1634. p. 648].
- Same.
 [In Mercator (Gerard). *Atlas minor.* obl. 12°. Amstelodami, ex officina Ioannis Ianssonii, 1651. pt. 2, p. 397].
 NOTE.—Inset to "Cyba insvla": "Hauana portus."
1639. *Insulæ Americæ in oceano septentrionali, cum terris adiacentibus.* 15x20½.
 Amsterdami, apud Ioannem Ianssonium, [1639].
 [In Hondius (Henricus). *Nouveau théâtre du monde.* fol. Amsterdam, H. Hondius, 1639. v. 3, no. 103].
- Same.
 [In Jansson (Jan). *Novus atlas, sive theatrum orbis terrarum.* fol. Amstelodami, J. Ianssonium, 1646-49. v. 3, pt. 2, no. 26].
- Same.
 [In Jansson (Jan). *Nuevo atlas.* fol. Amsterdam, I. Iansson, 1653. v. 2].
1646. *Carta prima generale d'America dell' India Occidentale è mare del Zur.* Afo. Lucini, feci. 19x27½.
 [In Dudley (Robert, duke of Northumberland). *Dell' arcana del mare.* fol. Firenze, F. Onofri, 1646. book 2, p. 40].
1652. *Havana.* 1½x2.
 [In Vischer (Nikolaas). *Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa.* fol. Amstelodami, N. Vischer, [1690?] colored ed. no. 2].
 NOTE.—Inset to no. 2, "Nova totius terrarum orbis . . . tabula. 1652."
1656. *Les isles Antilles, etc., entre lesquelles sont les Lucayes, et les Caribes.* Par N. Sanson. 15½x22. Paris, l'auteur, 1656.
 [In Cappel (Jacques). *Cartes recueillies en un tome, en 1679.* fol. [n. p., 1679]. no. 119].
- Same.
 [In Sanson (Nicolas, d'Abbeville), Sanson (Guillaume) and Sanson (Nicolas, *fil.*) *Cartes générales de la géographie ancienne et nouvelle.* fol. Paris, chez l'auteur et P. Mariette, 1675. v. 1, no. 26].
1657. *Les isles Antilles, etc., entre lesquelles sont les Lucayes, et les Caribes.* Par N. Sanson, 1657. 8½x12.
 [In *his* L'Amérique en plusieurs cartes. 4°. Paris, l'auteur, 1657. no. 7].
1658. *Insulæ Americæ in oceano septentrionali cum terris adiacentibus.* 15x20½.
 [In Blaeu (Willem Janszoon) and Blaeu (Joan). *Toonneel des aerdriftex, ofte nieuwe atlas.* fol. Amsterdami, apud I. Gulljelmi f. Blaeu, 1648-58. v. 2, pt. 2. *America.* bet. pp. 4-5].
- Same.
 [In Blaeu (W. J.) and Blaeu (Jan). *Le grand atlas, ov cosmographie Blaviane, contenant l'Amérique.* fol. Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1667. v. 12, bet. pp. 83-84].
1658. *Pascaerte vande Caribische eylanden, vande Barbados tot aende bocht van Mexico.* 2 sheets each, 17x21½. Amsterdam, H. Doncker, 1658.
 [In Doncker (Hendrick). *De zee-atlas ofte water waereld.* fol. Amsterdam, H. Doncker, 1660. no. 21-22].
- Same.
 [In Doncker (Hendrick). *De zee-atlas ofte water-waereld.* t'Amsterdam, H. Doncker, 1665. no. 24-25].

1661. Pascaerte vande Caraibes, S. Iuan de Porte Rico, de oosthoek van I. Spangnola als mede de vaste cust van Nueva Andalusia met de eylanden daer omtrent gelegen. Nieu-lycx uitgegeven t Amsterdam. By Johannes van Loon, zee-caert-maeker en plaet-snyder. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$.
 [In Loon (Johannes van). Klaer lichtende noortster ofte zee atlas. fol. t'Amsterdam, J. van Loon, 1661. no. 44].
1661. Pascaerte vande vaste cust en eylanden van West Indien, als mede de Virginis en Nieu-Nederland, van C. Droge tot C. Cod. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$. 't Amsterdam, by Johannes van Loon, plaet-snyder en zee-caert-maker.
 [In Loon (Joannes van). Klaer lichtende noortster ofte zee atlas. fol. t'Amsterdam, J. van Loon, 1661. no. 42].
- Same.
 [In Loon (Jan van). Klaer-lichtende noort-star oste zee-atlas. fol. t' Amsterdam, J. van Loon, 1666. no. 81].
1666. Pascaerte van West Indien de vaste kusten en de eylanden. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$.
 [In Goos (Pieter). [De zee-atlas ofte water-weereld]. fol. [Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1666]. no. 34].
- Same.
 [In Goos (Pieter). De zee-atlas ofte water-weereld. fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1666. no. 35].
1667. Canibalis insvlæ. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$.
 [In Blaeu (W. J.) and Blaeu (Jan). Le grand atlas, ov cosmographie Blaviane, contenant l'Amérique. fol. Amsterdam, J. Blaeu, 1667. v. 12, bet. pp. 95-96].
1671. Havana. [View]. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
 [In Montanus (Arnoldus). De nieuwe en onbekende weereld. 4°. t' Amsterdam, J. Meurs, 1671. bet. pp. 154-156].
 NOTE.—Same in Ogilby's America, 1671 and Dapper's German translation, 1673.
1671. Insulæ Americanæ in oceano septentrionali cum terris adiacentibus. $11 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
 [In Montanus (Arnoldus). De nieuwe en onbekende weerld. 4°. t' Amsterdam, J. Meurs, 1671. bet. pp. 172-173].
 NOTE.—Same in Ogilby's America, 1671 and Dapper's German translation, 1673.
- 1675? Generaële kaart van West Indien vande linie æquinoctiael tot benoorde Terra Neuf. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 21$.
 [In Roggeveen (Arend). Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle devaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien. fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675]. index map].
- 1675? Pascaerte van de eylanden Cuba en Jamaica en de andere eylanden daer ontrent gelegen beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$.
 [In Roggeveen (Arend). Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien. fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675]. no. 24].
- 1675? Paskaert vande noorde cust van Cuba, streckende van bahia de Matancas tot Bahía Honda. Beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graad. 16×20 .
 [In Roggeveen (Arend). Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien. fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675]. no. 25].
- 1675? Roggeveen (Arend). Het eerste deel van het brandende veen, verlichtende alle de vaste kusten ende eylanden van geheel West-Indien. 6 p. l., 62, [1] pp., 33 col. maps. fol. t' Amsteldam, P. Goos, [1675].
 NOTE.—Date 1675 at end of dedication. Title-page and maps beautifully illuminated. Contains the following maps relating to Cuba: no. 1, Generaële kaart van West Indien. no. 21, Pascaerte van de noordcust van Spagnola tuschen de bay van Mansaniella tot de reede van 't eylandt Tortugas. no. 23, Pascaert van de eylanden Cuba en Jamaica en de andere eylanden daer ontrent gelegen. no. 24, Paskaert vande Noord cust van Cuba, streckende van bahia Matancas tot Bahía Honda.

1675. A chart of the Caribe islands. By John Seller. 17x21.
[In *his Atlas maritimus*. fol. London, J. Darby, for the author, 1675. no. 45].
1675. A chart of the West Indies, from Cape Cod to the river Oronoque. By John Seller. 17x23½.
[In *his Atlas maritimus*. fol. London, J. Darby, for the author, 1675. no. 45].
1675. A general chart of the West India's. By John Seller. 17x21½.
[In *his Atlas maritimus*. fol. London, J. Darby, for the author, 1675. no. 35].
- 1676? A chart of the West Indies from Cape Cod to the river Oronoque. By J. Seller. 16x20½. [London, 1678?]
[American maps. v. 4, no. 10].
1679. The chief islands of y^e Antille^s and Lucayes. 3x2.
[In Seller (John). *Atlas minimus*, 32°. [London, J. Seller, 1679]. no. 45].
1680. A chart of the island Cuba. The gulf of Florida, with the Bahama islands, and ye Windward passage. [anon.] 17x21. [London, ca. 1680].
[American maps. v. 4, no. 35].
NOTE.—Attributed to John Thornton.
1680. Pascaerte van de eylanden Cuba en Jamaica en de andere eylanden daer ontrent gelegen. Beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. 16½x20.
[In Roggeveen (Arend). *La primera parte del Monte de Turba ardiente allumbrando con la claridad de su fuego todas las costas firmes, y yslas de toda la India Occidental*. fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1680. no. 24].
1680. Paskaert vande noord cust van Cuba, strekende van bahia de Mantanzas tot Bahía Hondia. Beschreven door Arent Roggeveen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graed. 16x20.
[In Roggeveen (Arend). *La primera parte del Monte de Turba ardiente allumbrando con la claridad de su fuego todas las costas firmes, y yslas de toda la India Occidental*. fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1680. no. 25].
1680. Roggeveen (Arend). *La primera parte del Monte de Turba ardiente allumbrando con la claridad de su fuego todas las costas firmes, y yslas de toda la India Occidental*. . . . 2 p. l., 68 pp., 33 maps. fol. Amsterdam, P. Goos, 1680.
1683. Les isles Antilles, &c entre lesquelles sont les Lucayes, et les Caribes. Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville geogr: ord^{re} du roy. AD. Winter sculp. 8½x12.
[In Sanson (Nicolas, d'Abbeville). *Geographische en historische beschryvingh der vier bekende werlde-deelen Europa, Asia, Africa en America*. 4°. Utrecht, Johannes Ribbins, 1683. bet. pp. 616-617].
- Same. .
[In Luyts (Jan). *Joannis Luyts, philosophiæ professoris, introductio ad geographiam novam et veterem*. 8°. Trajecti ad Rhenum, ex officina Francisci Halma, 1682. bet. pp. 716-717].
1683. Pascaerte van West Indien begrijpemde in zich de vaste kusten en eylanden, alles op sijn ware lengte en breete op wassende graden gelegt. 20x22½. t'Amsterdam by Iacobus Robijn.
[In Robijn (Jacobus). *Zee, zea-atlas-aquatique, del mar*. fol. Amsterdam, J. Robijn, 1683. no. 36].
- 1690? Insulæ Americæ in oceano Septentrionali ac regiones adiacentes, a C. de May usque ad lineam æquinoctialem. Per Nicolaum Visscher. 18½x22½.
[In Visscher (Nikolaas). *Atlas minor sive geographia compendiosa*. fol. Amstelredami, N. Visscher [1690?] colored ed. no. 125].
NOTE.—Also in the uncolored edition of Visscher, no. 109
- Same.
[In Wit (Frederick de). *Atlas maior*. fol. Amsterdam, F. de Wit, [1700-1706].

1695. [Plano manuscrito de la ciudad y puerto de la Habana, sin fecha ni nombre de autor. Puesto que representa la muralla de fortificación como concluida, debe ser el mapa posterior al año de 1695]. 13x8½.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 8].
- 1695-97. Isola Cuba . . . 8½x11½.
[In Coronelli (Vincenzo). Atlante Veneto. fol. Venetia, 1695-97. v. 2, pt. 2, pp. 164-165].
- 1695-97. Isole Antili, la Cuba, e la Spagnuola . . . 10x17.
[In Coronelli (Vincenzo). Atlante Veneto. fol. Venetia, 1695-97. v. 2, pt. 2, bet. pp. 160-161].
1698. Pas kaart van de noord oost kust van Cuba en d'oost kust van Florida vervaar-
tende de canal van Bahama met de Bahaamse eylanden, door Vooght, geo-
metra. 20½x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1698].
[In Voogt (Claes Janasz). La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar. fol. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1700?] no. 86].
NOTE.—Title-page for the part of the atlas containing this map is dated 1698.
1698. Pas kaart van de zuyd kust van Cuba en van geheel Yamaica en and're
bygeleegen plaatsen, door Vooght, geometra. 20½x23. Amsterdam, J.
van Keulen, [1698].
[In Voogt (Claes Janasz). La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar. fol. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1700?] no. 82].
NOTE.—Title-page for the part of the atlas containing this map is dated 1698.
Insets: "Baya Oristan in Yamaica," and "Baya Yamaica."
1698. Pas kaart van West Indien behelsende soo dezelve vaste kusten als d'onder
behoorende eylanden aan de Noord ocean door I. C. Vooght, geometra.
20½x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1698].
[In Voogt (Claes Janasz). La nueva, y grande relumbrante antorcha de la mar. fol. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1700]. no. 71].
NOTE.—Title-page for the first part of the atlas containing this map is dated 1698.
v. 2, no. 73].
1700. Le golfe de Méxique, et les isles voisines, dressé sur les relations les plus nou-
velles.—Archipelague du Méxique, ou sont des isles de Cuba, Espagnola,
Jamaica, &c. dressé sur les relations les plus nouvelles. 23½x33½.
Amsterdam, chez Pierre Mortier.
[In Neptune (Le) François. De Franche Neptunus. fol. Amsterdam, P. Mortier,
1698-1700. v. 3, no. 23].
1702. Havana een vermaerde haven in 't Noorder Amerika, op't eilant Kuba. Pet.
Schenk. Amsteld. c. p. 7½x10.
[In Schenk (Pieter). Petri Schenkii hecatompolis. obl. 4°. [Amstelædam], P.
Schenkii, 1702. no. 96].
1702. Les isles de l'Amérique connues sous le nom d'Antilles ou sont les isles de
Cuba, St. Dominique et Jamaïque les Lucayes, les Caribes, et celles du
Vent. Par N. de Fer. H. van Loon sculp. 8½x13. Paris, chez l'auteur,
1702.
[In Fer (Nicolas de). L'atlas curieux. obl. 4°. Paris, [N.] de Fer, 1700-[1704].
no. 143].
1705. De Antillische eilanden, waar onder zyn de Lucaysche en Caribesche. Door
N. Sanson d'Abbeville, geogr: ord^{re} du roy. 8½x12.
[In La Croix (A. Phérotée de). Algemeene weerdbeeschriving. 4°. Amsterdam,
F. Halma, 1705. v. 3].
- 1705-20. Carte des Antilles françoises et des isles voisines. 19x12½.
[In Chatelain (H. A.). Atlas historique. [anon.] fol. Amsterdam, 1705-20. v. 6,
p. 154].
- 1709? Insularum Hispaniolæ et Cubæ cum insulis circum jacentibus accurata delin-
eatio. 16x20½. Amstelodami apud Pet: Schenk, et Ger: Valk, [1709?]

- 171-. A chart of ye West Indies or the islands of North America in the North sea, . . . Being ye present seat of war. By Herman Moll. 11x12. [London], for T. Bowles and J. Bowles, [171-].
- 1712? Pas kaart vande noord oost kust van Cuba en d'east kust van Florida verwaatende de canal van Bahama met de Bahamesse eylanden door Voogt. 20x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1712?]
- 1712? Pas kaart vande zuyd kust van Cuba en van geheel Yamaica en andre bygeleegen plaatsen door Vooght geometra. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. Spaansche mylen 17½ in een graadt. Eng. en Fran: mylen 20 in een graadt. 20½x23. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen, [1712?]
1715. A map of the West Indies or the islands of America in the North sea, with ye adjacent countries; explaining what belongs to Spain, England, France, Holland, &c. also ye trade winds, and ye several tracts made by ye galeons and flota from place to place. By Herman Moll. 33x40. [London], for T. Bowles & J. Bowles, [1715?]
[American maps. v. 1, no. 12].
- 1715-20. Moll (Herman). A map of the West Indies, or the islands of America in the North Sea; with ye adjacent countries; explaining which belongs to Spain, [etc.] 24x38.
[In his *The world described*. fol. London, 1715-20. no. 16].
1721. A new map of the English empire in the ocean of America, or West India. Revis'd by I. Senex. 20x23.
[In *New general atlas*. (anon.) fol. London, for D. Browne, 1721. facing p. 125].
1722. Baye et ville de la Havana ou de S. Christoval. 8x13.
[In *Coraal (François)*. Voyages. 16°. Amsterdam, 1722. v. 1, facing p. 8].
- 1728? Les Antilles dans l'Amérique vis-à-vis de la terre-ferme de la Floride, du Mexique, Nouvelle Espagne, Cartagene, Iucatan et Darien, avec les frontières près de la mer de Sud, suivant les relations de Christ. Colombe et d'autres voyageurs plus nouveaux . . . par Pierre vander Aa. Milliaria Germanica communia 15 in uno gradu. 8½x13½.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). *Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires*. obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 98].
- 1728? Îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque, ainsi qu'elles ont été premièrement découvertes par Christ. Colombe, ensuite peuplées par les Castillans, et rectifiées sur les observations exactes de ceux qui y ont été depuis, de nouveau mises au jour par Pierre vander Aa. Milliaria Germanica communia 15 in uno gradu. 8½x13½.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). *Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires*. obl. fol. Leide, P. van der Aa, [1728?] no. 137].
- 1728? Terre-ferme de Darien, au midi des Îles Cuba et Hispaniola, dressée suivant les rélations de Pedrarias Davila et de plusieurs autres, à present publiée par Pierre vander Aa. Milliaria Germanica communia 15 in uno gradu. 8½x11½.
[In Aa (Pierre vander). *Atlas nouveau et curieux des plus célèbres itinéraires*. obl. fol. Leide, P. Van Der Aa, [1728?] no. 120].
- 1729? Baye et ville de Havana, ou S. Christoval. 8½x11½.
[In *Galerie (La) agréable du monde*. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique. pl. 73b].
- 1729? Cuba en Iamaica, soo als die door Kolumbus ontdekt, en by de Kastilianen bevolkt syn.—Îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque, ainsi qu'elles ont été premièrement découvertes par Christ. Colombe, ensuite peuplées par les Castillans, et rectifiées sur les observations exactes de ceux qui y ont été depuis, de nouveau mises au jour par Pierre vander Aa, à Leide. 6x8½.
[In *Galerie (La) agréable du monde*. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique. pl. 73a].

- 1729? Havana, ville capitale de l'Isle de Cuba en Amérique. [View]. 11½x14.
[In Galerie (La) agréable du monde. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique, pl. 74].
- 1729? Îles de l'Amérique, situées dans l'océan septentrional, avec toutes leurs côtes, bayes, et ports, suivant les relations de ceux qui les ont découvertes et peuplées, mises au jour par Pierre Vander Aa. 11x14.
[In Galerie (La) agréable du monde. fol. Leide, P. Vander Aa, [1729?] v. 4. Amérique, pl. 73].
1729. A new and correct draught of the bay of Matanzas on ye north side of ye island Cuba, done from a survey in the year 1729, by Róbt. Pearson. 9x12.
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West-India navigation. fol. London, printed for W. Mount and T. Page, 1737, no. 20].
1730. Plano del puerto bayia y ciudad de la Havana, situada por los 23° 10' de lat. sept: y 292° :20' de long. su 1° merid°, en Tenerife. Nuevamenté emmendado por D. D. D. B. Año de 1730. Escala de 3000 pies del Rhin. Escala de mil varas Castellanas. ms. 16x22½.
NOTE.—Partly colored.
Explanatory notes and index to places.
Shows the town, vicinity, and location of buildings and defences.
1731. Carte des Isles de l'Amérique et de plusieurs pays de terre ferme situés au devant de ces Isles & autour du golfe de Méxique. Par le sr. d'Anville. 1731. 12x17.
[In his Atlas général. fol. Paris, 1727-80. no. 36].
1733. Carte des Antilles françoises et des Isles voisines, dressée sur les mémoires manuscrits de mr. Petit, et sur quelques observations. Par Guillaume De l'Isle. 17½x23. Amsterdam, J. Covens & C. Mortier, [1733].
[In his Atlas nouveau. fol. Amsterdam, J. Covens & C. Mortier, [1741?] v. 2, no. 42].
NOTE.—Also in the edition of 1733.
1734. Hierwe groote en seer curieuse pascaart van geheel-Westindien, vertoonende alle desselfs eylanden, bayen, en rivieren mitsgaders alle droogtens en dieptens, nieuwelyk en seer naaukeurig bij een gestelt uyt veele veernamen goede afpylingen en opservatien, door Ian Sikkema. 23x38½. Amsterdam, G. van Keulen, [1734].
[In Keulen (Johannes van). [De groote nieuwe zee atlas]. fol. Amsterdam, 1734. no. 26].
- 1736? A map of the West Indies, etc. Mexico or New Spain . . . By H. Moll, geographer. English leagues, 20 to one degree. 7½x10½.
[In Moll (Herman). Atlas minor. obl. 8°. London, printed for T. Bowles & J. Bowles [1736?] no. 56].
1737. A new and correct chart of the trading part of the West Indies. Sold by W. Mount & T. Page on Tower Hill London. 18½x31½.
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West-India navigation. fol. London, printed for W. Mount and T. Page, 1737. no. 24].
1737. A new general chart for the West Indies of E. Wrights projection vut Mercators chart. 18x22½.
[In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West-India navigation. fol. London, printed for W. Mount and T. Page, 1737. no. 3].
1739. Indiarum occidentalium, tractus littorales cum insulis Caribicis. t' Amsterdam, L. Renard. 19x22.
[In Renard (Louis). Atlas de la navigation, et du commerce qui se fait dans toutes les parties du monde. fol. Amsterdam, R. & J. Ottens, 1739. no. 27].
1740. Nova tabula exhibens insulas Cubam et Hispaniolam vulgo S. Domingo dictam insulas Lucaias seu Bahamanas ac peninsulam Floridæ ex novissimis observationibus Hispanorum Anglorum Gallorum, atque Hollandorum in lucem edita. a R. et I. Ottens. 17½x21½. Amstelodami, [1740?]
NOTE.—Insert: A draught of St. Augustin and its harbour.—La Havane . . . —Plan de la ville Espagnole de S. Domingue . . . dorné par le s. B . . . C 20 May, 1732.

1740. A new and correct chart or map of the West Indies, &c. 12x15.
[In *Catman (Domingo Gonnale)*. A geographical description of the coasts, harbours, and ports of the Spanish West Indies. 8°. London, for the editor, G. Smith, 1740. front.]
1740. Plan of Guantamano on the south side of Cuba called by the English Waltham bay and Cumberland harbour. Surveyed by admiral Durell, in 1738. 16x7. London, for R. Sayer, 1738.
[In *Jefferys (Thomas)*. The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1740. no. 49].
- Same. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1816.
[In *Jefferys (Thomas)*. The West-India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1816. no. 32].
1740. A plan of the harbour and city of Havana. P. Harrison delin. 7½x7½.
[In *Catman (Domingo Gonnale)*. A geographical description of the coasts, harbours, and ports of the Spanish West Indies. 8°. London, for G. Smith, 1740. p. 93].
1741. A plan of the entrance and fortifications of the harbour Saint Iago on the south side of Cuba. By cap^t Phi Durell. 1741. A scale of 1000 feet. ms. 14x20½.
Note.—Colored.
Contains notes and index to places.
1741. A plan of George Stadt Camp near the river Guantamano in the island of Cuba and also of the intrenchments made on the adjacent hills. Represented more at large with their profiles. ms. 1741. 21x28½.
Note.—Dedication: To his grace, John, Duke of Montagu this plan is most humbly dedicated by his grace's most humble and dutifull servant, John Thomas.
- 1742? Plan of the city & harbour of the Havannah together with the adjacent forts & batteries. ms. [anon.]. 8x14. [n. p., 1742?].
1742. A plan of port Esccondido on the south side of Cuba, three leag^s to the e'ward of Cumberland harbr Survey'd by cap^t Phi: Durell. 1742. A scale of one mile. ms. 10½x14½.
NOTE.—Colored.
Gives sailing directions and soundings.
Inset view of the town. 1½x10½.
- 1743-44. A plan of the harbour, forts and city of Havana, on the north side of the island of Cuba. W. H. Toms, sculp. 11x14½. Holbourn, W. H. Toms, 1743-44.
- 1743-44. A plan of the entrance & fortifications of the harbour S^t Jago, on the south side of Cuba. By Cap^t Phil. Durell. Anno 1741. W. H. Toms sculp. col. 14x20½. Holbourn, W. H. Toms, 1743/4.
- Same.
[American maps. v. 2, no. 15].
1744. Algemeene kaart van de Westindische eilanden. 13½x17½. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion.
[In *Tirion (Isaak)*. Nieuwe en beknopte hand-atlas. fol. te Amsterdam, 1744. no. 110].
1747. An accurate map of the West Indies. Drawn from the best authorities, assisted by the most approved modern maps and charts, and regulated by astronomical observations, by Eman. Bowen. 13½x16½.
[In *Complete (A) system of geography*. [anon.] fol. London, for W. Innys [etc.] 1747. v. 2, no. 68].
- Same.
[In *Bowen (Emanuel)*. A complete atlas, or distinct view of the known world. fol. London, for W. Innys [etc.] 1752. no. 55].

1747. A new & accurate map of the island of Cuba . . . By Eman. Bowen. —
A new & accurate map of the islands of Hispaniola or St. Domingo and
Porto Rico . . . By Eman. Bowen. 13½x16½.
[In Complete (A) system of geography. [anon.] fol. London, for W. Innys, 1747.
v. 2, no. 80].
- Same.
[In Bowen (Emanuel). A complete atlas or distinct view of the known world. fol.
London, for W. Innys [etc.] 1752. no. 63].
1747. Particular draughts and plans of some of the principal towns and harbours
belonging to the English, French, and Spaniards, in America and West
Indies. By Eman. Bowen. 14x17.
[In Complete (A) system of geography. [anon.] fol. London, for W. Innys, [etc.],
1747. v. 2, no. 106].
- 1747-1757. Regni, Mexicani seu novae Hispaniæ, Ludovicianæ, N. Angliæ, Caro-
linæ, Virginicæ, et Pensylvaniæ, nec non insularum, archipelagi Mexi-
cani in America Septentrionali, accurata tabula exhibitâ a Joh. Baptista
Homanno, Noribergæ. 18½x22½.
[In Homann *hærs.* Homannscher atlas. fol. Nürnberg, In verlag der Homannschen
erben, 1747-[1757]. no. 94].
1749. Carte réduite du golphe du Méxique et des Isles de l'Amérique pour servir aux
vaisseaux du roy. Dressée ou déposé des cartes et plans de la marine par
ordre de m. le comte de Maurepas, année 1749. 21½by32½. Paris, chez
Bellin, 1749.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas, 1708-1772). Atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1751. [no.
12].
1750. Partie de la Mer du Nord, où se trouvent les grandes et petites Isles Antilles,
les Isles Lucayes. Par le s^r Robert géographe ordinaire du roy. Avec
privilege. 1750. Echelles. Mille pas géométriques. Lieues marines de
20 au degré. 19x23.
[In Robert de Vaugondy (Gilles, 1688-1766) and Robert de Vaugondy (Didier, 1723-
1786). Atlas Universel. fol. Paris, chez les auteurs, [&] Boudet, 1757-[1758]. no.
102].
1752. The Havana. 2½x2½.
[In Bowen (Emanuel). A complete atlas, or distinct view of the known world. fol.
London, for W. Innys, [etc.], 1752. no. 66].
1754. Carte du golphe du Méxique et des Isles de l'Amérique. Par m. Bellin ing^r
de la marine 1754. 10½x14½.
[In La Harpe (Jean François de). Abrégé de l'histoire générale des voyages. 8°.
Paris, hôtel de Thou, 1780. v. 10, p. 1].
1755. A new and accurate map of the West Indies and the adjacent parts of North
and South American. R. W. Seale, sculp. 10½x15.
[In Universal (The) magazine. 8°. London, J. Hinton, 1755. v. 17, p. 241].
- 1756? Insulæ Americanæ nempe: Cuba, Hispaniola, Iamaica, P.^o Rico, Lucania,
Antillæ vulgo Caribæ, Barlo- et sotto-Vento, etc. 18½x22½. Anstelodanum,
R. & J. Ottens, [1756?]
[In Ottens (Reinier) and Ottens (Josua). Atlas minor sive geographiæ compendiosa.
fol. Amsterdam, R. & J. Ottens, [1695-1756?] v. 1, no. 203].
NOTE.—The margin contains title: "Stoel des oorlogs in America waar in vertoont
werden alle desself voornaamste eylande nieuwelycks uytgegeven door Reinier &
Josua Ottens." showing that this map was issued to illustrate the war between the
French and the British beginning in 1756.
- Same.
[In Ottens (Reinier) and Ottens (Josua). Atlas minor sive geographiæ compendiosa.
fol. Amsterdam R. & J. Ottens, [1708-1756?] no. 49].
- Same.
[In Ottens (Reinier) and Ottens (Josua). Atlas minor sive geographiæ compendiosa. fol.
Amstelædam, R. & J.

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3. The West Indies. T. Jefferys, sculp. 6x10.
 [In Smollett (Tobias). A compendium of authentic and entertaining voyages.
 [anon.] 16°. London, for R. & J. Dodsley [etc.], 1756. v. 1, p. 14].
- A new and correct chart of the harbour of Havana on the island of Cuba, with
 a plan of ye city & from actual survey by capt. James Phelps. I. Mynde
 sc. 17x21½. London, W. Mount & T. Page, [1758?]
 [American maps. v. 2, no. 5].
- ion géographique des îles Antilles possédées par les anglois. Par le
 llin. 1758. xii, 171 pp., 13 maps. 4°. Paris, Didot, 1758.
- A new and correct chart of the trading part of the West Indies. English and
 French leagues 20 in a degree. 18x31½. London, sold by W. Mount &
 T. Page, [1758].
 [In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation
 from Hudson's-bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for W. and J.
 Mount, T. Page and son, 1758. bet. pp. 58-59].
58. A new and correct draught of the bay of Matanzas on ye north side of ye
 island Cuba, done from a survey in the year 1729 by Robt. Pearson. 9x12.
 [In English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation,
 from Hudson's-bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for W. and J.
 Mount, T. Page and son, 1758. bet. pp. 42-43].
4. A new general chart for the West Indies of E. Wright's projection vut. Mer-
 cators chart. 17½x22½. London, sold by W. and I. Mount and T. Page,
 [1758].
 [In English (The) pilot. The fourth book, describing the West India navigation,
 from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas. fol. London, printed for W. and J.
 Mount, T. Page and son, 1758. bet. pp. 4-3].
- A plan of Cape Antonia. 1758. ms. 8½x14½.

NOTE.—Partly colored.

1759. *Dominia anglorum in præcipuis insulis Americæ ut sunt insula C. Christophori, Antegoa, Iamaica, Barbados nec non insulæ Bermudes vel Sommers dictæ, singulari mappa omnia exhibita et edita ab Homannianis heredibus.*—Die englische colonie-lænder auf den insuln von America.
 [In Homann (J. B.) Atlas geographicus maior. fol. Norimbergæ, Homannianis heredibus, 1759. v. 1, no. 142].
1759. *Mappa geographica, complectens 1. Indiæ Occidentalis partem mediam circum Isthmvm Panamensem. 2. Ipeumq; isthmum. 3. Ichnographiam præcipuorum locorum & portuum ad has terras pertinentium. Desumta omnia ex historia insulæ. S. Dominici & pro præsentis statu belli, quod est 1740 inter Anglos & Hispanos exortum, luci publicæ tradita ad Homannianis heredibus.* 19x22.
 [In Homann (J. B.) Atlas geographicus maior. fol. Norimbergæ, Homannianis heredibus, 1759. v. 1, no. 144].
- 1760? *Bahia del Mariel in ysle de Cuba.* [1760?] *Escala de media milla.* ms. 19x13.
 NOTE.—Gives soundings.
- 1760? *Havana—Vera Cruz.* [1760?] ms. 12x8.
 NOTE.—Two small sketches partly colored.
 Gives soundings and fortifications.
- 1760? [A map of Cape Corientes. 1760?] ms. 8x13½.
 NOTE.—Partly colored. Gives soundings.
- 1760? *Plano de la bahia de Jagua. Una de las de la ysle de St. Yiago de Cuba asia la parte del sur situada en 22 g^a y 12^{ma} de latitud septentrional y en de longitud al meridiano de Tenerife 12 legs. al oeste del rio y puerto dela Trinidad es abundante de seze y de mucha madera para fabricas de navios y hasee mismo para arboladuras de embarcaciones mag^{as} y menoes. Delineado por Francisco Math^a Celi.* [1760?] *Escala de 8 millas.* ms. 19x13½.
 NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

1760? Plano de la bahia de Jagua. Una de las de la ysla de S. Tiago de Cuba asia la parte del sur situada en 22 g^a y 12 m^a de latitud septentrional y en g^a m^a de longitud al meridiano de Tenerife. 12 leg^a al oeste del rio y puerto dela Trinidad es abundante de Peixe y de mucha madera para fabricas de navios y hassi mismo para arboladuras de embarcaciones may^{as} y menoes. [1760?] Escala d. 4 millas. ms. 19x13½.

NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

This map does not give the author, the same lettering or as many references as the above. In other respects they are similar.

1760? Plano de la bahia de Matansas. Escala de seis millas. Delineado por Francisco Mathias Celi. [1760?] ms. 18½x12.

NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

1760? Plano de la bahia de Matansas. Delineado por Fran^{co} Math^a Celi. [1760?] Escala de seis millas. ms. 18½x12.

NOTE.—Gives soundings, fortifications and index to places.

Same as above except the lettering.

1760? Plano de la gran bahia de Nipe en y^a de Cuba. [1760?] Delineado per Franeo. Escala de quatro millas. ms. 19x12½.

NOTE.—Gives soundings and index to places.

1760? A sketch of the harbour of S^t Iago de Cuba. [1760?] A scale of one mile. ms. 22x28.

NOTE.—Partly colored.

Contains index to places, fortifications, soundings and "Some remarks in sailing into this harbour."

1760. The West Indies: exhibiting the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish settlements. 18x18.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The natural and civil history of the French dominion in N. & S. America. fol. London, 1760. pt. 2, facing p. 1].

1762. An accurate map of Cuba, and the adjacent islands. Engraved by A. B. [A. Bell].— A plan of the city and harbour of Havana, capital of the island of Cuba. 7x16.

[In Scots (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. Edinburgh, W. Sands, [etc.]. 1762. v. 24, p. 476].

1762. An accurate map of the British, French, & Spanish settlements in Nth. America and the West Indies, as stipulated by the preliminary articles of peace signed at Fontainebleau, by the ministers of Great Britain, France, & Spain, Nov. 3, 1762. J. Gibson, sculp. [anon.] 13x11. [n. p. 1762?]

1762. An accurate map of the West Indies. Engraved by A. Bell. 7x9½.

[In Scots (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. Edinburgh, W. Sands, [etc.]. 1762. v. 2, p. 557].

1762. An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast. J. Gibson, sculp. 7x11.

[In Gentleman's (The) magazine, 1762. 8°. London, for D. Henry, 1762. v. 32, p. 50].

1762. Carte hydrographique de la baye de la Havane avec le plan de la ville et de ses forts pour joindre a la carte de l'isle de Cuba. Dressée au dépot des cartes et plans de la marine, pour le service des vaisseaux du roy, par ordre de m. le duc de Choiseul, . . . 1762. Par le s. Bellin, ingenieur de la marine. 16½x22½.

[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas) and others. Hydrographie françoise. fol. Paris, dépot de la marine, 1737-1792. v. 2, no. 69].

NOTE.—Insets: Le fort du Maure . . . —Le fort de la Pointe.—Le vieux Chateau.

1762. Carte hydrographique de la baye de la Havane, avec le plan de la ville et de ses forts pour joindre à la carte de l'isle de Cuba. Dressée au dépot des cartes et plans de la marine pour le service des vaisseaux du roi. Par le

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- ingénieur de la marine. 1762. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith.
 1762. Habana, departamento municipal, 1900.
- [In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, at end].
- NOTE.—Insets: "Le fort du Maure . . ." "Le fort de la Pointe . . ." "Le vieux chateau . . ."
- ite de l'isle de Cuba. Dressée au dépôt des cartes et plans de la
 ie pour le service des vaisseaux du roy. Par ordre de m. le duc de
 . . . Par les. Bellin . . . Lieues marines de France et d'Angle-
 vingt au deg. Lieues communes de France de vingt cinq au degre.
1702. 22½x34½.
 Bellin (Jacques Nicolas) and others. Hydrographie française. fol. [Paris], dépôt
 de la marine, 1737-92. v. 2, n. 68].
- on of the city, fortifications & harbour of Havana in the island of
 om an original drawing taken on the spot. [anon.] 11½x14.
 Hinton, [1762].
 (The) magazine. 8°. London, J. Hinton, 1762. v. 30, facing p. 225].
- Island of Cuba.
- The ding our troops on the island of Cuba for the besieging of the
 62. 9½x7½.
 (The) magazine. 1763. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1763. v. 32, p. 237].
- of Cuba with the Bahama islands, gulf of Florida, and Wind-
 : Drawn from English and Spanish surveys. Engraved by
 Jefferys. British miles 69½ to a degree. 13½x19.
 Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the
 coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 72].
1702. Plan de bahia Xagua on the south side of Cuba. T. Jefferys, sculp. 7½x11.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the
 coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 87, pl. 24].
1762. A new and correct map of the American islands, now called the West Indies,
 with the whole coast of the neighbouring continent. By Thos. Kitchin.
 11x14.
 [In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, [1762]. v. 31, bet. pp.
 464-465].
1762. A new and correct map of the West Indies. J. Gibson, sculp. [anon.]
 11x13½.
 [In American (The) gazetteer. [anon.] 12°. London, for A. Millar, 1762. v. 3].
1762. A new chart of the seas, surrounding the island of Cuba, with the soundings,
 currents, ships' courses, etc. and a map of the island itself, lately made by
 an officer in the navy. [anon.] 10½x14. [London], for the London
 magazine, 1762.
1762. A new chart of the West Indies, drawn from the best Spanish maps, and
 regulated by astronomical observations. 6½x11.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the
 coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. front.]
- Same.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West
 Indies. fol. London, for R. Sayer and T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 72].
1762. A perspective view of entering the breach of the Moro Castle by storm, the
 30th of July, 1762. I. Collyer sc. 3½x6.
 [In Hervey (Frederick) and others. The naval history of Great Britain. 8°. Lon-
 don, W. Adlard for J. Bew, 1779. v. 5, p. 386].
1762. Plan of bahia de Matanzas. 8x12½.
 [In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the
 coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 84, pl. 19].

1762. Plan of Bahia Hondia. T. Jefferys, sculp. 7x10.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements of the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 89, pl. 26].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana, drawn by an officer on the spot. 1762. 8½x14.
[In Authentic (An) Journal of the siege of the Havana. By an officer. [anon.] 16°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana, drawn by an officer on the spot, 1762. 6½x9½.
[In Gentlemen's (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. London, for D. Henry, 1762. v. 32, p. 456].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana, drawn by an officer on the spot, 1762. 7x11.
[In Mortimer (Thomas). A new and complete dictionary of trade and commerce. fol. London, for the author, 1767. v. 2].
1762. A plan of the siege of the Havana. Drawn by an officer. 15th Aug., 1762.— Plan of the city and harbour of Havana. 7x7½.
[In Wright (J.). A complete history of the late war. 8°. London, for D. Steel, 1766. v. 2, p. 498].
1762. Plan of Guantanamo, called by the English Cumberland harbour. T. Jefferys sculp. 10½x7½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 85, pl. 22].
1762. Plan of Puerto de Baracoa. T. Jefferys sculp. 6½x10.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 84, pl. 21].
1762. Plan of Puerto de Cavañas. T. Jefferys sculp. 9½x8.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 90, pl. 27].
1762. Plan de Puerto de Mariel. T. Jefferys sculp. 10x8.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 90, pl. 28].
1762. Plan of the city and harbour of Havanna. 7½x4.
[In Gentleman's (The) magazine. 1762. 8°. London, for D. Henry, 1762. v. 32, p. 408].
1762. Plan of the city and harbour of the Havana. T. Jefferys sculp. 8x10½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 77, pl. 18].
1762. Plan of the city and harbour of Havana. [anon.] 4½x7½.
[In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1762. v. 31, bet. pp. 280-281].
1762. A plan of the city and harbour of Havanna, capital of the island of Cuba. 7x4½.
[In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1762. v. 31, bet. pp. 280-281].
1762. Plan of the Colorado rocks near the west end of Cuba. T. Jefferys sculp. 7½x10.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A description of the Spanish islands and settlements on the coast of the West Indies. 4°. London, for T. Jefferys, 1762. p. 88, pl. 25].
1762. A plan of the straights of Bahama, through which the expedition fleet was conducted in the year 1762, against the Havana. 4½x7½.
[In London (The) magazine. 1763. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1763. v. 32, p. 40].
1762. Vista del castillo del Morro, sitiado por los Ingleses en 1762. 4x7.
[In Bachiller y Morales (Antonio). Cuba: monografía histórica. 8°. Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. bet. pp. 52-53].
1763. Carta esatta rappresentante l' isola di Cuba estratta dalle carte del sig. Poppler. G. M. Terreni sc. 10x12½.
[In Gazzettiere (Il) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coltellini, 1763. v. 1, p. 140].

1763. A new & accurate map of the seat of the late war in the West Indies with a plan of the city and harbour of Havannah, 1763. 7½x9.
[In Entick (John). The general history of the late war. 2d. ed. 8°. London, for E. & C. Dilly, 1766. v. 4, p. 142].
1763. Nouva e corretta carta dell' Indie occidentali cavata dalle migliori autorità. D. Veremondo Rossi Monaco Val^o. incise. 13x10.
[In Gazzettiere (II) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coitellini, 1763. v. 2, bet. pp. 2-6].
1763. Piano della città e porto dell' Havana. Viol. Vanni sc., Giusep. Pazzi serisse. 10x8.
[In Gazzettiere (II) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coitellini, 1763. v. 2, bet. pp. 68-69].
1763. Piano di Guantanamo chiamato dagl' Inglesi porto di Cumberland. Viol. Vanni sc., Giusep. Pazzi serisse. 7½x10.
[In Gazzettiere (II) americano. 4°. Livorno, M. Coitellini, 1763. v. 1, bet. pp. 146-147].
1763. A plan of the late siege of the Havana and Moor's castle & their environs. 4½x7½.
[In London (The) magazine, 1763. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, 1763. v. 32, p. 116].
1763. A view of the Moor's castle near the Havana, whilst besieged by us. [anon.] 4x6. [London, 1763].
[In London (The) magazine. 8°. London, for R. Baldwin, [1763]. v. 32, April 1763. facing pp. 184].
1763. Vue de la prise des forts et ville de Havane par les Anglois en 1762. Vista prèspetiva de la siuda y fortificacìones de la Vana tumada pur lus Engles en lano de 1762 donde las tropas Espanioles se sum defendidos cum granda valur principalmente lus morus. 10½x15½. Paris, Mondhare, [1763].
1764. Baye de Matance dans l'isle de Cube. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 52].
1764. Îsle de Cuba. 8x12½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 50].
1764. Partie des Îsles Antilles. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 80].
1764. Port de la Havane dans l'isle de Cube. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 51].
1764. Le port Marianne dans l'isle de Cube. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 53].
1764. Suite des îsles Antilles. 2. partie. 8½x6½.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas). Le petit atlas maritime. fol. [Paris], 1764. v. 1, no. 81].
1764. A view of the entrance of the harbour of the Havana, taken from within the wrecks.—Vue de l'entrée du port de la Havane prise en dedans des bâtimens echoués.—Vista de la entrada del puerto de la Havana desde los naufragios. Drawn by Elias Durnford. Engraved by Peter Canot. 12½x20½. London, T. Jefferys, 1764.
1765. A view of the city of the Havana, taken from the road near colonel Howe's battery.—Vue de la Havane prise du chemin près de la batterie du colonel Howe.—Vista de la ciudad de la Havana desde el camino de la batería del colonel Howe. Drawn by Elias Durnford, etch'd by Paul Sandby, & engraved by Edw^d Rooker. 12½x20. London, T. Jefferys, 1765.
1765. A view of the harbour and city of the Havana, taken from Iesu Del Monte.—Vue du port et ville de La Havane prise de Iesu del Monte.—Vista del puerto, y ciudad de la Havana desde Iesu del Monte. Drawn by Elias Durnford. Engraved by T. Morris. 13x20½.

1765. A view of the market place in the city of Havana. *Vue de la place du marché dans la ville de la Havane.*—*Vista de la plaza del mercado en la ciudad de la Havana.* Drawn by Elias Dunford. Engraved by C. Canot and T. Morris. 13x20. London, for John Bowles, [1785?]
1766. A new & accurate map of the island of Cuba, drawn from the most approved maps & charts. 5½x14½.
[In Charlevoix (P. F. X. de). *A voyage to North-America: undertaken by command of the present king of France.* 12°. Dublin, J. Exshaw and J. Potts, 1766. v. 2, bet. pp. 292-297].
1766. A new & correct map of the West Indies. Drawn from the best authorities. 6½x9½.
[In Charlevoix (P. F. X. de). *A voyage to North-America: undertaken by command of the present king of France.* 12°. Dublin, J. Exshaw and J. Potts, 1766. v. 2, bet. pp. 328-329].
1767. *Algemeene kaart van de West-Indische eilander.* 14x17½.
[In *Hedendaagse historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika.* [anon.] 8°. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion, 1767. v. 3, facing p. 1].
1767. A chart of the island of Hispaniola, with the windward passage from Jamaica between ye east end of Cuba & the west end of Hispaniola. 16x20. Dublin, sold by G. Grierson, [1767].
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. Dublin, printed by B. Grierson, 1767. bet. pp. 32-33].
1767. A general chart of the West Indies according to mr. Edw. Wright's projection commonly called Mercators chart. Js. Barlow ft. 17½x21½.
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. Dublin, printed by B. Grierson, 1767. bet. pp. 68-69].
1767. A new & correct chart of Cuba, streights of Bahama, Windward passage, the current through the gulf of Florida, with the soundings, &c. By an officer in navy. 18½x25. [London], sold by Mount & Page, [1767].
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 42-43].
1767. A new and correct chart of the trading part of the West Indies. 18x21½. London, W. Mount & T. Page, [1767].
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 58-59].
1767. A new and correct draught of the bay of Matanzas on ye north side of ye island Cuba, done from a survey by Rob' Pearson. 6x12.
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 42-43].
1767. A new general chart for the West Indies of E. Wright's projection vut Mercators chart. 17½x21½. Dublin, sold by G. Grierson, [1767].
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. Dublin, printed by G. Grierson, 1767. at end].
1767. A new general chart for the West Indies of E. Wright's projection vut Mercator's chart. 17½x22½. London, W. and J. Mount and T. Page, [1767].
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 4-5].
1767. A plan of the harbour & town of Havana, taken on the spot, by an officer in his majesty's navy. 7x5½.
[In *English (The) pilot. The fourth book. Describing the West India navigation, from Hudson's bay to the river Amazonas.* fol. London, printed for J. Mount and T. Page, 1767. bet. pp. 42-43].

1768. Chart of the Atlantic ocean, with the British, French, & Spanish settlements in North America, and the West Indies; as also on the coast of Africa. By Thos. Jefferys. 18½x24.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West India. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 13].
1768. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1771). A general topography of North America and the West India. Being a collection of all the maps, charts, plans, and particular surveys, that have been published of that part of the world, either in Europe or America. Engraved by Tho. Jefferys, geographer to his majesty. 2 p. l., 4 pp., 10 maps on 109 sheets. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768.
 NOTE.—Title and contents also in French.
 No. 102—"Plan of the French attacks upon the island of Grenada . . . 1779," and no. 109—"Attack of the rebels upon Fort Penobscot in the province of New England . . . 1779," are inserted.
1768. A map of the isle of Cuba, with the Bahama islands, gulf of Florida, and Windward passage. Drawn from English and Spanish surveys. Engraved by Thomas Jefferys. Scale. Leagues 20 to a degree. British miles 60½ to a degree. 18½x19½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West India. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 79].
1768. Plan of the city and harbour of the Havana. T. Jefferys, sculp. 8x10½.—Plan of bahia de Matanzas. 8½x12½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West India. fol. London, for R. Sayer and T. Jefferys, 1768. no. 80].
1768. The West Indies; exhibiting the English, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish settlements. Collected from the best authorities by Thomas Jefferys. 18½x17½.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). A general topography of North America and the West India. fol. London, for R. Sayer & T. Jefferys, 1768. nos. 70].
1769. Algemeene kaart van de West-indische eilanden. 14x17½. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion, [1769].
[In Hedendaagsche historie of tegenwoordige staat van Amerika. [anon.] 8°. te Amsterdam, I. Tirion, 1769. v. 3, p. 1].
1771. Plan of the bay of Matanzas, lying on the north side of Cuba in the latt'de 23° 10' north. Scale of one mile of 60 to a degree. J. Gibson, sculp. 8½x14½.
[In Speer (Capt. Joseph Smith). The West-India pilot. fol. London, for the author, 1771. no. 26].
1771. Plan of the harbour and city of Havanah, on the north side of the island of Cuba. 23° 5' n. latt, long: west from London, 82° 57'. I. Bayly, sculp. 9x14.
[In Speer (Capt. Joseph Smith). The West India pilot. fol. London, for the author, 1771. no. 20].
1771. Speer (Capt. Joseph Smith). The West-India pilot: containing piloting directions for Port Royal and Kingston harbours in Jamaica, in and out through the Kays, etc. . . . A number of maps and plans engraved by the best artists, describing the ports and bays above-mentioned: with the true soundings, laid down with the utmost exactness. 4 p. l., 68 pp., 26 maps. fol. London, for the author, 1771.
1772. Attack of the Havana. Engrav'd by J. Lodge. 28½x15.
[In Mante (Thomas). The history of the late war in North America. 4°. London. 1772. p. 397].

1774. Carte réduite du golfe du Méxique et des Isles de l'Amérique. Dressée au dépost des cartes, et plans de la marine pour le service des vaisseaux du roy. Par ordre de m. le duc de Praslin ministre de la marine. Seconde édition année 1774. Par le s. Bellin. 21x31½.
[In Atlas maritime. fol. Genes, Yves Gravier, 1801. no. 27].
- Same.
[In Bellin (Jacques Nicolas) and others. Hydrographie française. fol. [Paris], dépôt de la marine, 1737-1792. v. 2, no. 67].
1774. A compleat map of the West Indies, containing the coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma, with all the islands. By Samuel Dunn. Sea leagues 20 in a degree. English miles 69½ in a degree. 1774. 12x17½.
[In Sayer (Robert) and Bennett (John), editors. The American military pocket atlas. 8°. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett. [1776]. no. 2].
1774. [A general chart of the West Indies. By captain J. S. Speer]. Thos. Bowen sculpt. Scales, British statute miles 69½ to a degree. Marine leagues 20 to a degree. Geometrical or marine miles 60 to a degree. 28½x46½. [London], capt. Speer, May 20th, 1774.
- Same.
[American maps. v. 2. no. 33].
1775. Carte réduite des iles Antilles. Par mrs. de Verdun de la Crenne, le chevalier de Borda et Pingre 1775.—Carte réduite des debouquements de St. Domingue. Par mrs. de Verdun de la Crenno le chev'er de Borda, et Pingre, 1775. 34x22½.
[In Atlas maritime. fol. Genes, Yves Gravier, 1801. no. 33].
1775. An index map to the following sixteen sheets, being a compleat chart of the West Indies, with letters in the margin to direct the placing the different sheets in their proper places. 14½x24½. London, for R. Sayer, 1775.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775. no. 7].
1775. The island of Cuba with part of the Bahama banks & the Martyrs. By Tho's Jefferys. 18½x21½. London, for R. Sayer, 1775.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775. no. 13].
1775. Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas: or, a compendious description of the West-Indies: illustrated with forty correct charts and maps, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the world . . . 3 p. l., 28 pp., 39 maps. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1775.
1776. The West Indies from the best authorities. British miles 60 to a degree. 6½x11½.
[In Andrews (John). History of the war with America, France, Spain and Holland. 12°. London, J. Fielding, 1786. v. 2, p. 303].
1777. A new and correct map of North America, with the West India Islands . . . Laid down according to the latest surveys and corrected from the original materials of gover' Pownall, 1777. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1777.
[In Faden (William, editor). The North American atlas. fol. London, for W. Faden, 1777. nos. 1-2].
- Same.
[In Jefferys (T.) and others. The American atlas. fol. London, R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1776. nos. 5-6].
1777. West Indies. 7x11½.
[In Guthrie (William). A new geographical, historical, and commercial grammar. New ed. 8°. London, for John Knox, 1777. p. 680].

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1777. West Indien. 7x15.
[In Schläger (A. L.) *Neue erldbeschreibung der ganz Amerika*. 16°. Göttingen, 1777].
1778. Carta esatta rappresentante l'isola di Cuba. 10x12.
[In *Atlante dell' America*. [anon.] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 18].
1778. A new chart of the West Indian islands; as they are possessed by the European powers; drawn from the most recent authorities. [anon.] 19x23. [London], for E. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1778.
1778. Nouvelle Espagne, Nouveau Mexique, Isles Antilles par le s. Robert de Vaugondy, geog. ordinaire du roy &c. Gravé par E. Dussy. Échelle: mille par géométriques de 60 au degré. 9½x12.
[In Robert de Vaugondy (Didier, 1723-1786). *Nouvel atlas portatif*. 4°. Paris, Fortin, 1778. no. 44].
NOTE.—Inset: "Isles Açores ou Terceires.
1778. Nuovo e corretta carta dell' Indie Occidentali. 10½x13.
[In *Atlante dell' America*. [anon.] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 17].
1778. Piano della città, porto dell' Havana. 8x10.
[In *Atlante dell' America*. [anon.] fol. Livorno, 1778. no. 19].
1778. The West Indies, and Gulf of Mexico, from the latest discoveries and best observations. Jn'o Lodge, sculp. 9x13½.
[In Russell (William). *The history of America*. 4°. London, for Fielding & Walker, 1778. v. 1, p. 517].
1778. West Indies from the best authorities. By T. Bowen, geog. 7x11½.
[In *North-American (The) and the West-Indian gazetteer*. [anon.] 2d ed. 16°. London, for G. Robinson, 1778].
1779. Map of the European settlements in the West Indies. By Thos. Kitchin. 6½x10½.
[In Raynal (G. T. F.) *A philosophical and political history*. 12°. Dublin, 1778. v. 4].
NOTE.—Also in second edition, 1798.
1779. West Indies. Drawn and engraved from the best maps and charts. T. Kitchin, sculp. 7x14½.
[In Hervey (Frederick) and others. *The naval history of Great Britain*. 8°. London, W. Adlard for J. Bew, 1779. v. 2, p. 177].
- 1779-1782. Matthews (John, R. N.) Twenty-one plans, with explanations, of different actions in the West Indies, during the late war: by an officer of the royal navy, who was present. 24 pp., 21 fold. maps. 8°. Chester, [Eng.], printed by J. Fletcher, for the author, 1784.
NOTE.—Dedication signed, John Matthews.
Gives battles of: Grenada, July 6, 1779; Martinique, April 29, 1781; St. Christopher, January 25-26, 1782; and Dominica, April 9 and 12, 1782.
1780. The entrance of Havannah, from within the harbour. [View]. 8½x16½.—The harbour and part of the town of Havannah. [View]. 8½x16½.
[In *Atlantic (The) Neptune*. *Charts of the coast and harbors of New England*. fol. London, J. F. W. Des Barres, 1780. sheet 67].
1780. West Indies, with the harbour and fort of Omoa. From the best authorities. [anon.] 11½x25.
[In *Political (The) magazine*. 8°. London, for J. Bew, [1780]. v. 1, bet. pp. 179-180].
1781. A map of the English, French, Spanish, Dutch & Danish islands in the West Indies, taken from an improved map of the geographer to the king of France; with the tract of the last West India fleet through the Windward passage. 10½x14. London, J. Bew, 1781.
[In *Political (The) magazine*. June. 1781. 8°. London, for J. Bew, [1781]. v. 2, p. 368].
1781. The West Indies, and gulf of Mexico. Engrav'd by J. Cary. 9x14. [London], J. Macgowan & W. Davies, 1781.
[In *Field (The) of Mars*. [anon.] 4°. London, for J. Macgowan, 1781. v. 3].

1782. De stad en haven van Havana op't eijland Cuba, met alle desselfs droogtens en dieptens. 20x22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amsterdam, I. van Keulen.
[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkell . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [26].]
1782. Map of the islands of Martinico, Dominico, Guardalupe, St. Christophers &c., shewing the place of adm'l Rodney's late victory over the French fleet. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11. London, J. Bew, 1782.
[In Political (The) magazine. June 1782. 8°. London, for J. Bew, [1782]. v. 3, bet. pp. 336-37].
1782. Nieuwe en naeukeurige afteekening vant canaal van Bahama vertoonende t geheele eyland Cuba de noordkust van Espaniola als meede de zuyd kust van Florida met alle desselfs eylande klippen en banken int groot. Duytsche myl schaal van 15 in een graed. Englis leaguas 20 for degree—Lieuas de France 20 par degrez. 20x22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amsterdam, G. van Keulen.
[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkell . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [82].]
1782. Nouvelle carte marine de toute les côtes de l'Amérique. Montrant toutes les isles, bayes et rivières, aussi toutes les roches et profonds tous composés es plusieurs. Mémoires de très expérimentes navigateurs par Jean Sikkena . . . Duytsche mylen 15 in een graad. Engelse en France mylen 20 in een graad. Spaansche mylen 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in een graad. 23x39.
[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkell . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [29].]
1782. Pas kaart van de boght van Florida met de canaal tusschen Florida en Cuba. Door Gerard van Keulen. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. Spaansche mylen 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in een graadt. Eng. en Fran. mylen in een graadt. 20x22 $\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkell . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [31].]
1782. Pas kaart vande zuyd kust van Cuba en van geheel Yamaica en andre bygeleegen plaatsén. Door Vooghtgeometra. Duytsche mylen 15 in een graadt. Spaansche mylen 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in een graadt. Eng. en Fran. mylen 20 in een graadt. 20x22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amsterdam, S. van Keulen.
[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkell . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [24].]
1782. Pas kaart van West Indien . . . Duytsche mylen 15 in een graad. Spaansche mylen 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in een graad. Eng. en Fran. mylen 20 in een graad. 20x22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amsterdam, J. van Keulen.
[In Voogt (Claas Jansz). De nieuwe groote lichtende zee-fakkell . . . merkelyk vermeerderd en verbeterd door Gerard Hulst van Keulen. fol. Amsterdam, G. H. van Keulen, 1782. no. [1].]
1782. West Indien. Samuel Vitus Dorn sc. 7x14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Geschichte der kriege in und ausser Europa. [anon.] 4°. Nürnberg, G. Raspé, 1782. 25 theil].
1783. Bowles (Carington). Bowles' new map of North America and the West Indies, exhibiting the British empire therein with the limits and boundaries of the United States. As also, the French and other European states. The whole compiled from the best surveys and authentic memoirs which have appeared to the present year 1783. 39x45. London, C. Bowles, 1783.

1783-1787. *Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1771). The West-India atlas: or, a compendious description of the West-Indies: illustrated with forty-one correct charts and maps, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the world . . .* 3 p.l., 28 pp., 40 maps. fol. London, for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1783-[1787].

NOTE.—Eng. title dated 1775, descriptive title, 1788. Map no. 1, "A chart of the British Channel . . .", dated 1787. Maps 6 to 40, dated 1775, are the same as those in the edition of 1775.

1784. *A chart of the Antilles, or Charibee, or Caribs islands, with the Virgin isles, By L. S. De La Rochette: 1784. W. Palmer sculp. 18x20. London, W. Faden, 1784.*

1785. *De Antilles eilanden en de golf van Mexico. 8½x12½.*

[In *Bachiens (W. A.) Atlas tot opheldering der hedendaagse historie. fol. te Amsterdam, M. Schalekamp, 1785.*]

1785. *Kaart van het eiland Cuba. 8½x12½.*

[In *Bachiens (W. A.) Atlas tot opheldering der hedendaagse historie. fol. te Amsterdam, M. Schalekamp, 1785.*]

1785 *Kaart van het eiland Cuba. Spaansche mylen van 17½ in een graad. Kastiliaansche mylen van 26½ in een graad. Gemeene Fransche mylen van 25 in een graad. Ze myleen van 20 in een graad. 8½x12½. [Amsterdam, 1785].*

1786. *A complete map of the West Indies, containing the coasts of Florida, Louisiana, New Spain, and Terra Firma; with all the islands. By Samuel Dunn. English miles 69½ to a degree. 12x17½. London, for R. Sayer, 1786.*

[In *Dunn (Samuel). A new atlas of the mundane system. 3d ed. fol. London, Laurie & Whittle, [1786-1789]. no. 41.*]

1787-1791. *Carte géo-hydrographique du golfe du Mexique et de ses isles . . . Par m. Rizzi Zannoni. 12½x17½. Paris, Lattré, 1787-[1791].*

[In *Bonne (Rigobert, 1727-1794), Janvier (Jean) and Zannoni (Giovanni Antonio Rizzi, 1736-1814). Atlas moderne. fol. Paris, Delamarche, 1787-[1791]. no. 68.*]

1787-1810? *The West Indies, exhibiting the English, French, Spanish, Dutch & Danish settlements with the adjacent parts of North and South America, from the best authorities. 7½x11.*

[In *Bankes (Thomas), Blake (Edward Warren) and Cook (Alexander). A new, royal authentic and complete system of universal geography ancient and modern, 2 v. fol. London, printed for J. Cook, [1787-1810?] bet. pp. 516-517.*]

1788. *The harbour of St. Yago in the island of Cuba. 6½x9. London, R. Sayer, 1788.*

[In *Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794-[1796]. no. 40.*]

NOTE.—Same, dated 1788, in 1794 edition.

1788. *Îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque. Par m. Bonne, ingénieur-hydrographe de la marine. André sculp. Milles statués anglois, de 69½ au degré. Milles géographiques, de 60 au deg^s. 9½x13½.*

[In *Bonne (Rigobert) and Demarest (Nicolas). Atlas encyclopédique. fol. Paris, hôtel de Thou, 1788. v. 2, no. 112.*]

1788. *Plan of Barracoa in the island of Cuba. 6½x9. London, R. Sayer, 1788.*

[In *Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794, no. 39.*]

NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794-[1796] and 1818 editions.

1788. *Plan of Bahia Honda on the north side of Cuba. Wigzell & Creed sc. 7x8½. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.*

[In *Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794, no. 35.*]

NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794-[1796] and 1818 editions.

1788. Plan of Bahia Xagua on the south side of Cuba. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. London, R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 39].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of great bay of Nipe on the north side of Cuba, by the chief pilot of the Armada. 9×7 . London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 38].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. A plan of Nuevitas harbour in the island of Cuba. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. London, R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 38].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of Port Cavafias on the north side of Cuba. $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. London, R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 36].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of Port Mariel on the north side of Cuba. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 36].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of the bay of Matanzas, on the north side of Cuba. $8 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 37].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1788. Plan of the city and harbour of Havanna. $9 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1788.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 37].
 NOTE.—Same, without imprint, in 1794–[1796] and 1818 editions.
1789. A new general chart of the West Indies from the latest marine journals and surveys regulated and ascertained by astronomical observations . . . Examined . . . [by] Osgood Carleton. 27×39 . Boston, J. Norman, 1789.
 — Same.
[In Norman (William, publisher). The American pilot. fol. Boston, W. Norman, 1798. no. 2].
1792. De golf van Mexico de eilanden en het omleggende land . . . $18\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$. Amsterdam, I. B. Elwe, 1792.
[In Elwe (Jan Barend). Atlas. fol. Amsterdam, I. B. Elwe, [1792]. no. 39].
 — Same. [Copy no. 2. no. 37].
1792. Index to the following sixteen sheets, being a complete chart of the West Indies . . . $14\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1792.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 8].
1792. The island of Cuba with part of the Bahama banks and the Martyrs. By Tho's Jefferys . . . $18\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, for R. Sayer, 1792.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794. no. 14].
1793. West Indies according to the best authorities. 8×12 .
[In Morse (Jedidah). The American universal geography. 8°. Boston, I. Thomas & E. T. Andrews, 1793. bet. pp. 666–667].
1794. An accurate map of the West Indies, from the latest improvements. W. Harrison sculpt. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Wilkinson (Robert). A general atlas. fol. London, R. Wilkinson, [1803]. no. 47].

HANDBOOK OF CUBA.

map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America; by
d. 13½x19½.

— An American atlas . . . and a plan of the city of Washington. fol. London,
D. Symonds, & J. Edgway, 1795. no. 3].

the following sixteen sheets being a complete chart of the West
15x24½. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794-[1796].
no. 9].

The island of Cuba with part of the Bahama Banks and the Martyrs. By
Tho's Jefferys. 18½x24½. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.

[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794-[1796].
no. 14].

Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1711). The West-India atlas or, a compendious
description of the West-Indies: consisting of a complete collection of
accurate charts, with plans of the harbours, roads, bays—and maps of the
separate islands, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical
account of the several countries and islands which compose that part of
the world . . . 4 p. l. 28 pp., 60 maps on 61 sheets. fol. London,
for R. Sayer, 1794.

NOTE.—Engraved title inserted after p. 28.

A map of the West Indies from the best authorities. 9¾x15½.

[In Morse (Jedidiah). Maps of America to accompany "The American geography."
[anon.] New ed. 12°. London, J. Stockdale, 1792-94. no. 20].

Same.

[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American geography. 4°. London, J. Stockdale, 1794.
p. 608].

4. A new and complete map of the West Indies comprehending all the coasts
and islands known by that name. By mons^r d'Anville; with several
emendations and improvements. British and French sea leagues 20 to a
degree. 18½x33½. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.

[In Laurie (Robert) and Whittle (James). A new and elegant imperial sheet atlas
fol. London, R. Laurie and J. Whittle, 1806. no. 58].

— Same.

[In Kitchin (Thomas, senior) and others. A new universal atlas. fol. London,
R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1795. no. 60].

1794. A new general chart of the West Indies from the latest marine journals and
surveys, regulated and ascertained by astronomical observations. [2^d ed.]
27½x40½. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1794.

1794-6. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1771). The West-India atlas or, a compendious descrip-
tion of the West-Indies: consisting of a complete collection of accurate
charts, with plans of the harbours, roads, bays—and maps of the separate
islands, taken from actual surveys. Together with an historical account
of the several countries and islands which compose that part of the world
. . . and improved from the latest discoveries, the whole neatly engraved
on eighty-four plates which comprises sixty charts . . . 3 p. l., 28 pp.,
60 maps on 61 sheets. fol. London, for R. Sayer, 1794-[1796].

NOTE.—Engraved title found in the earlier editions is wanting. Map no. 254, "A
new chart of the coast of Guayana, from the river Berbice to Cape North," is dated
1796.

1795. Stabilimenti de Francesi, Inglesi, e Spagnuoli nelle isole Antille. Di nuova
projezione. G. Pitteri scr. G. Zuliani inc. 12½x16. Venezia, A. Zatta,
1795.

[In Zatta (Antonio). Atlante novissimo. fol. Venezia, A. Zatta, 1795. v. 4, no. 69].

1795. West Indies. 7½x12½.

[In Walker (John, 1750-1830). The universal gazetteer. 8°. London, Darton &
Harvey, 1795. pl. 28].

1796. An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America. D. Martin sculp. 1796. 14x17½.
[In American (The) atlas. fol. New York, J. Reid, 1796. no. 20].
1796. A chart of the West Indies, from the latest marine journals and surveys. W. Barker sculp. [anon.] 11x16.
[In Carey (Mathew). Carey's American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1796. no. 21].
- Same.
[In Carey (Mathew). Carey's general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1796. no. 48].
1796. A general chart of the West Indies. By captain J. S. Speer, with additions from the latest navigators. Scales, British statute miles 69½ to a degree. Marine leagues 20 to a degree. Geometrical or marine miles 60 to a degree. 28½x46½. London, republished by R. Wilkinson, June 4th, 1796.
1796. West Indies from the best authorities. Doolittle, sculp. 7½x12.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American universal geography. 3d ed. 8°. Boston, I. Thomas & E. T. Andrews, 1796. pt 1, p. 760].
1797. A correct chart of the West India islands. S. H. sculp. 6½x9.
[In Malham (John). The naval gazetteer. 1st. Amer. ed. 8°. Boston, W. Spotswood & J. Nancrede, 1797. v. 1, p. 515].
1797. A new chart of the West Indies including the Florida gulf stream. Drawn from the latest authorities by W. Heather. 30½x73½. London, author, 1797.
[In Heather (William). The marine atlas. fol. London, W. Heather, [1808]. no. 45.]
1797. West Indies, from the best authorities. 7½x12½.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American gazetteer. 8°. Boston, 1797].
1798. Plan du port et de la ville de la Havanne levé en 1798 par d. José del Río . . . publié . . . au Dépôt général de la marine, en 1800. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. 16½x20½.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, at end].
1799. West Indies. 7½x12½.
[In Payne (John). New and complete system of universal geography. 8°. New-York, for J. Low, 1799. v. 4, p. 486].
1799. The West Indies. Neele sculp. 14x18½.
[In Cruttwell (Clement). Atlas to accompany Cruttwell's gazetteer. fol. London, printed for G. G. & J. Robinson, [1799]. no. 24].
- 1800? Carte de l'isle de Cuba et des Isles Lucayes. [Par Chanlaire]. Tardieu sculp. Lieues d'Espagne, de 17½ au degré. Lieues legales de Castille, de 26½ au degré. Lieues communes de France, de 25 au degré. Lieues marines de 20 au degré. 12½x16½. [1800?]
1800. The West Indies and gulf of Mexico, from the latest discoveries and best observations. Jno. Lodge sculp. 9x14.
[In Russell (William). The history of America. 4°. London, for Walker, 1800. v. 1, p. 517].
1801. A new and correct general chart of the West Indies including the gulf of Mexico & bay of Honduras, &c. Collected from the journals, surveys and astronomical observations of the most celebrated navigators, by William Heather. 30½x49. London, author, 1801.
[In Heather (William). The marine atlas. fol. London, W. Heather, [1808]. no. 46].
1802. Havana. Engrav'd & publish'd Jan'y. 1, 1802, by J. Luffman. 6x4½.
[In Luffman (John). Select plans of the principal cities, harbours, forts &c. in the world. 4°. London, J. Luffman, 1801-1802]. v. 2, no. 59].
1803. Chart of the West Indies and Spanish dominions in North America. By A. Arrowsmith. 4 sheets each 24x37½. London, A. Arrowsmith, 1803.

1803. A new map of the West India isles. By John Cary. 18x20. London, J. Cary, 1803.
[In Cary (John). Cary's new universal atlas. fol. London, J. Cary, 1808. no. 58].
1804. West Indies, from the best authorities. Grilbey sc. 7x12.
[In Morse (Jedidiah). The American gazetteer. 2d ed. 8°. Charlestown, 1804].
1804. West Indies. Marshall sculp. 8x9½.
[In Arrowsmith (Aaron) and Lewis (Samuel). A new and elegant general atlas. 4°. Philadelphia, J. Conrad, 1804. no. 56].
1805. The West Indies. E. P. delint. Neele sculpt. 8x10.
[In Patteson (Rev. Edward). A general and classical atlas. fol. Richmond, [Eng.], printed for the author by G. A. Wall, 1804-[1806]. no. 31].
1806. West Indies. Harrison sc't. 9½x16.
[In Cyclopaedia (The) or, universal dictionary of arts, sciences, and literature. By Abraham Rees. 1st American ed. 4°. Philadelphia, S. F. Bradford, [1806]. v. 6].
1807. Havannah in the island of Cuba. [View]. Bennet sculp. Pocock del. 4½x8.
[In Naval (The) chronicle, 1807. 8°. London, for J. Gold, 1807. v. 18, p. 322].
1808. West Indies. Engraved for the New encyclopædia published by John Low. 7¼x12¼. New York.
[In New (The) and complete American encyclopædia. 4°. New York, J. Low, 1806-11. v. 4, bet. pp. 602-603].
1809. Laurie and Whittle's new chart of the West Indies, gulf of Mexico and northern provinces of South America; compiled from the most recent Spanish and other surveys, by Joseph Dessiou. 45½x56½. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1809.
1809. West Indies. Drawn under the direction of mr. Pinkney by L. Herbert. Neele sculpt. Scale. British statute miles 69½ to a degree. 19¾x27¼. London, Cadell & Davies; & Longman, Hurst, Rees & Orme, 1809.
[In Pinkerton (John). A modern atlas. fol. London, printed for T. Cadell & W. Davies; & Longman, Hurst, Orme & Brown, 1815].
1810. Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the British West Indies, with a whole sheet general map of the West India islands, and a whole sheet map of the island of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo. Engraved to accompany the Philadelphia edition of Edwards' History of the West Indies. 2 p. l., 11 maps. 4°. Charleston, E. Morford, Willington & co. 1810.
Contents.—A new map of the West Indies.—Jamaica.—Barbadoes.—Grenada.—St. Vincent.—Map of the island of Dominica.—Island of St. Christopher's.—Island of Antigua.—Virgin Islands.—Island of Tobago.—St. Domingo.
1810. A new map of the West Indies. Reduced by S. Lewis. Engraved by J. H. Seymour. 16x25.
[In Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the West India islands. 4°. Charleston, E. Morford, Willington & co. 1810].
- Same.
[In Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the West India islands. 4°. Philadelphia, I. Riley, 1818].
- 1810-16. Chart of the West Indies and Spanish dominions in North America. By A. Arrowsmith. 1803. Additions to 1810-1816. Jones, Smith & co. sc. 48x56.
[In Arrowsmith (Aaron). Atlas to Thompson's Alcedo. fol. London, G. Smeeton, 1816. nos. 12-13].
1811. The West India islands. 9½x11½. London, W. Darton, 1811.
[In Darton (William). . . . Union atlas. fol. London, W. Darton, 1812-[1814]. no. 81].
1811. West Indies, drawn from the best authorities by J. Russell. 14x18½.
[In Guthrie (Wm.) A system of modern geography. 7th ed. 8°. London, 1811. p. 934].

1814. A chart of the West Indies, from the latest marine journals and surveys. 11½x15¼.
[In Carey (Mathew). Carey's general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 1814. no. 80].
1814. West Indies, drawn and engraved for dr. Playfair's geography. Engraved by H. Cooper. 18½x22.
[In Playfair (James, principal of St. Andrews). A new general atlas, ancient and modern. fol. London, printed for the author, 1814].
1814. West Indies. Engraved by Kirkwood & son. Drawn & engraved for John Thomson & co^r New general atlas, 12 August 1814. 19½x23¼.
[In Thomson (John). A new general atlas. fol. Edinburgh, for J. Thomson & co. 1817. no. 60].
1815. West Indies. From various authorities. 7x9.
[In Guthrie (William). A new geographical, historical and commercial grammar. 8°. Philadelphia, Johnson & Warner, 1815. v. 2, p. 508].
- 1815-16. The West Indies. By J. Luffman, geogr. 10½x7¼.
[In Luffman (John). Luffman's geographical & topographical atlas. 2 v. in 1. 4°. London, J. Luffman, 1815-16].
1816. The harbour of St. Yago in the island of Cuba. 6½x9. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1816.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. no. 52].
1816. Island of Cuba.—Chart of the Bahama islands.—The Bermudas, or, Summer islands. Drawn & engraved for Thomson's New general atlas, 1816. 19½x23¼.
[In Thomson (John). A new general atlas. fol. Edinburgh, for J. Thomson & co. 1817. no. 61].
1816. [West Indies]. J. Russell sculp. 10x16¼.
[In Burney (James). A chronological history of the voyages and discoveries in the South sea or Pacific ocean. 4°. London, L. Hansard & sons, 1803-1817. pt. 4. front.]
1817. Laurie & Whittle's new chart of the Caribbee or West India islands, from Porto-Rico to Trinidad inclusive; with the coasts of the Spanish Main thence to Guayra. Improved by various emendations and additions, from the chart constructed under the orders of the Spanish government, by don Cosme Churruca, and don Joaquin Franco. Fidalgo . . . John Purdy delint. G. Allen, sculpt. 3d. ed. 1817. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1810-[1817].
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. nos. 9-10].
1817. West Indies. Engraved by Sy. Hall. 8x10. Edinburgh, A. Constable & co. 1817.
[In Arrowsmith (Aaron). A new general atlas. 4°. Edinburgh, A. Constable & co. 1817. no. 52].
1818. Edwards (Bryan). History of the British West Indies by Bryan Edwards with a continuation to the present time, illustrated by maps and plates. In 5 volumes. [Maps and plates]. title, 12 maps, 9 pl., 1 l. at end. 4°. London, printed for the proprietors, 1818.
Contents.—A new map of the West Indies.—A map of the island of Jamaica.—Map of the island of Grenada.—Map of the island of St. Vincent.—Map of the island of Dominica.—Map of the island of St. Christopher's.—Map of the island of Antigua.—Map of the Virgin islands.—Map of the island of St. Domingo.—Map of the island of Tobago.
1818. Edwards (Bryan). A new atlas of the West India islands. title, 11 maps. 4°. Philadelphia, I. Riley, 1818.
NOTE.—Atlas to accompany Edwards' History of the West Indies. Rebound, taking title page from title on the original cover.

- Same. Cover title, 11 maps. 4°. Philadelphia, L. Eilley, 1818.
Contents.—A new map of the West Indies.—St. Domingo.—Jamaica.—Map of the island of Dominica.—St. Vincent.—Virgin islands.—Barbadoes.—Island of St. Christopher.—Island of Antigua.—Island of Tobago.—Grenada.
1818. Jefferys (Thomas, d. 1771). *The West-India atlas: comprehending a complete collection of accurate charts, of the navigation of the West-Indies and gulf of Mexico; with plans of the harbours, roads, bays, &c. and distinct maps of the different islands from actual surveys, adjusted by the latest astronomical observations. The whole newly arranged, and including the large chart of the Atlantic ocean, by John Purdy; the new general chart of the West-Indies, by Joseph Dession; and the improved editions of the maps, by the late Thomas Jefferys, geographer to the king: with several others recently published.* 2 p. l., 52 maps on 57 sheets. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818.
1818. Laurie and Whittle's new chart of the Windward passages and Bahama islands, with the islands of St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, etc., etc. Compiled from a great variety of topographic surveys and nautical details . . . By John Purdy. Engraved by W. West. 3d ed., improved: 1818. 2 sheets each 37x24½. London, R. Laurie & J. Whittle, 1818.
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. no. 11-12].
 NOTE.—Pub. London, 2d. Sepr. 1811.—Improved edition 1818.
1818. A new map of the West Indies for the History of the British colonies by Bryan Edwards^{esq.} Scale of English miles 19½ to a degree. 2 sheets each 27½x22½. London, W. H. Reid.
[In Edwards (Bryan). History of the British West Indies. 4°. London, printed for the proprietors, 1818. Atlas. no. 1].
1818. A new chart of the West Indies, gulf of Mexico, and northern provinces of South America; compiled from the most recent Spanish and other surveys by Joseph Dession. Improved edition with additions to 1818. 2 sheets, each 22½x55. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1813-[1818].
[In Jefferys (Thomas). The West-India atlas. fol. London, J. Whittle & R. H. Laurie, 1818. nos. 7-8].
 NOTE.—Dedication signed "Laurie & Whittle."
1818. Portulano de la America Septentrional. Construido en la direccion de los trabajos hidrográficos. Dividido en quarto partes. Aumentado y corregido en 1818. 2 p. l., 16, 46, 34, 16, 9 maps. obl. fol. Madrid, 1809.
1818. West Indies. 9½x15½.
[In Carey (Mathew) & son. Carey's general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, M. Carey & son, 1818. map 30].
1818. West Indies. 20x27.
[In Pinkerton (John). A modern atlas. fol. Philadelphia, T. Dobson, 1818. no. 67].
1820. Indie Occidentali. M° di Pietro inc. Roma. 7x12.
[In Rossi (Luigi). Nuovo atlante di geografia universale. fol. Milano, coi tipi di Batelli e Fanfani, 1820-[1821]. no. 40].
1821. Carta delle isole Antille. 1821. Leghe comuni di 25 al grado. 13½x16½.
[In Rossi (Luigi). Nuovo atlante di geografia universale. fol. Milano, coi tipi di Batelli e Fanfani, 1820-[1821]. no. 42].
1821. A new map of the West India isles, from the latest authorities. By John Cary, engraver, 1821. 17½x20. London, J. Cary, 1821.
[In Cary (John). Cary's new universal atlas. fol. London, printed for J. Cary, 1824. no. 59].
1822. Geographical, statistical and historical map of Cuba and the Bahama islands. B. Tanner ec. 9½x14.
[In Complete (A) historical, chronological and geographical American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1822. no. 40].

1822. Porto de Cavanás. Surveyed by Anthony de Mayne, r. n., in 1816. 11½x7½.
London, 1822.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 412].
1822. West Indies. 8½x9¾.
[In Drury (Luke). A geography for schools. 4°. Providence, R. I., Miller & Hutchens, 1822. pl. 20].
1823. Plan of the anchorage formed by Piedras, Mono, Monillo, and other adjacent cays. J. & C. Walker sculp. 7¼x11¼. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 410].
1823. Port Bariái, on the north coast of Cuba. 9x6¾. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 422].
1823. Port Jururu, on the north coast of Cuba. J. Walker sculp. 12x8. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 421].
1823. Port Mariel, on the north coast of Cuba, about 7 leagues west of Havannah. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 11x7½. [London], 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 418].
1823. The port of Manati, on the north coast of Cuba. J. Walker sculp. 8½x8½. [London], 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 418].
1823. Port of Nuevas Grandes, on the north coast of Cuba. J. Walker sculp. 7x8¾. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 417].
1823. Puerto de las Nuevitas del principe, on the north coast of Cuba. Plan of the channel on an extended scale. J. Walker sculp. 9x17. London, 1823.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 416].
1824. The port of Baracoa, on the north coast of Cuba, near the east end. From a Spanish printed plan. 8½x9. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 438].
1824. The ports of Cabonico & Livisa, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7½x11¼. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 426].
1824. The port of Cayo Moa, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 8½x10¼. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 433].
1824. The port of Cebollas, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7½x11¼. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 430].
1824. The port of Gibara, on the north coast of Cuba. 9x7. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 420].
1824. The port of Maravi on the n. e. coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 7¼x5¾. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 437].
1824. The port of Navas on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 7¼x5¼. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 437].
1824. The port of Yaguaniue on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 11x8½. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 432].
1824. Port Padre, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculp. 7x10. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 419].

1825. The bay of Jagua on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculpt. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1825.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 444].
1825. Carta esférica que comprende la costa meridional parte de la setentrional e islas adyacentes de la isla de Cuba desde la punta de Maisí hasta cabo S. Antonio levantada en 1798. Correjada en 1804 y publicada por orden del excmo señor 2.^o Guadalupe Victoria, primer presidente de la República. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$. Mexico, 1825.
1825. Carta esférica que comprende una parte de las islas Antillas, las de Puerto Rico, Haití, Jamaica y Cuba con los bancos y canales adyacentes. Construida en 1798. Correjada en 1815 y publicada por orden del excmo s^r d. Guadalupe Victoria, primer presidente de la República Mexicana. $22\frac{1}{2} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$. Mexico, 1825.
1825. Carte géographique, statistique et historique de Cuba. Île de Cuba. Dressé par Pierron d'après la carte de m. de Humboldt . . . Gravé par Hennequin. Écrit par Arnaud. Echelle en lieues de 25 au degré, $16\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Buchon (Jean Alexandre C., tr.) Atlas géographique, statistique, historique et chronologique des deux Amériques. 3^o éd. Paris, J. Carez, 1825. no. 45].
1825. Carte géographique, statistique et historique des Indes Occidentales. Gravé par B. de Beaupré. Échelle en lieues de 25 au degré. 12×15 .
[In Buchon (Jean Alexandre C., tr.) Atlas géographique, statistique, historique et chronologique des deux Amériques. 3^o éd. Paris, J. Carez, 1825. no. 45].
1825. Carta marítima de la isla de Cuba, que comprende las jurisdicciones de Filipina, la Havana, las quatro villas, la de la villa Puerto del Principe, el Bayamo y la de la ciudad de Cuba. Por don Juan Lopez, pensionista de S. M. 2 sheets each $14 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$. Madrid, 1825.
1825. The port of Mata, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculpt. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. [London], 1825.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 439].
1825. The port of Taco on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. Walker sculpt. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1825.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 435].
1826. Bahía Honda on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish printed plan. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 411].
1826. Carte de l'île de Cuba. Redigée sur les observations astronomiques des navigateurs Espagnols et sur celles de mr. de Humboldt. Par P. Lapie . . . 1826. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Humboldt (F. W. H. A. freiherr von). Atlas géographique et physique des régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent. fol. Paris, libraire de Gide, 1814-1834. no. 23].
NOTE.—Inset: Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane.
- Same.
[In Humboldt (F. W. H. A. freiherr von). Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba. 8^o. Paris, J. Smith, Glde fils, J. Renouard, 1826. at end].
NOTE.—Inset: Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane.
1826. Île de Cuba. Écrit par Hacq. 9×13 .
[In Huber (E.) Aperçu statistique de l'île de Cuba. 8^o. Paris, P. Dufart, 1826].
1826. Port Escondido or Hidden harbour, on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10$. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 441].
1826. The part of Saona on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. $11 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 425].

1826. Plan of p^{to} de Vita on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 11½x8. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 423].
1826. The port of Baitiqueri; on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 9½x7½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 440].
1826. The port of Banes, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7x10½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 426].
1826. The port of Cananova, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 9½x6½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 431].
1826. The port of Cayaguanique, on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 7½x8½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 436].
1826. The port of Jaragua; on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 6½x9½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 434].
1826. The port of Naranjo on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 8½x8½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 424].
1826. The port of Nipe on the north coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J. & C. Walker, sculpt. 8x12. London. 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 427].
1826. A survey of the Isle of Pines and adjacent coast of Cuba by capt.ⁿ Geo.^r Harris, r. n. assisted by lieu.^t H. D. Trotter, mess.^{rs} Read, McHardy & Davison, r. n. 11½x15½. London, 1826.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 445].
1826. The West Indies from the best authorities. J. H. Young, sc. 9½x16½.
[In Finley (Anthony). A new American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, A. Finley, 1826. no. 14].
1827. Carey (H. C.) and Lea (I.) A complete historical, chronological, and geographical American atlas, being a guide to the history of North and South America, and the West Indies. 3d ed. 3 p. l., 119 l. incl. 46 maps. fol. Philadelphia, H. C. Carey & I. Lea, 1827.
1827. Chart of the Bahama Islands.—Island of Cuba.—The Bermudas, or Summer Islands. 20x23½.
[In Thomson (John). A new general atlas. fol. London, for J. Thomson & co. 1827. no. 61].
1827. Isla de Cuba. 6½x12.
[In Guia de forasteros de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba, para el año bisiestro de 1828. 18°. Habana, 1827. at end].
1827. Itinerario, plano de la ciudad de la Habana y otro de toda la isla. 7½x11½.
[In Guia de forasteros de la siempre fiel isla de Cuba, para el año bisiestro de 1828. 18°. Habana, 1827. at end].
1827. Mapa de la isla de Cuba, formada sobre las observaciones astronómicas de los navegantes españoles y del baron de Humboldt. Grabado en Paris por Ambrosio Tardieu. 9½x16½. Paris, J. Renouard, 1827.
[In Humboldt (F. W. H. A. freiherr von). Ensayo político sobre la isla de Cuba. 8°. Paris, J. Renouard, 1827. bet. pp. iv-v].
NOTE.—Inset: Plan del puerto y de la ciudad de la Habana.”
1827. The port of Guantanamo or Cumberland harbour, on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. 12x8. London, 1827.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 442].

1827. West Indies. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$.
[In A new general atlas. fol. London, for J. Thomson & co. 1827. no. 60].
1827. West Indies. By Sidney Hall. English miles 69 to a degree. 16×20 . London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1827.
[In Hall (Sidney). A new general atlas. fol. London, printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green, 1830. no. 47].
1828. West Indies. J. H. Young sc. $8 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Malte-Brun (Malthe Conrad Bruun, called). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, J. Grigg, 1828. no. 36].
1829. Cartes des Antilles du golfe du Mexique et d'une partie des états voisins. Dressée par m. Lapie et m. Lapie fils. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 21$. Paris, 1829.
[In Lapie (Pierre) and Lapie (Alexandre Emile). Atlas universel de géographie ancienne et moderne. fol. Paris, Eymery, Fruéger et cie. 1829-[1842]. no. 45].
1829. [Plano en que se manifesta la división de la isla de Cuba en provincias marítimas, y estas en distritos]. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. Impta. litog. Hab*.
[In Laborde y Navarro (Ángel). Nueva división de la isla de Cuba en provincias marítimas. 12°. Habana, J. Boloña, 1829. front.]
1829. West Indies. Young & Delleker sc. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Finley (Anthony, publisher). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, A. Finley, 1829. no. 32].
- Same.
[In Finley (Anthony, publisher). A new general atlas. fol. A. Finley, 1831. no. 37].
1830. Plano de la ciudad y puerto de la Habana, estendiéndose al o. mas de los leguas . . . rectificado y aumentado en el año 1830. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. $12\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, at end].
1830. Westindien. Geogr. meilen 15 auf 1 grad. $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Schlieben (Wilhelm Ernest August von). Atlas von Amerika. fol. Leipzig, G. J. Göschen, 1830. no. 30].
1831. Plan of the harbour and city of Havana. J. Wyld sculp. $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8$.
[In Hallam (George). Narrative of a voyage from Montego bay, in the island of Jamaica, to England; by a route never gone before or since, across the island of Cuba to Havana. 12°. London, printed for C. J. G. & F. Rivington, 1831. front.]
- 1831-37. Plano comparativo de la configuración de las costas de la extremidad occidental de la isla de Cuba, representadas en la gran carta de Barcelona de 1831 y en la del Depósito hydrográfico de Madrid de 1837 . . . 9×17 .
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2].
1832. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts &c . . . 4 sheets each $24\frac{1}{2} \times 36\frac{1}{2}$. [London], 1824-1832.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 392].
NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin Islands.
1832. West Indies, by J. Arrowsmith. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1832.
[In Arrowsmith (John). London atlas. 4 v. 8°. London, J. Arrowsmith, [1832-1846]. v. 4, no. 45].
NOTE.—Date altered to 1834.
1832. West Indies. J. H. Young sc. $8 \times 9\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Malte-Brun (Malthe Conrad Bruun, called). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, Grigg & Elliot, 1832].
1832. West Indies. J. Yeager sc. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Family cabinet atlas. [anon.] First American edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged. 16°. Philadelphia, Carey & Lea, 1832. pl. 91].

1834. Carte du quartier de Ste Catherine et des contrées environnantes jusqu'à Santiago de Cuba, levée par Alex. Jaegerschmid, ex officier en mai 1834. 9½x16.
[In Société de géographie. Bulletin. 2e série. 8°. Paris, 1834. v. 2].
1834. West Indies. [Copyrighted] 1834. 10½x12½.
[In Burr (David H.) A new universal atlas. fol. New York, D. S. Stone, [1835?] no. 55].
1834. West Indies. British miles 69 to a degree. Drawn & engraved by J. Dower. 13½x16. London, H. Teesdale & co. 1834.
[In Dower (John). A new general atlas of the world. fol. London, H. Teesdale & co. 1835. no. 39].
NOTE.—This atlas is bound with Teesdale's, A new British atlas. 1835.
1835. The Antilles or West-India islands. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 12½x15½. London, Baldwin & Cradock, 1835.
[In Society (The) for the diffusion of useful knowledge. A series of maps, modern and ancient. fol. London, Baldwin & Cradock, [1829-35]. no. 73].
1835. Mexico, Guatemala, and the West Indies. 10x7½.
[In Bradford (Thomas G.) A comprehensive atlas, geographical, historical & commercial. 4°. Boston, American stationers' co. 1835. p. 65].
1835. West Indies. 7½x9½.
[In Bradford (Thomas G.) A comprehensive atlas geographical, historical & commercial. 4°. Boston, American stationers' co. 1835. p. 63].
1837. Plan du phare de la Havane, d'après celui de d. José Del Rio. 10½x7½.
[In Couller (Ph. J.) Atlas général des phares et fanaux à l'usage des navigateurs. 4°. Paris, l'auteur, [1844]-1850. Amérique Equatoriale, 1^{re} section. no. 8].
1837. West Indies. J. H. Young sc. 8x9½.
[In Malte-Brun (Malthe Conrad Bruun, called). A new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, Grigg & Elliot, 1837. no. 36].
1838. Cuba. The Colorados from a Spanish m. s. with outlying coral banks, from a survey by captn. R. Owen R. N. 1836. J. & C. Walker sculpt. 10½x10. [London], 1838.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1159].
1838. West Indies. Engraved by G. W. Boynton. 11½x14½.
[In Bradford (Thomas G.) An illustrated atlas, geographical, statistical and historical of the United States and the adjacent countries. fol. Philadelphia, E. S. Grant & co. [1838]. p. 166].
1839. Blunt's new chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico. Engraved by W. Hooker. From the Spanish, English, French & Danish surveys. 24½x83½. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1839.
NOTE.—Insets: Harbour of St. Thomas by captain L. I. Rhode, 1822.—Entrance to the harbour of Havanna. W. Hooker sc.—Ragged island. By mr. Anth^y De Mayne, r.n.—Harbour of Matanzas. W. Hooker sc.—A geometrical plan of the principal harbour in the island of Porto Rico, surveyed in 1794 by don Cosme de Churruca. W. Hooker sc.—The harbour of Tampico, from actual survey, 1838.
1839. Map of the West India & Bahama islands, with the adjacent coasts of Yucatan, Honduras, Colombia, &c. 20x29.
[In Tanner (Henry S.) A new American atlas. fol. Philadelphia, H. S. Tanner, 1839].
1840. West Indies. Engraved by S. Hall. 10½x14½.
[In Hall (Sydney). Black's general atlas. fol. Edinburgh, [etc.] A. & C. Black, 1840. map 50].
NOTE.—Same map found in edition of 1841.
1841. Plano geográfico de la isla de Cuba . . . 21x36.
[In Sagra (Ramón de la). Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2].
1841. West Indies. 18½x24½. London, 1841.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 390].

1841. West Indies, Guatemala etc. Drawn and engraved by J. Archer. 9x11.
[In *Mudie* (Robert). *Gilbert's modern atlas of the earth*. fol. London, H. G. Collins [1841?] p. 188].
1842. Mapa de la isla de Cuba y tierras circunvecinas, segun las divisiones de los naturales, con las derrotas que siguió el almirante don Cristóbal Colon por aquellos mares . . . 1842. Gravée sur pierre par L. Bouffard. 8½x13.
[In *Sagra* (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 11].
1842. Plano de la ciudad y del puerto de la Habana . . . 8½x14.
[In *Sagra* (Ramón de la). *Historia física, política y natural de la isla de Cuba*. fol. Paris, A. Bertrand, 1842. v. 2, pl. 10].
1842. Planos de bolsillo de la isla de Cuba, la ciudad de la Habana y sus barrios estramuros, tabla de distancias de unos pueblos á otros, y el plan de señales del Morro. 3 p. l., 3 maps, 3 pl., 1 tab. 16°. Habana, gobierno y capitanía general, 1842.
1842. West Indies. 12½x10½.
[In *Greenleaf* (Jeremiah). *A new universal atlas*. New ed. rev. fol. Brattleboro, Vt., G. R. French, 1842. p. 68].
1842. West Indies. Engraved by J. Knight. 11x14. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart [1834].
[In *Tanner* (Henry S.) *A new universal atlas*. fol. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1842. no. 29].
1843. Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane rectifié d'après celui de 1843, de don Ramon de la Sagra. 8½x13½.
[In *Hespel d'Harponville* (Gustave d'). *La reine des Antilles*. 8°. Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1850. p. 75].
1843. Rough sketch or reconnaissance of the copper region and of the geology of the Savana region of Gibara in the island of Cuba, from the field notes of Richard C. Taylor. Scale, one inch to a mile. 18½x13.
[In *American philosophical society*. *Transactions*. New Series. 4°. Philadelphia, 1846. at end].
NOTE.—To accompany an article on p. 204, entitled, "Memoir on the character and prospects of the copper region of Gibara, and a sketch of the geology of the north-east part of the island of Cuba, by Rich. C. Taylor."
1843. West Indies. Engraved by G. W. Boynton. 11½x14. 1838.
[In *Bradford* (Thomas Gamaliel) and *Goodrich* (Samuel Griswold) *editors*. *A universal, illustrated atlas*. fol. Boston, C. D. Strong, 1843. bet. pp. 166-167].
1844. Central America and the West Indies, from the latest and best authorities. 12½x19½. New York, Harper & bros. [1844].
[In *M'Culloch* (J. R.) *M'Culloch's universal gazetteer*. 8°. New York, Harper & brothers, 1844. v. 2, p. 9].
NOTE.—Inset: The harbour and city of Havana.
1844. Plan of the harbour and city of the Havana, surveyed by don Joseph Del Rio, captain in the Spanish navy. 1798 . . . The meridian and the scale have been corrected by commander E. Barnett 1844. Cooper, sc. 16x20½. [London, 1844?]
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 414].
1846. Carte générale des phares de l'Amérique équinoxiale et ses colonies. Gravé par Bénard. 17x32½.
[In *Couller* (Ph. J.) *Atlas général des phares et fanaux à l'usage des navigateurs*. 4°. Paris, l'auteur, [1814]-1850. Amérique équatoriale, 1^{re} section, map 1].
1846. Havana. 1. Situation of h. m.'s ship "Romney" in the harbour. 2. Situation of the barricoon "Noria" offered by the capt. gen. in place of the Romney. 11x14.
[In *Great Britain*. *Parliament. Accounts and papers*. 1846. v. 50, p. 422].

1847. West Indies. By J. Arrowsmith. 18½x24. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1847.
[In his The London atlas of universal geography. fol. London, J. Arrowsmith, 1842-1850]. no. 45].
1848. West Indies. Sheet 1. Florida strait surveyed by captns. Owen and Barnett and mr. Demayne R. N. 1821-1838. The coast of Cuba from Spanish charts of 1836-1837. 18½x24. London, 1848.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1217].
1849. Plano pintoresco de la Habana con los numeros de las casas. Dedicado por el autor a la memoria de su tio el sor. Coronel d. Antonio M^a de la Torre y Cárdenas. 1849. 16½x21½. New York, W. S. Barnard, 1849.
NOTE.—Inset views of: Fuente de la Habana en el paseo de Isabel 2^a.—Gran teatro de Tacon.—Real cárcel y presidio.—Catedral.—Hospital militar.—Depósito de villanueva ó paradero del ferro-carril.—Castillo del Morro.—Vista general de la Habana.—Depósito del Cas.—Templete.—Quinta del c. s. conde de la Fernandina.—R^a casa de beneficencia.—Palacio de gobierno.—Circo Habanero.
1849. Plano topográfico de los barrios extramuros de la ciudad de la Habana hasta el puente de Chavez. 11x13½.
[In Guía de forasteros en la siempre fiel isla de Cuba para el año de 1849. 18^o. Habana, 1849. p. 148].
- 185-? Plano topográfico de la ciudad de Sta. Maria de Puerto Principe y sus cercanias. Al soñ . . . Belisario Alvarez y Céspedes . . . le dedica éste trabajo . . . Tomás Vallés. 31x31. [185-?]
- 1850? The port of S^t Iago de Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. J Walker, sculpt. 11½x9. London, 1824.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart 443].
NOTE.—Contains following statement: No light was shown in the lighthouse in Novr 1850.
1850. Carte de l'isle de Cuba d'après la nouvelle division territoriale. Rectifiée sur celle publiée par le gouv^t espagnol en oct^{bre} 1847. Lith. Napoléon Chaix. 13x17. Paris, 1850.
[In Hespel d'Harponville (Gustave d'). La reine des Antilles. 8^o. Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1850. at end].
1850. Cuba and the Windward passages. 78½x40. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1850.
NOTE.—Inset: Plan of Havana from the Spanish surveys.
1850. Plan du port et de la ville de la Havane rectifié d'après celui de 1843, de don Ramon de la Sagra. Lith. n. Chaix et cie. 8½x10.
[In Hespel d'Harponville (Gustave d'). La reine des Antilles. 8^o. Paris, Gide & Baudry, 1850. bet. pp. 74-75].
1850. West India islands, etc. [Showing lights and light houses]. 12½x14.
[In Great Britain. Parliament. Accounts and papers. 1850. v. 58].
1850. West Indies. 12x15.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). A new universal atlas. fol. Philadelphia, Thomas, Cowperthwait & co. 1853. no. 39].
NOTE.—Copyrighted in 1850.
1850. West India islands, by A. K. Johnston. Engraved by W. & A. K. Johnston. Geographical miles 60 to a degree. English miles 69 to a degree. 19½x24.
[In Johnston (Alexander Keith). The national atlas of historical, commercial and political geography. fol. Edinburgh and London, W. Blackwood & sons, 1850. no. 40].
1850. Wilson's statistical map of Cuba. 1850. 12x17½. New Orleans, T. W. Wilson, [1850].
1851. Birds' eye view of Havana. Drawn from nature & on stone by J. Bachman. 22x31½. New York, A. Guerber & co. 1851.

1851. Cuba. 18x23. Philadelphia, R. L. Barnes, 1851.

NOTE.—In Department of State.

1851. Map of the West Indies & Bahama islands with the adjacent coasts of Yucatan, Honduras, Caracas, &c. By James Wyld. 11x30½. London, J. Wyld, 1851.

[In Wyld (James). A new general atlas. fol. London. [1854].]

1851. New map of the island of Cuba showing the present theater of war. 15x20. New York, T. Schedler, 1851.

1851. Posesiones de America. Isla de Puerto Rico. Por el teniente coronel capitán de ingenieros d. Francisco Coello. Las notas estadísticas é históricas han sido escritas. Por d. Pascual Madoz. 33x44. Madrid, J. Noguerra, 1851.

NOTE.—At top of sheet "Diccionario geográfico estadístico histórico. Atlas de España—sus posesiones de ultramar."

1851-53. Isla de Cuba. Atlas del diccionario geográfico. Por F. Coello y P. Madoz. 2 sheets each 33x44. Madrid, 1851-53.

NOTE.—In Department of State.

1852. Carta de una parte de la costa setentrional de Cuba con el derrotero que siguió por ella Cristóbal Colón en 1492 y planos de los puertos que probablemente visitó entonces en la isla. Por d. José C. de Arboleya. 9½x15½. Habana, 1852.

[In García de Arboleya (José). Manual de la isla de Cuba. 2. ed. 24°. Habana, Imprenta del Tiempo, 1859. bet. pp. 80-81].

NOTE.—Insets: Fondadero de Moa.—Puerto de Samá.—Puerto de Jibara.—Puerto de Nipe, Cabónico y Levisa.—Puerto de Juragua.—Puerto de Tánamo.

1852-53. Chart of the island of Cuba. John Arrowsmith, litho. 11½x24.

[In Great Britain. Parliament. Reports, committees. 1852-53. v. 89].

1853. Cuadro de la división territorial y de la población de la isla de Cuba. Lith. Escudero. 10½x15½.

[In Habana (José Gutiérrez de la Concha y de Irigoyen, *marqués de la*). Memorias sobre el estado político, gobierno y administración de la isla de Cuba. 8°. Madrid, J. Trujillo, 1858. at end].

1853. Isla de Cuba por el teniente coronel, capitán de ingenieros d. Francisco Coello. Las notas estadísticas é históricas han sido escritas por d. Pascual Madoz. Madrid 1853. Casi todo el interior de la isla, ha sido arreglado y dibujado por mi amigo y compañero d. Tomas O-Ryan teniente coronel, capitán de ingenieros. Grabado en Madrid bajo la dirección del autor. La topografía por d. Camilo Alabern, el contorno por Deroux, la letra por Bacot. Las cartas que no tengan el sello de la empresa se considerarán falsificadas. 21½x40.

[In Coello de Portugal y Quesada (Francisco). Atlas de España. 16°. [Madrid, 1848-68].

NOTE.—Inset plans: "Seno Mejicano.—Guanajay. 1 200.000.—Manzanillo. 1 200.000.—Holguín. 1 200.000. Santiago de las Vegas. 1 20.000.—Pinar del Río. 1 20.000.—S. Antonio de los Baños. 1 20.000.—La Asunción de Guanabacoa. 1 20.000.—Contornos de la Habana. 1 500.000.—S. Julian de los Güines. 1 20.000.—S^{ta} Clara. 1 20.000.—Cabañero. 1 20.000.—Islas Lucayas.—Puerto Principe. 1 20.000."

1854. Map of the West Indies & Bahama Islands with the adjacent coasts of Yucatan, Honduras, Caracas, &c. By James Wyld. 11x30½. London, J. Wyld, 1851.

[In Wyld (James). A new general atlas. fol. London, [1854].]

1854. Plano de Matanzas. Litogr^a de L. Marguier. 11½x15½.

[In Alfonso (Pedro Antonio). Memorias de un matancero. Apuntes para la historia de la isla de Cuba, con relacion a la ciudad de San Carlos [sic.] y San Severino de Matanzas. 12°. Matanzas, Marsal y ca. 1754. at end].

1854. West Indies. Drawn & engraved by J. Dower. 13½x16½.

[In Dower (John). A new general atlas of the world. fol. London, H. Teesdale & co. [1854]. no. 39].

- 1854-1858. Kerhallet (Charles Marie Phillippe de, 1809-1863). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles et dans le golfe du Mexique par m. Ch. Phillippe de Kerhallet. 3 v. Paris, dépôt général de la marine, 1854-[1858].
1855. Colton's Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 11½x14. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton, [1855].
[In Colton (G. Woolworth). Colton's general atlas. fol. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & co. 1870. no. 87].
1855. Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 12½x15½. New York, J. H. Colton & co. 1855.
1855. Cuba. North coast. Anchorage on the west side of I. Frances. By T. W. Sullivan, r. n. master h. m. s. Vestal. 1854. 9½x12½. London, 1855.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2384].
1855. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts &c . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1855. 4 sheets each 24x37½. [London] 1824-1855.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart nos. 392a-392d].
NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin islands.
1855. Map of the island of Cuba. Compiled from the most reliable Spanish authorities. 26x34. [New York, Ensign, Bridgman & Fanning, 1855].
1855. Plan of the city of Havana and its environs, from a survey made April 1855 by A. De Loño. 7x7½. New Orleans, A. De Loño, 1855.
1855. West Indies. Drawn & engraved by J. Dower. 8x10.
[In Petermann (August Heinrich) and Milner (Thomas). The library atlas of physical and political geography. fol. London, W. S. Orr, 1855. no. 46].
1856. Central America, Mexico & West Indies. Drawn & engraved by J. Bartholomew. Printed in colors by Schenck & Macfarlane, Edinburgh. 10½x15½.
[In Black (Adam) and Black (Charles). Black's atlas of North America. fol. Edinburgh, A. & C. Black, 1856. no. 19].
1856. Entrée de Cabafias, Ile de Cuba. Croquis levé en 1816 par de Mayne . . . 1/33,113. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1500. no. [56].]
1856. Port de Bahia-Hondia, Ile de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/34,129. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1503. no. [56].]
1856. Port de Baracoa, Ile de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/7,020. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1501. no. [59].]
1856. Port de Jagua, Cuba. Levé en 1836 par Félix de Bouyon . . . 1/61,500. 18x11½. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1501. no. [51].]
1856. Port de Mariel, Ile de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/24,038. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4°. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1502. no. [57].]

1856. **Port de Mata** (île de Mata) d'après le plan Espagnol de 1809-1818. 1/9,901. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. f. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1499. no. [58].]
1856. **Port de Matanzas**, île de Cuba. Croquis fait d'après un plan Espagnol corrigé en 1840, par le master Forbes . . . 1/78,500. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. f. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1597. no. [61].]
1856. **Bécifs des Colorados**, île de Cuba. Levés en 1836, par le commandant R. Owen. 9x11½. [Paris], dépôt-général de la marine, 1856.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. f. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. no. 1592.]
1856. **West India islands**. 12x14½.
[In Morse (Charles W.) Morse's general atlas of the world. fol. New York, D. Appleton & co. 1856. no. 39.]
1856. **West Indies**. 9½x15. Philadelphia, C. Desilver, [1856].
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). A new universal atlas. fol. Philadelphia, C. Desilver, 1857. no. 41.]
1857. **La Havane**. [View]. Ed. Wullmann sc. 4x6.
[In Malte-Brun (Malthe Coward Brunn, called). Géographie universelle. 4^e. Paris, Furne & cie. 1857. v. 6, p. 599.]
1857. **Île de Pinos**, Cuba. Levée en 1826 par le cap'te Harris. 11½x18½. [Paris], dépôt générale de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. f. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1740. no. [52].]
1857. **Mapa ilustrativo de la obra titulada lo que fuimos y lo que somos ó la Habana antigua i moderna**. Construido por el autor de la misma dn. José Ma. de la Torre. 1857. Lit. de Marlin, F. M. de Villiers lit. 11½x19.
[In Torre (José Maria de la). Lo que somos ó la Habana antigua y moderna. f. Habana, imprenta de Spencer y ca. 1857. bet. pp. 4-6.]
1857. **Mapa ilustrativo de la obra titulada lo que fuimos y lo que somos ó la Habana antigua i moderna**. Construido por el autor de la misma dn. José M^a de la Torre. 1857. Traced by J. M. Dueñas. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. 12x18½.
[In United States. War Department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8^o. Washington, Government printing office, 1900. v. 2, pt. 3. at end.]
NOTE.—Five small insets of Havana in 1604.
1857. **Mouillage de la Caye Confites**, île de Cuba, d'après un plan Espagnol de 1802. 1/66,700. 11½x9. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. f. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1789. no. [60].]
1857. **Port de Guantanamo**, île de Cuba, d'après un plan Espagnol de 1809. 1/67,900. 18x11½. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. f. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1788. no. [49].]
1857. **Port de Santiago de Cuba**, île de Cuba, d'après le plan Espagnol de 1802. 1/23,000. 18x11½. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1857.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. f. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1787. no. [50].]
1857. **West Indies**. By Sidney Hall. English miles 69 to a degree. French leagues 25 to a degree. Spanish leagues 16 to a degree. 16½x20.
[In his A new general atlas . . . constructed entirely from new drawings. fol. London, Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, [1857]. no. 47.]

1858. Cárdenas levé en 1831 par les Goélettes de guerre, la Ligera et la Clarita. 1/142,500. 9x12. [Paris], dépôt des cartes et plans de la marine, 1858.
[In Kerhallet (C. M. P. de). Manuel de la navigation dans la mer des Antilles. 4^e. Paris, dépôt de la marine, 1854-[1858]. v. 1, no. 1773. no. [62].]
1858. H. Kiepert's karte des nördlichen tropischen America.—A new map of tropical America north of the equator, comprising the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, New Granada, and Venezuela . . . 6 sheets each 19x20½. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1858.
1858. Harbor of Sagua la Grande, from actual survey. 20½x23½. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1858.
1858. Harbor of Sagua la Grande from actual survey. 6½x9½. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1858.
NOTE.—Photographic reproduction.
1858. West Indies. Cuba. Havana surveyed by comodore d. Antonio de Arévalo and lieut.'s d. Eduardo Failde & d. Manuel Costilla of the Spanish navy 1854. Copied from the chart published at Madrid in 1855. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 24x37. London, 1858.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 414].
1858. West Indies. Cuba, the eastern portion. From a chart published at the hydrographical office Madrid, 1837. Corrected from surveys and observations by Capt^m R. Owen and E. Barnet and J. Parsons mast. r. n., and from the Spanish maps of Pichard & Coello. 1858. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 25½x39. London, 1858.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2580].
1858. West Indies. Cuba, the western portion. From a chart published at the hydrographical office Madrid, 1837. Corrected from surveys and observations by capt. R. Owen and E. Barnett, r. n., and from the Spanish maps of Pichardo & Coello. 1858. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 25½x38½. London, 1858.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2579].
1859. Plano de Santiago de Cuba.—Plano de Matanzas.—Plano de Puerto-Principe.—Plano de Trinidad. Tabla de distancias entre las principales poblaciones de la isla de Cuba expresadas en leguas provinciales de 5000 varas cubanas. 11½x15½. Habana, litoga. del gobierno y de la r^a s^{ta} ec^{ca}. [1859].
[In García de Arboleya (José). Manual de la isla de Cuba. 2 ed. 24^o. Habana, imprenta del Tiempo, 1859. bet. pp. 128-129].
1860. Chart of Cardenas bay, by Capt. Samuel Smith . . . Scale 1 inch to 1 mile. Drawn by J. P. Newell. J. H. Bufford's lith. 20½x24½. Boston, [1860].
1860. Colton's Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 17x22. New York, J. H. Colton, 1860.
NOTE.—Inset: Map showing the central position of Cuba.
1860. The West Indies. By G. H. Swanston, Edinr. Geographical miles 60 = one degree. English miles 69 = one degree. 16x20.
[In Swanston (George H.) The companion atlas. fol. Edinburgh, New York, A. Fullarton & co. [1860]. no. 36].
1860. West Indies. Engraved by S. H. 10½x14½.
[In Bartholomew (John, jr.). Black's general atlas of the world. New ed. fol. Edinburgh, A. & C. Black, 1860. map 47].
1860. West Indies. Cuba, the western portion. From a chart published at the hydrographical office Madrid, 1837. Corrected from surveys and observations by capt^m R. Owen and E. Barnett r. n., and from the Spanish maps of Pichardo & Coello. 1858. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. 24½x38½. London, 1860.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Chart no. 2579].

1861. Colton's Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico. 18½x18. New York, J. H. Colton, 1861.
 [In Spanish (The) West Indies . . . Cuba: from the Spanish of don J. M. de la Torre-Porto Rico: by J. T. O'Neal. 16°. New York, J. H. Colton, 1861. at end].
 NOTE.—Insets: Map showing the central portion of Cuba.—Porto Rico.
1861. Colton's map of the United States, Mexico, the West Indies, &c. 1861. 30x35. New York, J. H. Colton & co. 1861.
1861. Mapa físico político e itinerario de la isla de Cuba, acompañado de varios planos particulares y de noticias estadísticas, por d. José María de la Torre . . . 49x67. Nueva York, J. H. Colton, 1861.
1862. Colton's new map of the West Indies, showing also part of Central America, the U. S. of Colombia, Venezuela, etc. . . . 38x56. New York, J. H. Colton, 1862.
1862. La Havane. [View]. 6¼x12¼.
 [In Mornand (F.) and Villbort (J.) Voyage illustré dans les deux mondes. fol. Paris, Le Chavaller, 1862. p. 265].
1862. Part of a chart of the West India islands. From British & Spanish surveys. 15½x24¼. New York, E. & G. W. Blunt, 1862.
1863. Cuba and Jamaica. Drawn & engraved by T. Eitling. 12x17.
 [In Dispatch (The) atlas. fol. London, Weekly Dispatch office, 1863. no. 216].
1863. West Indies—Cuba. Port of Santiago de Cuba from a Spanish government survey 1863. 9¼x6¼.
 [United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office].
 NOTE.—Inset: El Portillo surveyed by commander C. H. Rockwell and the officers of the U. S. S. Yantic, 1860. Photographic reproduction.
1864. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anth. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts, etc. . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1862. 4 sheets each, 24x37. London, [1824]—1864.
 [Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart nos. 392a—392d].
 NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin islands.
1864. Johnson (A. J.). Johnson's West Indies. 14x21. [New York], Johnson & Ward, [1864].
 NOTE.—Inset: The Bermuda Islands.
1864. Laurie's chart of the West Indies and the gulf of Mexico; constructed by A. G. Findlay, f. r. g. s. 2 sheets each 24x30¼. London, R. H. Laurie, 1864.
 NOTE.—Insets: Key-West harbour, Florida.—Sta. Ana harbour.—Curaçao.—Bocas de Dragos and Port Spain.—Cartagena.—Santa Marta.—Cumana.—Bridgetown.—Barrabados.—Continuation of the coast of Guayana.
1864. Nuevo mapa topográfico de la isla de Puerto Rico. Con planos extensos de los principales puertos y notas estadísticas compiladas de datos oficiales. 40x56. Nuevo York, J. H. Colton, 1864.
 NOTE.—Contains Mapa de las Antillas y contornos de Ponce.—Mapa de los contornos de S. Juan de Puerto Rico.—Mapa de las yslas de Cuba y San Domingo y Jamaica.—Plano de S. Juan de Puerto Roco.—Mapa de la isla Culebra y Vieques y canales entre ellas y Puerto Rico, etc.
 Copy in Department of State.
1865. Island of Cuba. 2¼x6¼.
 [In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new reference atlas. fol. Philadelphia, E. H. Butler & co. 1865. no. 28].
 NOTE.—Inset to: Map of the West Indies.

1866. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts, etc. . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1862, and various other authorities to 1866. 4 sheets each 24x37. London, 1824-1866.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart nos. 392a-392d].
NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin islands.
1867. A general chart of the West Indies and gulf of Mexico, describing the gulf and Windward passages, coasts of Florida, Louisiana and Mexico, bay of Honduras and Musquito shore; likewise the coast of the Spanish main to the mouths of the Orinoco. Drawn chiefly from the surveys of mr. Anthy. De Mayne, r. n., the new Spanish charts, etc. . . . Additions and corrections from the surveys of captns. R. Owen & E. Barnett, lieut. G. B. Lawrance and mr. J. Parsons, mast. r. n. to 1862, and various other authorities to 1866. 4 sheets each 24x37. London, 1824-1867.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Charts nos. 392a-392d].
NOTE.—Inset: Chart of the Virgin islands.
1867. Map of the island of Cuba. 4x9.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia. S. A. Mitchell, jr., 1867. no. 56].
NOTE.—Inset to: "Map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies."
1868. Map of the island of Cuba, with Porto Rico & Jamaica to accompany "A handbook for Havana and guide for travellers in the West Indies." 11½x15½.
[In Tyng (C. D.) The stranger in the tropics. 12°. New York, American news co. 1866. at end].
- 1869-83. Croquis geológico de la isla de Cuba por d. Manuel Fernandez de Castro ampliado por d. Pedro Salterain y Legarra, ingenieros de minas, 1869-83. Escala de 1/2.000000. 17x26½.
[In Congrès international des américanistes. Actas de la cuarta reunion, 1881. 8°. Madrid, imprenta de Fortanet, 1883. v. 2, at end].
- Same.
[In Spain. Comisión del mapa geológico. Boletín. 8°. Madrid, M. Tello, 1884. v. 11, at end].
1870. Island of Cuba. From H. H. Lloyd & co.'s Atlas of the United States. 13½x16.
[In Warner & Higgins. Atlas of Edgar county and the state of Illinois. fol. Philadelphia, Warner & Higgins, 1870. p. 9].
1871. Cuba, West Indies. Port of Santiago de Cuba. From a Spanish survey. Corrected to 1871. 25x17½. Washington, 1871.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 318].
NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.
1871. Isla de Cuba. Rubio, Grilo y Vitturi, editores. B. Cuarenta lit'o. 7x10.
[In Penzuela (Jacobo de la). Crónica de las Antillas. 8°. Madrid, Rubio, Grilo & Vitturi, 1871: Crónica general de España. v. 12, pt. 1, bet. pp. 6-7].
1871. West Indies and Central America. E. Weller sculp. 7½x10½.
[In Butler (Samuel, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry). An atlas of modern geography. 8°. London, Longmans Green & co. 1871. no. 28].
1872. Cuba. 9½x12½.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell, 1873. no. 634].
NOTE.—Copyrighted in 1872.

1872. Mapa de la isla de Cuba en 1872. Arreglado á la última division territorial con las líneas de telégrafos, cables submarinos, ferro-carriles, y derroteros de vapores marítimos, por d. Enrique de Arantave. J. M. Penulaa, graba. Havana. 12x18. Madrid, centro litográfico de la Nación, 1872.
1873. Cuba. Western portion. Republished from Brit. adm'y. chart no. 2579, corrected to Nov. 1873. 24½x37. Washington, 1873.
[United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 516].
1873. Geographical and topographical map of the island of Cuba, by the honorary auditor of the marine d. Estéban Pichardo. Republished in the office of the chief of engineers, U. S. A. Nov. 27th 1873. Matanzas, Habana, 8. 24x33½.
[United States. War department. Engineer corps].
1873. West Indies. Cuba. Eastern portion. Republished from Brit. adm'y chart no. 2580, corrected to Nov. 1873. 24½x37½. Washington, 1873.
[United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 517].
1874. Case's map of the United States, British provinces, Mexico and part of the West Indies. 60x70. Hartford, O. D. Case & co., 1874.
1874. The granger's map of the United States, British provinces, West Indies, Mexico and Central America. [By Gaylord Watson]. 38x50. Chicago, Watson's Chicago branch, 1874.
1874. Map of the island of Cuba, eastern portion. Compiled in the office of the chief of engineers, U. S. army. 1874. Photo-lith. by J. Bien. N. Y. 25½x38½.
[United States. War department. Engineer corps].
1874. Map of the island of Cuba, western portion. Compiled in the office of the chief of engineers. U. S. Army, 1874. Photolith. by J. Bien, N. Y. 25½x38½.
[United States. War department. Engineer corps].
1874. Mapa físico político itinerario de la isla de Cuba. Acompañado de varios planos particulares y de noticias estadísticas, por d. José Maria de la Torre . . . Edición dedicada al sor d. Guillermo C. Downs. 50x67. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & co. 1874.
NOTE.—Pictorial border.
1874. Topographical map of the island of Cuba, compiled from the most reliable Spanish authorities by J. Schedler . . . 22x33. New York, E. Steiger, 1874.
NOTE.—Insets. Map of Central America and the West Indies showing the relative position of the island of Cuba.—City and harbor of Havana.
1875. Cuba. 9½x12½.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia. S. A. Mitchell, 1876. no. 102].
NOTE.—Copyrighted in 1875.
1875. Isla de Cuba. Carta geotopografica . . . Por d. Estéban Pichardo . . . Escalas 200.000. 36 sheets each 21x23. [Habana, 1875].
NOTE.—Sheets 33-34 (i. e. title-page and Puerto Rico) supplied by photographic reproduction from U. S. War department copy.
1875. Isla de Cuba. Plano de las Villas y Departamento Central. 18x25½.
[In Habana (José Gutiérrez de la Concha y de Irigien, *marqués* de la). Memoria sobre la guerra de la isla de Cuba y sobre su estado político y económico desde abril de 1871 hasta marzo de 1875. 8º. Madrid, R. Labajos, 1875. at end].
1876. Mar de las Antillas. Hoji I. Carta de la isla de Cuba, segun los trabajos ejecutados hasta el dia, por los sr̄s. Churruca, Ceballos, Laborde, Barcaiztegui, Ferrer, Ugarte, La Rigada, Del Rio Cosa, Moreno, Diaz Herrera, Aragon, Serrano Mayorál, y otros. J. Riudanets la construyó. M. Rodriguez la grabó. Corregida en 1876. 23½x39. Madrid, 1866.
[Spain. Ministerio de marina. Dirección de hidrografia].

1876. Plano telegráfico de la ysla de Cuba con la división territoriali, líneas telegráficas oficiales y particulares cables submarinos, ferro-carriles y derroteros de vapores, por d. Enrique de Arantave. 16½x27. New York, 1876.
NOTE.—Gives "Cuadro general de las estaciones telegráficas en 1876."
1876. West India islands and Caribbean sea. Sheet I. Comprising Florida strait, Bahama islands and the Greater Antilles, compiled from the most recent surveys, 1876. 25½x37½. London, 1876.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 761].
1876. West India islands and Caribbean sea. Sheet II. Comprising the Lesser Antilles and coasts of Venezuela and New Granada, from gulf of Paria to gulf of Darien. Compiled from the most recent surveys, 1876. 24½x37½. London, 1876.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 762].
1876. West Indies and Central America. Drawn by F. A. Gray. Engraved by J. M. Atwood. 12x15.
[In Gray (O. W.) & son. The national atlas. fol. Philadelphia, O. W. Gray & son, 1876. no. 123].
NOTE.—Inset: The Bermuda islands (British).
1876. William's [G. W.] copper-plate map of the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, etc. 63x63. Philadelphia, J. M. Atwood, [1876].
1877. Antilles. 7½x10½.
[In Fayard de la Bruyère (Jean Arthème) and Baralle (Alphonse). Atlas universel fol. Paris, A. Fayard, 1877. bet. pp. 382-383].
1877. West India islands and Caribbean sea. Sheet III. Comprising the coast of Central America with the off-lying dangers extending to Jamaica, compiled from the most recent surveys, 1876. 24½x32. London, 1877.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 763].
1877. West Indies and Central America. Drawn by F. A. Gray. Engraved by J. M. Atwood. 12x15.
[In Gray (O. W.) & son. The national atlas. fol. Philadelphia, O. W. Gray & son, 1877. no. 123].
NOTE.—Inset: The Bermuda Islands (British).
1877. West Indies, Cuba. Western portion republished from Brit. admty. chart no. 2579, corrected to 1877. 24½x37½. Washington, 1877.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 516].
1878. Cuba. 9½x12½.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell, 1878. no. 102].
1878. Cuba. Eastern portion. Republished from Brit. admy. chart no. 2580, corrected to Jan., 1878. 22½x37. Washington, 1878.
[United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 517].
1879. Cuba. 9½x12½.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, S. A. Mitchell, 1879. no. 102].
1879. Isla de Cuba. Costa meridional. Plano del puerto de Casilda, Masio, y demas fondeaderos adyacentes á la ciudad de Trinidad, segun los datos mas recientes. J. Riudavet lo construyó y delineó. 12½x18½. Madrid, 1879.
[In Spain. Ministerio de marina. Dirección de hidrografía. Chart no. 759].
NOTE.—Inset: Muelles de Casilda.
1879. Isla de Cuba. Plano de la ciudad y puerto de la Habana segun los trabajos españoles más recientes. J. Noguera lo construyó. F. Fungairifio lo grabó. S. Bregante g^o la letra. 25x39. Madrid, 1879.
[Spain. Ministerio de marina. Dirección de hidrografía. no. 218 A].

1880. Cuba. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, Bradley & co. 1880. no. 102].
1880. Mapa geológico y topográfico en bosquejo de las jurisdicciones de la Habana y Guanabacoa (Isla de Cuba) por el ingeniero jefe del cuerpo de minas d. Pedro Salterain y Legarra 1880. Escala de 1/2000.000. 9×12 .
[Spain. Comisión del mapa geológico. Boletín. 8º. Madrid, M. Tello, 1880. v. 7. map D at end].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 1, pt. 3, "Apuntes para una descripción físico-geológica de las jurisdicciones de La Habana y Guanabacoa (Isla de Cuba). By Pedro Salterain.
1881. Gran carta geográfica-enciclopédica de la isla de Cuba. Compilado por d. German Gonzales. Grabada por G. Pfeifer. Lit. de G. Pfeifer, Madrid. 33×62 .
1882. Central-Amerika und Westindien entworfen und gezeichnet von dr. Joseph Chavanne. Maasstab 1:6.500.000. $19\frac{1}{2} \times 34$.
[In Deutsche rundschau für geographie und statistik . . . von prof. dr. Carl Arends. 8º. Wien, A. Hartleben, 1882. v. 4, p. 596].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 542, "Der isthmus von Tehuantepec. Von H. Seidel in Berlin."
Insets: Isthmus von Tehuantepec.—Isthmus von Panama.—Das Plateau v. Mexiko. Maasstab 1:1.300.000.—Isthmus von Darien. Maasstab 1:1.000.000.
1882. Cuba. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, Bradley & company, 1882. no. 102].
1882. Cuba. South coast. Approaches to ports Casilda and Masio, with the adjacent anchorages. From a Spanish government chart of 1879. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 19$. London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 98].
NOTE.—Inset: Port Casilda.
1882. Ports and anchorages at the eastern end of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys in 1860-74.—Yumuri bay.—Port Niquero.—Port Escondido or Hidden harbour.—Port Cueva.—Port Aguacate.—Limonos river.—Naguarage.—Port Navas.—Port Signa.—Port Boma.—Port Mata.—Port Baraca and Miel bay.—Port bay.—Guanito bay.—Port Maravi.—Port Baitiqueri.—Port Cayaguaneque.—Port Taco. Engr. by Edw^d. Weller. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$. London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 435].
1882. West Indies. Cuba. Havana harbour. From the latest surveys by the Spanish government in 1879. Corrected to 1887. 25×38 . London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty chart no. 414].
1883. Estrechos Bahama por donde pasó la escuadra inglesa en 1762. $4 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Bachiller y Morales (Antonio). Cuba. 8º. Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. bet. pp. 30-31].
1883. Plan del pasado sitio de la Habana, castillo del Morro y sus cercanías. $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$.
[In Bachiller y Morales (Antonio). Cuba. 8º. Habana, M. de Villa, 1883. bet. pp. 76-77].
1883. Plano topográfico é ilustrado de Santiago de Cuba. Por su autor el sargento 1º grad.º 2º. del bón Cazadores de Chiclana núm.º 5. Manuel N. Gimenez Manin. Mayo 30, 1883. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 26\frac{1}{2}$. New York, Mayer, Merkel & Ottmann, lith., 1883.
NOTE.—Copyrighted by Diego de Moya.
Inset views of buildings.
1883. West Indies. Ports & anchorages on the northeast coast of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys in 1867-8. Port Cayo Moa.—Jaragua anchorage.—Yamanigüey & Casfete anchorages. $16\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 518^a].

1883. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Port Guantanamo, or Cumberland harbor. From a Spanish government survey corrected to 1881. 13x7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 377*].
1883. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Bahia Honda. From a Spanish plan corrected to 1883.—West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Mariel. From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x14. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 520*].
1883. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Tanamó. From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. Port Cebollas. From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. Washington, 1883.
[Washington. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 518*].
1884. Cuba. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Mitchell (Samuel Augustus). Mitchell's new general atlas. fol. Philadelphia, W. M. Bradley & bro. 1884. no. 102].
1884. Planos de comunicaciones de las provincias de la isla de Cuba con otros datos relativos al ramo de correos par el sub-inspector dn. Sebastian Acosta Quintana. title, 5 maps, 5 tables. 18°. Habana, J. Menéndez & brothers, 1884.
1884. West Indies. Anchorages on the north coast of Cuba. Cardenas & S^a Clara bays and anchorages formed by Piedras, Mona & Monito cays. From a Spanish government chart published in 1876, corrected to 1883. 17x24. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Charts no. 520*].
NOTE.—Inset: Port Cabañas. From a Spanish plan of 1829.
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Cabonico and Livisa. From a Spanish survey. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 161].
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Cabonico and Livisa. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Chart no. 161].
NOTE.—Photographic reproduction.
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Jururu. From a Spanish survey. 14x11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 158].
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Nipe. From a Spanish survey. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x15 $\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 160].
1884. West Indies. Cuba. Vita or Bitá. From a Spanish survey. 13x11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 159].
1884. West Indies. Ports and anchorages at the eastern end of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys in 1860-74.—Yumuri bay.—Port Niquero.—Port Escondido or Hidden harbor.—Port Cueva.—Port Aguacate.—Limonas river. Naguarage.—Port Navas.—Port Sigua.—Port Boma.—Port Mata.—Port Baracoa and Miel bay.—Port Bay.—Guanito bay.—Port Maravi.—Port Baitiqueri.—Port Cayaguaneque.—Port Taco. 16x23 $\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 377*].

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1884. West Indies. Ports on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish surveys corrected to 1883.—Nuevitas del principe.—Nuevitas del principe. Plan of the channel on an enlarged scale.—Nuevas grandes.—Manati.—16½x16. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 520c].
1884. West Indies. Ports on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish government surveys corrected to 1883.—Port Sama.—Port Yaguaneque.—Port Cananova.—Port Naranjo. 19x14. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 519c].
1885. West Indies. N. & S. S. Jocelyn, sc. 7¼x9¼.
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1886. Map of Cuba. 2¼x5.
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1886. West Indies. Cuba—South coast. Port Xagua or Cienfuegos. From a Spanish survey, 1836. Corrected to 1886. 24½x17½. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 521].
1886. West Indies. Island of Cuba. Cape San Antonio to longitude 76 west with adjacent part of Great Bahama bank. Compiled from the latest British and Spanish charts. 1885. Drawn by C. P. Bolles, engraved by H. C. Evans, and H. T. Knight. Ed. of August, 1886. 24½x43½. Washington, 1886.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 947].
1887. América Central y las Antillas. Escala 1:9.250.000. 9½x7½.
[In Diccionario enciclopédico Hispano-Americano. 8°. Barcelona, Montaner & Simon, 1887. v. 2, p. 314].
1887. Cuba—North coast. Port Matanzas. From Spanish surveys. Corrected to 1883. Large corrections . . . Nov. 87. J. Walker sculpt. 7x9½. [London], 1882-87.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 415].
1887. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Port of Santiago de Cuba. From a Spanish survey in 1863, corrected for the latest information 1887. Drawn by M. Franke, engraved by M. Franke and E. A. Ruebsam. 21½x16. Washington, 1887.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1003].
NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.
1889. Map of Havana, Cuba. 8½x12½.
[In Campbell (Beau). Around the corner to Cuba. 12°. New York, C. G. Crawford, 1889. at end].
1889. Trayectoria del ciclón de Septiembre de 1888 a través de la isla de Cuba. 9½x12½. Mexico, lit. del Timbre, [1889].
1889. West India islands. Islands and banks between San Salvador and San Domingo. Principally from the surveys of commander Richard Owen and the officers of H. M. S. Blossom, 1829-1832. Engr. by Edw. Waller. 25x46½. London, 1889.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1266].

1889. West Indies. Cuba. Havana harbour. From the latest surveys published by the Spanish government in 1899. Corrected to 1887. Large corrections, March 1885, July 1889. Engraved by E. Weller. Natural scale 1/7855. 24½x38. London, 1882.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 414].
1890. Mapa de Cuba y Puerto-Rico. 24½x33.
[In Castillo (Rafael del). Gran diccionario geográfico, estadístico é histórico de España y sus provincias. 8°. Barcelona, Heinrich & ca. 1890. v. 2, at end].
1890. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. El Portillo. From a survey in 1889 by the officers of the U. S. S. Yantic. Commander C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., comd'g. Drawn by A. Klakring. Engraved by M. Franke and C. A. Kolb. 18½x22½. Washington, 1890.
[United States. Navy department. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1196].
- 1890-1900. Map of the city of Havana. Casos de fiebre amarilla. Año 1890-1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. each 11½x15.
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1891. Méxique, Amérique centrale et Antilles; dressé sous la direction de J. Migeon, par Ch. Lacoste, gravé par L. Smith, écrit par A. Bizet. Échelles 1:12.950.000. 12½x16½. Paris, Migeon, [1891].
[In Desbuissons (L.) and others. Nouvel atlas illustré. Géographie universelle. Texte par m. A. Martineau. fol. Paris, [J. Migeon], 1891. no. 57].
NOTE.—Ornamented by an engraved view of the city of Mexico.
1891. West Indies. Cuba. Harbor of Havana. From the most recent Spanish surveys to 1887. Extensive corrections Oct., 1891. 24½x38½. Washington, 1882.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 307].
1891. West Indies—Cuba. Port of Santiago de Cuba. From a Spanish government survey 1863. Engraved by Edwd. Weller. Large corrections May 1872, Novr. 1891. 24½x18. London, 1878-91.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 443].
NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.—El portillo.
1891. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Bahia Honda. From a Spanish plan corrected to 1883.—West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Port Mariel. From a Spanish plan, corrected to 1883. Extensive corrections Apr., 1891. 10½x14½. Washington, 1883.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart 520*].
1892. Cuba. 12½x19½.
[In Rand, McNally & co.'s enlarged business atlas and shippers' guide. 22d ed. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1892. p. 20].
1892. Plano de la Habana por d. Estéban T. Pichardo; reproducción autorizada por el autor. Escala 1/10,000. 10½x16.
[In Diccionario enciclopédico Hispano-Americano. 8°. Barcelona, Montaner & Simon, 1892. v. 10, bet. pp. 8-9].
1892. West Indies. Cuba. Port Sagua la Grande. From Spanish surveys in 1858 and 1861. Drawn by A. Klakring. Engr. by M. Francke, R. A. Daniel and A. W. Helmsen. 29½x31. Washington, 1892.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1311].
1892. West Indies. Cuba. South coast. Jucaro anchorage. From Spanish surveys to 1891. 15x10. Washington, 1892.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1387].

1892. The West Indies with the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea. Compiled from the latest information. Drawn by A. C. Roberts. Engr. by W. M. Dougal and A. C. Ruebsam. 31½x50½. Washington, 1892.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1290].
1894. Map of the city of Havana . . . 11½x15.
[In Prince (John C.) Cuba illustrated. 6th ed. New York, N. Thompson & co. [1894] front.]
1894. Mapa de la isla de Cuba, por el doctor Manuel Pruna Santa Cruz. 9½x24. Habana, Castro, Fernandez y ca. 1894.
1894. West Indies. Ports on the north coast of Cuba. From Spanish surveys corrected to 1883. Port Gibara.—Port Banes.—Port Padre.—Port Bariay. Extensive corrections Feb. 1894. 14½x15½. Washington, 1884.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 519*].
1895. Cuba in 1895. 14x18½. London, J. D. Potter.
[In Cuban committee in London. The resolution in Cuba. Issued by the Cuban committee in London. 8°. [London, 1895] front.]
NOTE.—Inset: The West Indies and their relation to the coasts of North and South America.
1895. Lageplan von Havana. Massstab 1:81000. 2½x3½.
[In Meyers konversations-lexicon. 5te auf. 8°. Leipzig und Wien, bibliographisches Institut, 1896. v. 8, p. 476].
1895. Croquis geológico de una estrecha zona de la provincia de Santiago de Cuba. V. Pellitero. Escala 1/400.000 horizontales, 1/60.000 verticales. 8½x14.
[Spain. Comisión del mapa geológico. Boletín. 8°. Madrid, M. Tello, 1896. v. 3 at end].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 1, pt. 2, "Apuntes geológicos referentes al itinerario de Sagua de Tanamo & Santa Catalina de Guantánamo en la isla de Cuba por d. Valentín Pellitero."
1896. An accurate map of the West Indies with the adjacent coast of America. 1796. D. Martin, sculpt. 14x17½.
[In Reid (John, publisher). The American atlas. fol. New York, J. Reid, 1796 no. 20].
1896. Carte de l'île de Cuba. 1896. Echelle: 1/2.000.000. 8½x23.
[In Annales de géographie. 1896. 8°. Paris, A. Colin & cie. [1896]. v. 7, p. 28].
NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 28].
1896. Carte générale de l'île de Cuba. Dressée d'après les documents officiels les plus récents, indiquant la marche de l'armée révolutionnaire et les lignes fortifiées espagnoles "la trocha del Mariel," et "la trocha del Júcaro." Par V. Mestre Amabile. Hector de Saavedra, dibujó. Échelle de 1:2.000.000. 14x24½. Paris, 1896.
[In Mestre Amabile (V.) La question cubaine et le conflit hispano-américain. 8°. Paris, 6, chaussée d'Antin, 1896. at end].
1896. Crónica de la guerra de Cuba de la rebelión de Filipinas. Provincia de Pinar del Rio, Isla de Cuba. 11½x15½.
[In Guerrero (Rafael). Crónica de la guerra de Cuba y de la rebelión de Filipinas. 1895-96. 8°. Barcelona, M. Maucci, 1895-97. v. 4, bet. pp. 464-466].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de la Habana formado por el e.m. de la capitania general de la Isla de Cuba y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:100.000. 2 sheets each 37x26. [Madrid, imprenta y litografía del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de Matanzas, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba y ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:200.000 22x29. [Madrid, imprenta y litografía del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].

1896. Croquis de la provincia de Pinar del Río, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:225.000. 2 sheets each 37x26. [Madrid, imprenta y litografía del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de Puerto Principe, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:275.000. 2 sheets each 37x26. [Madrid, imprenta y litografía del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Croquis de la provincia de Santa Clara, formado por el e. m. de la capitania general de la isla de Cuba y ampliado y estampado en colores por el Depósito de la guerra 1896. Escala aproximada de 1:250.000. 2 sheets each 29½x26½. [Madrid, imprenta y litografía del Depósito de la guerra?] 1896.
[Spain. Ministerio de la guerra].
1896. Cuba. South coast. Approaches to ports Casilda and Masio, with the adjacent anchorages. From a Spanish government chart of 1879. Extensive corrections Nov. 1896. 18x20. Washington, 1882.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 916].
NOTE.—Inset: Port Casilda.
1896. Cuba in 1896. Publicado por la imprenta "America." 14½x19½. New York, G. W. & C. B. Colton & co. 1896.
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1896. [Map of Cuba]. 7½x12½.
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1896. Map of Cuba showing official political divisions. E. F. Fisk. 6x12½.
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1896. West Indies. Cuba, north coast. Port Matanzas. From a Spanish government survey 1892. Engr. by Edw^d. Weller. 19x25½. London, 1896.
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[United States. Navy Department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1523].
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1897. Cuba. North coast. Cay Francés anchorage. For the port of San Juan Remedias. From a Spanish survey in 1829.—Cuba, north coast. Cay Confites anchorage. From a Spanish survey in 1832.—Isle of Pines. Puerto Frances. By the officers of h. m. s. Steady, 1863. Extensive corrections, June, 1897, Dec., 1897. 15x18½. London, 1884-97. [United States. Navy department. Bureau of navigation. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 270].
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NOTE.—To accompany article on p. 32, "Die Insel Cuba," signed Victor Levy.
1897. Map and history of Cuba from the latest and best authorities . . . By E. Hannaford. 32 pp., 1 fold. map. 24°. Springfield, O., Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, 1897.
1897. Mapa de la isla de Cuba. 18x35. Philadelphia, J. L. Smith, 1897.
NOTE.—Inset: Province of Havana.—City of Habana.
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1897. Mapa del teatro de la guerra de Cuba comprendiendo la mitad oriental de la isla desde Santa Clara hasta la punta Maysi. Dibujado por d. José Riudavets y Cudury segun los datos más completos publicados hasta el día y editado por la empresa de la ilustración Española y Americana. J. Dominguez, grabó. 1:800,000. 19x31. Madrid, tipolitografía, "sucesores de Rivadeneyra", [1897].
1897. Military map of the island of Cuba . . . From the latest official sources. 1897. Scale: 1:500,000. 4 sheets each 30½x23½. Washington, 1897. [United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division].
NOTE.—Printed on cotton.
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NOTE.—Pocket map.
1898. Atlas of ports, cities, and localities of the island of Cuba. Containing reproductions of maps, charts, and plans obtained from the United States Congressional library, Coast and geodetic survey, Hydrographic office, Engineer dept. U. S. army; also Picardo's map of the island of Cuba, and other sources. 70l. incl. 140 maps. obl. fol. Washington, 1898. [United States. War department. Adjutant general's office].

1898. . . . Map of Cuba. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$. New York, Colton, Ohman & co. 1898.
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1898. Cuba . . . $14\frac{1}{2} \times 30\frac{1}{4}$. Philadelphia, the McConnell school supply co. 1898.
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1898. Cuba. Part of chart "E", special edition. Date of publication July 1898.
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NOTE.—Aids to navigation corrected for information received to Sep. 9, 1898.
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NOTE.—Inset: Port of Santiago.—Port of Cienfuegos.
1898. Cuba, Jamaica and the Bahama islands. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1898.
NOTE.—Copyright, 1898, by Dodd, Mead & company.
1898. [Havana harbor, showing the position of the "Maine"]. The Norris Peters co., photo-litho. $14 \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Washington, [1898].
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[United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division].
1898. Lee's Spanish-American war chart. 8°. Chicago, Laird & Lee, [1898].
1898. [Map of Cuba]. George Philip & son. $8 \times 13\frac{1}{4}$. New York, C. Scribner's sons, [1898].
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1898. Map of Cuba showing territorial divisions established by Cuban republic of 1895-98. Accompanying "Commercial Cuba", by William J. Clark, New York, 1898. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 176-177].
1898. Map of Havana and Havana harbor, showing the fortifications and public buildings. Corrected to May 3, 1898. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$. New York, G. H. Buek & co. 1898.
NOTE.—Supplement to the Boston Sunday Herald, Sunday, May 22, 1898.
1898. Map of the seat of war, issued by the Evening Star. Showing the only practical method by which the movements of the warships of both nations can be accurately followed from day to day. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$. New York, G. H. Buek, 1898.
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1898. Map of the seat of war . . . Showing the only practical method by which the movements of the war ships of both nations can be accurately followed from day to day. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 20$. New York, G. H. Buek & co. [1898].
NOTE.—Same as above with exception of slight changes.
1898. Mapa de la isla de Cuba. $18\frac{1}{2} \times 34\frac{1}{4}$. Philadelphia, J. L. Smith, 1898.
NOTE.—Insets: Province of Havana.—City of Habana.

1898. The Matthews-Northrup up-to-date map of Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico, with general map of the West Indies. Scale of English statute miles 36 miles to one inch. 15x19½. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1898.
NOTE.—Also carries title "The New York Mail and Express war maps."
- Same.
NOTE.—Verso carries title "Philadelphia Press war maps."
- Same.
Verso carries title "The Richmond Dispatch war maps."
Each of the above maps contains the following insets: West Indies.—Porto Rico.—Havana.—Matanzas.—Cienfuegos.—Santiago de Cuba.
1898. The Matthews-Northrup up-to-date map of Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico, with general map of the West Indies. Scale of English statute miles 36 miles to one inch. 15½x20. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1898.
[Indexed vest pocket series].
NOTE.—Inset maps of—Porto Rico.—West Indies.—Havana.—Matanzas.—Cienfuegos.—Santiago de Cuba.
Verso contains index.
1898. Military map of Habana and vicinity. Drawn by C. H. Ourand. 26½x35.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898. at end].
1898. Military map of the island of Cuba . . . From the latest official sources. Scale 1:250,000. 8 sheets each 39x23½. [Washington], 1898.
[United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division].
1898. . . . The mines in Havana harbor. 9½x10½.
[In New York Journal . . . Friday, February 26, 1898].
1898. Mines in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba. 6x15½.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 418-419].
1898. Naval engagement off Santiago de Cuba July 3rd, 1898. Sketches showing and notes explaining various stages of the engagement as viewed from the U. S. flagship Brooklyn also sketches showing approximate location of hits visible on the Spanish vessels. Drawn by George H. Warfield, U. S. navy. 23½x32½. [New York, F. A. Ringler co.?] 1898.
1898. No. 3 in the Boston journal's series of diagram maps of the navies, showing the present position of the war vessels of the United States and Spanish navies, April 6, 1898. 11x17. [Boston], Boston journal, 1898.
1898. Our new colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippines. 20x34½. Philadelphia, J. L. Smith, 1898.
NOTE.—Insets: Philippine islands.—Porto Rico.—City of Habana.—Province of Habana.—West Indian and Caribbean sea.
1898. "Panoramic view of Havana, showing the entrance to the harbor, and inner harbor; taken from Cabanas fortress showing Morro castle on the extreme right hand." 10x68. [New York, R. A. C. Smith, 1898].
1898. Plano de Cárdenas. 8x10½.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 340-341].
1898. Plano de Cárdenas. 8½x11½.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 64-65].
1898. Plano de Cienfuegos. 8x10½.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 364-365].

1898. Plano de Manzanillo. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 80-81].
1898. Plano de Matanzas. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 328-329].
1898. Plano de Matanzas. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 84-85].
1898. Plano de Puerto Principe. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 390-391].
1898. Plano de Santa Clara. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 362-363].
1898. Plano de Santa Clara. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 92-96].
1898. Plano de Santiago de Cuba. $8 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Clark (William J.) Commercial Cuba. 8°. New York, C. Scribner's sons, 1898. bet. pp. 428-429].
1898. Plano de Santiago de Cuba. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898. bet. pp. 96-97].
1898. Plano de Trinidad. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898. bet. pp. 96-97].
1898. Scientific American navy supplement. Map of Cuba. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$. New York, Colton, Ohman & co. 1898.
 NOTE.—"Navy edition of the Scientific American supplement, no. 1165."
1898. Shewey's map showing seat of Spanish-American war. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 20$. Chicago, A. C. Shewey, [1898].
 NOTE.—Inset: Canary islands.—Cape Verde is.
1898. Sketch map of Matanzas and vicinity. $17\frac{1}{4} \times 24\frac{1}{4}$.
[In United States. War department. Adjutant general's office. Military information division. Military notes on Cuba. 12°. [Washington, government printing office, 1898]. bet. pp. 84-85].
1898. A strategic war map of the North American continent, showing the chain of fortifications that Great Britain and other European powers have linked around our coast, together with all dock yards, coaling stations and submarine cables that could be utilized against us in the event of hostilities. Compiled from the latest official data by W. Nephew King. $13 \times 9\frac{1}{4}$.
[In Collier's weekly, 1898. v. 20, no. 17, p. 4].
1898. United States. *War department. Adjutant general's office.*
 Atlas of ports, cities and localities of the island of Cuba. Containing reproductions of maps, charts and plans obtained from the United States Congressional library, Coast and geodetic survey, Hydrographic office, Engineer dept. U. S. army; also Pichard's map of the island of Cuba, and other sources. 69 [1] l. incl. 61 maps. obl. fol. Washington, 1898.

HANDBOOK OF CUBA.

1898. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Entrance to Guantanamo or Cumberland harbor. Compiled from the latest information. 16½x17½. Washington, 1898.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 377c].
1899. Goff's historical map of the Spanish-American war in the West Indies, 1898. Scale—1 inch=100 miles. 13x18. Chicago, Fort Dearborn pub. co. 1899.
NOTE.—Copyrighted, 1899, by Eugenia Wheeler Goff and Henry Slade Goff, authors of Goff's historical maps for schools and families.
Insets: Santiago campaign, June-July 1898.—Havana, city and harbor.—San Juan, island of Puerto Rico.
1899. Cuba. 6x8. [Chicago, T. White, 1899].
1899. Cuba. 3½x6½. [Chicago], A. Belford co. 1899.
1899. Cuba. 6½x14½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 416-17].
1899. Cuba, with general map of the West Indies. Scale of English statute miles 36 miles to one inch. 15x19½. Philadelphia, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1899.
NOTE.—Inset: West Indies.—Havana, Matanzas.—Cienfuegos.—Santiago de Cuba.
1899. [Cuban war map]. 9½x13½. [Goshen, Ind., T. A. Starr, 1899].
NOTE.—The production of the Matthews-Northrup co.
1899. Map of Cuba, its provinces, railroads, cities, towns, harbors, bays, etc., also southern Florida and neighboring islands of the West Indies. 12½x18. Chicago, Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, [1899].
NOTE.—Insets: Map of Havana.—Porto Rico.
1899. Map of Cuba showing telegraph lines. 16x36. Washington, [1899].
[United States. War department. Signal corps].
1899. Map of the Cuban railway system. Bormay & co. engr's. 5x14.
[In Pepper (Charles Melville). To-morrow in Cuba. 12°. New York and London, Harper & brothers, 1899. p. 8].
1899. Map of Cuba, with general map of the West Indies. 5½x7½. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1899.
1899. Plano de la isla Cuba con expresión de las carreteras construidas y en construcción. Millas de sesenta al grado. El ingeniero jefe de la región, José Pamelles Ogramonte. 8½x24½. Habana, 1899.
[In Cuba. Military governor. John R. Brooke, 1899. Civil report of military governor, island of Cuba. [1899]. 8°. Havana, 1899. v. 2, bet. pp. 60-61].
1899. Sketch maps of the province of Pinar del Rio. 5½x8½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 8-9].
1899. Sketch map of the province of Puerta Principe. 8½x9½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 38-39].
1899. Sketch map of the province of Santa Clara. 5½x8½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 28-29].
1899. Sketch map of the province of Santiago de Cuba. 8½x11½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 44-45].
1899. Sketch map of the provinces of Havana and Matanzas. 7½x10½.
[In Porter (Robert Percival). Industrial Cuba. 8°. New York & London, G. P. Putnam's sons, 1899. bet. pp. 16-17].
1899. Map of the Vuelta Abajo district, province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Exhibiting the situation of the extensive and valuable tobacco estates, Las Lajas, Herradura, La Leña Viales, Peña Blanca, Cayo San Felipe, etc. In Consolacion del Sur. 1899. 24½x21. Washington, lith. J. L. Kervand, [1899].

1899. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Daiquiri bay. From a survey by the Spanish-American iron co. Drawn by W. E. Greene. Engraved by D. P. Swope. $17\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1899.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1816].
- 1899-1900. Map of the city of Havana. Casos de fiebre amarilla por manzanas. Año 1899-1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. each $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 1, pt. 2, nos. 51, 52].
1900. Cuba, Jamaica and the Bahama islands. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$. [New York], Dodd, Mead & company, 1902.
NOTE.—Inset: Havana.
1900. Estudio para el dragado de la entrada al Puerto de Cárdenas. Perfil longitudinal. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 67\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. Map of the city of Havana. Muertes de niños menores de un año, por manzanas. Año 1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 11, pt. 2, no. 58].
1900. Map of the city of Havana. Muertes de tuberculosis por manzanas. Año 1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 1, pt. 2, no. 54].
1900. Map showing locations of temporary field works erected by the Spanish for the land defence of Havana, 1897-1898. Pichardo and Bateson. F. B. Ryons and I. L. Cornell del. Scale 1 inch=1600 feet. $28\frac{1}{2} \times 27$. Havana, office of chief engineer, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1901. v. 2, pt. 3, bet. 164-165].
1900. Mapa de la isla de Cuba con la división por provincias, partidos judiciales y zonas fiscales. . . . Dibujado por Antonio E. Menendez. Traced in Dept. of streets, Havana. Lit. por Pedro V. Montiel. Julius Bien & co., photo. lith. $8 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. 1900.
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[In Debes (Ernest). Neuer hand atlas über alle teile der erde. 2. verm. und verb. aufl. 2. abdruck. fol. Leipzig, H. Wagner & E. Debes, 1900. no. 57].
NOTE.—Insets: Das thal von Mexico.—Guayana.—Das mittlere Ecuador.

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[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. **Plano de la Habana.** Map showing proposed paving for the city of Havana as included in specifications recently drawn up. To accompany six months report Dec. 31st 1900, W. J. Barden. Lit. A. Prendes Moré. 16½x21½. Havana, Department of Cuba. Engineer department, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 12].
- Same. Showing track laying completed and paved.
- Same. Showing work done on streets during six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900.
- Same. Showing status of survey for street grades.
1900. **Plano de la Provincia de Matanzas.** Mostrando el camino de Matanzas á la Cidra. Ingeniero encargado Miguel Palmer. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli, ingeniero jefe. Escala aproximada 1:300,000. 12½x11½. Matanzas, 1900.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. **Plano de la provincia de Matanzas mostrando el camino de Matanzas á la Cidra.** Ingeniero encargado Miguel C. Palmer. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli ingeniero jefe. Escala aproximada 1:450,000. 6½x6½. Matanzas, 1900.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
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[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
1900. **Plano de los canales de entrada al Puerto de Cárdenas, adaptado de Pichardo.** El ingeniero Miguel Palmer. 12½x14½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
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1900. **Plano del camino de Matanzas á Cidra.** Miguel Palmer, ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli ingeniero jefe. Escala por metros 1:7500. 25x114½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1900]. 8°. [Havana? 1900]. v. 9].
1900. **Plano del camino de Matanzas á Cidra.** Miguel C. Palmer, ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli, ingeniero jefe. Escala por metros 1:7500. 15½x74.
[In United States. War department. Annual reports, 1900. Report of the military governor of Cuba on civil affairs. 8°. Washington, government printing office, 1902. v. 2, pt. 1, bet. pp. 130-131].
1900. **Plano del camino de Santa Ana á la Cidra.** Por el ingenio La Pargo. Miguel Palmer ingeniero encargado. Examinado y conforme Juan G. Peoli ingeniero jefe. Escala 1:7500. 12½x54½. Matanzas, 1900.
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[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1882].
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[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1881].
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1901. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Office department public roads. Map and profile of Santiago-San Luis road, section III. 6x7.
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- Same. Buffalo, the Matthews-Northrup co. 1901.
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1901. Map of the city of Havana. Muertes de niños menores de un año, por manzanas—año 1900. M. C. Gorgas, major & surgeon U. S. A., chief sanitary officer. 17x22½. Habana, lit. de Guerra herms. y ca.
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- Same. Map showing street work. no. 25.
- Same. Map showing status of city survey. no. 29.
- Same. Map showing the street cleaning. Sweeping and picking. no. 45.
- Same. Map showing the street sprinkling and electrozone distribution. no. 58.
- Same. Map showing the parks. no. 100.
1901. Plano de la Habana por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimensor y maestro de obras. Ed. d. José Valdeparés. Map showing streets repairs, renewal and new paving. Julius Bien photo. lith. Escala 1:10.000. 28½x37½. Havana, office of chief engineer.
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- Same. Map showing status of traverse work of survey for establishment of streets grades. bet. pp. 22–23.
- Same. Map showing occupied streets paved and unpaved. bet. pp. 22–23.
- Same. Map showing Urbano and Torre Pla concession. bet. pp. 26–27.
- Same. Map showing approved plan. bet. pp. 26–27.
- Same. Map showing street sprinkling. bet. pp. 26–27.
- Same. Map showing street cleaning. bet. pp. 26–27.
- Same. Map showing streets cleaning. Districts as divided previous to March 1. 1900. bet. pp. 26–27.
- Same. Map showing garbage collection. bet. pp. 34–35.
- Same. Map showing water pipe distribution of Havana. bet. pp. 42–43.
- Same. Dady sewer project. bet. pp. 48–49.
- Same. Map showing pavements Dady project. bet. pp. 52–53.
- Same. Sewerage system for Havana, showing force mains and main and intercepting sewers only. bet. pp. 62–63.
- Same. Drainage system for Havana. bet. pp. 62–63.
1901. Plano del puerto de la Habana.—Map showing work done on the harbor Jan. 1, 1899 to June 30, 1899. A. H. Weber, assistant engineer. Julius Bien & co. photo. lith. 16½x25½.
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- 1898.** Plans on the south coast of Cuba. Approaches to ports Casibla and Masé, with the adjacent anchorage. From a Spanish government chart of 1878—**1898**—(Liverpool Harbour. From the latest United States government plan.—The port of Guantama or Cumberland harbour, on the south coast of Cuba. From a Spanish printed plan. Large corrections Jan. 25th 1898. London, 1898-1901.
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- 1898.** The Band-McNally map of the city of Havana showing suburbs, parks, lots and principal buildings. 31½x23½. Chicago, Band, McNally & co. 1901.
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[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1873].
Inset: "Plan of entrance channel."
- 1898.** West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Livisa and Cabonico bays. From a survey, in 1891, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton . . . G. L. Dyer, U. S. N., commanding. Lith. by R. F. Barnes. 28½x40½. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1897].
- 1901.** West Indies. Cuba. North coast. Port Banes. From the latest United States government plan. 19x25½. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 635].
- 1901.** West Indies. Cuba—North coast. Nipe bay, Eastern part. From the latest United States government plan. Engr. by Davies & co. 26x32½. London, 1901.
[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1889].
Inset: "Nipe bay. Western part."
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[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 8197].
Inset: Nuevitas bay entrance channel."
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[Great Britain. Admiralty. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2827].
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[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1899].

1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Entrance to Port Tanamo. From a survey in 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen . . . C. K. Curtis, U. S. N., commanding. Lith. by Gr. Noetzel. $29\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1990].
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Puerto Padre. From surveys in 1900 and 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen, . . . C. K. Curtis, U. S. N. commanding. Lith. by R. F. Barnes. $30 \times 42\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1901.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 1970].
Inset: "Plan of entrance channel."
1901. West Indies. North coast of Cuba. Puerto Padre. From surveys in 1900 and 1901 by the officers of the U. S. S. Vixen. $23\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$. Washington, 1901.
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NOTE.—Inset: View of the entrance.
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NOTE.—Inset to the map of Cuba.
1902. Chart showing approximate progress of field work and mapping relative to final topographical map of Havana and vicinity. Enclosure no. 2, with report of Dept. of survey of fortifications for six months ending Dec. 31, 1901. $26\frac{1}{2} \times 41$.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 13].
1902. City of Havana and harbor. 5×8 .
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NOTE.—Inset to map of Cuba.
1902. Cuba. Scales. Statute miles, 38=1 inch. Kilometres, 61=1 inch. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 19$. [Chicago], Rand, McNally & co. [1902].
1902. Map of Havana harbor showing the location of works executed between the dates Jan. 1, 1899 and May 20, 1902. Major H. F. Hodges, . . . chief engineer, Dept. of Cuba. A. H. Weber, assistant engineer. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].

1902. Map of Matanzas harbor in the vicinity of the government pier and mouth of San Juan river, showing channels dredged through the bar caused by deposits from the Yumuri and San Juan rivers. Major H. F. Hodges . . . chief engineer. A. H. Weber, asst. engineer. Scale 100:1. 6½x8.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].
1902. Map of the city of Havana. Deaths of tuberculosis, year 1901. 17½x22½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 4].
- Same. Yellow fever by street and numbers of houses year 1901.
- Same. Yellow fever by blocks year 1901.
- Same. Deaths by different infectious diseases year 1901.
1902. Map of the city of Santiago de Cuba. Sewers. Lith. Guggenheimer, Weil & co. 8½x9.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].
- Same. Water pipe—Storm drain.
- Same. Pavements.
1902. Map of the Cuban telegraph lines operated by the Signal corps, U. S. A. May 20, 1902. Prepared under the direction of captain Otto A. Nesmith, . . . Chief signal officer, Department of Cuba. 18x37½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].
NOTE.—Inset: Map showing old Spanish lines standing at date of military occupation.
1902. Plan showing present and proposed parking between Central Park and La Punta. Lith. Guggenheimer, Weils & co. 9x4½. Havana, office of chief engineer.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1900. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 6].
1902. Plano de la Habana. Por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimesor y maestro de obras. Editor: d. José Valdeparés. Havana sewerage system. Proposed changes in marginal lines. Feb. 1902. * Approved W. J. Barden. Escala 17:177. 28½x37½. Havana, 1902.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1902]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 5, no. 178].
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- Same. Map showing street cleaning. no. 99.
- Same. Map showing street sprinkling for 1902. no. 147.
1902. Plano de la Habana. Por d. Estéban T. Pichardo, agrimesor y maestro de obras. Editor: d. José Valdeparés. Map showing classification of streets, Havana, Cuba, April 30th, 1902. W. J. Barden. Escala 17:177. 28½x37½. Havana, office of Chief engineers, 1902.
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[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1901].

1902. Plano de la Habana. Map showing street paving work done during six months ending Dec. 31st, 1901. no. 32.
- Same. Map showing status city traverses and block maps. no. 36.
- Same. Map showing status of new system of street grades. no. 40.
- Same. Map showing the street cleaning, sweeping and picking. no. 41a.
1902. Plano de la Habana. Red marks indicate areas drained by Anopheles brigade. 17½x22½.
[In Cuba. Military governor. Leonard Wood, 1899-1902. [Civil report of . . . military governor of Cuba . . . 1901]. 8°. [Havana? 1902]. v. 4].
1902. Vest pocket map of Habana, Cuba. Published by the Diamond news company . . . 12½x15½. Boston, G. H. Walker & co. 1902.
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[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2036].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Anchorage in Corrientes bay. From a survey, in 1901, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton, lieutenant commander A. M. Knight, U. S. N., commanding. 26½x20½. Washington, 1902.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2067].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Cienfuegos bay. From a survey, in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., commanding. 33x28. Washington, 1902.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2098].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Cienfuegos harbor. From a survey in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., commanding. 32½x27½. Washington, 1902.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2099].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Ensenada de Mora. From a reconnoissance, in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Yankton, lieutenant commander A. M. Knight, U. S. N., commanding. 22½x30½. Washington, 1902.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2093].
1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Entrance to Cienfuegos bay. From a survey, in 1902, by the officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, lieutenant commander S. W. B. Diehl, U. S. N., commanding. 45x28½. Washington, 1902.
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1902. West Indies. South coast of Cuba. Jucaro anchorage, from a reconnoissance in 1902, by the U. S. S. Yankton . . . Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., commanding. Gr. Noetzel, chief lith. 20x15. Washington, 1902.
[United States. Navy department. Bureau of equipment. Hydrographic office. Chart no. 2083].
NOTE.—Inset: "Enlarged plan of Jucaro."

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[In Cram (George F.). Cram's atlas of the world, ancient and modern. 3d. Chicago, G. F. Cram, 1908. no. 354-355].
NOTE.—Inset: City of Havana and harbour.
1908. Cuba. Scales. Statute miles, 38=1 inch. Kilometres, 61=1 inch. 12x18.
[In Rand, McNally & co's enlarged business atlas. 32d ed. fol. Chicago, Rand, McNally & co. 1908. p. 487].
NOTE.—Insets: Map of Havana harbor.—Port of Santiago de Cuba.—Port of Cienfuegos.—Port of Matanzas.—Cardenas and Santa Clara bays.
1908. Hammond's map of Cuba. 33 miles=1 inch. 12x23. New York, C. S. Hammond & co. [1903].
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APPENDIX.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

We, the delegates of the people of Cuba, having met in constitutional convention for the purpose of preparing and adopting the fundamental law of their organization as an independent and sovereign people, establishing a government capable of fulfilling its international obligations, maintaining public peace, insuring liberty, justice, and promoting the general welfare, do hereby agree upon and adopt the following constitution, invoking the protection of the Almighty.

TITLE I.

THE NATION, ITS FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AND ITS TERRITORY.

ARTICLE 1. The people of Cuba are hereby constituted a sovereign and independent State and adopt a republican form of government.

ART. 2. The territory of the Republic is composed of the island of Cuba, as well as the adjacent islands and keys, which, together therewith, were under the sovereignty of Spain until the ratification of the treaty of Paris on December 10, 1898.

ART. 3. The territory of the Republic shall be divided into six provinces, as they exist at present and with the same boundaries, the provincial council of each to determine their respective names.

The provinces may be incorporated with each other or divided into new provinces through actions that may be agreed upon by the respective provincial councils and approved by Congress.

TITLE II.

THE CUBAN PEOPLE.

ART. 4. Cuban citizens are native born or naturalized.

ART. 5. Native-born Cubans are:

First. Those born of Cuban parents within or without the territory of the Republic.

Second. Those born within the territory of the Republic of foreign parents, provided that on becoming of age they claim the right of inscription as Cubans in the proper register.

Third. Those born in foreign countries of native-born parents, who have forfeited their Cuban nationality, provided that on becoming of age they claim their inscription as Cubans in the same register.

ART. 6. Naturalized Cubans are:

First. Foreigners who, having served in the liberating army, may claim Cuban nationality within six months following the promulgation of this constitution.

Second. Foreigners established in Cuba prior to January 1, 1899, who may have retained their residence after said date, provided they claim Cuban nationality within the six months next following the promulgation of this constitution, or, if minors, within a like period after they shall have attained their majority.

Third. Foreigners who, after five years' residence in the territory of the Republic and not less than two years from the time that they declared their intention of acquiring Cuban citizenship, may obtain their letters of naturalization in conformity with the laws.

Fourth. Spaniards residing in the territory of Cuba on the 11th day of April, 1899, who may not have been registered as such in the proper registers prior to the same month and day of 1900.

Fifth. Africans who may have been slaves in Cuba, and those who were emancipated and comprised in article 13 of the treaty of June 28th, 1835, entered into by Spain and England.

ART. 7. Cuban citizenship is forfeited:

First. By acquiring foreign citizenship.

Second. By accepting employment or honors from another government without permission of the Senate.

Third. By entering the military service of a foreign nation without a like permission.

Fourth. By a naturalized Cuban residing five years continuously in his native country, except by reason of his being in the employ of or fulfilling a commission of the Government of the Republic.

ART. 8. Cuban citizenship may be reacquired as may be provided for by law.

ART. 9. Every Cuban shall—

First. Bear arms in defense of his country in such cases and in the manner determined by the laws.

Second. Contribute to the payment of public expenses in such manner and proportion as the laws may prescribe.

TITLE III.

FOREIGNERS.

ART. 10. Foreigners residing within the territory of the Republic shall have the same rights and obligations as Cubans—

First. As to protection of their persons and properties.

Second. As to the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed by Section I of the following title, excepting those exclusively reserved to citizens.

Third. As to the enjoyment of civil rights under the conditions and limitations prescribed in the law of aliens.

Fourth. As to the obligation of respecting and obeying the laws, decrees, regulations, and all other enactments that may be in force in the Republic.

Fifth. As to submission to the jurisdiction and decisions of the courts of justice and all other authorities of the Republic.

Sixth. As to the obligation of contributing to the public expenses of the State, province, and municipality.

TITLE IV.

RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THIS CONSTITUTION.

SECTION FIRST.—*Individual rights.*

ART. 11. All Cubans have equal rights before the law. The Republic does not recognize any personal privileges or special rights.

ART. 12. No law shall have any retroactive effect, other than penal ones favorable to convicted or indicted persons.

ART. 13. Obligations of a civil nature arising from contracts or other acts or omissions, shall not be annulled or altered by either the legislature or executive power.

ART. 14. The penalty of death shall in no case be imposed for crimes of a political nature, which shall be defined by law.

ART. 15. No person shall be arrested except in such cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 16. Every person arrested shall be set at liberty or placed at the disposal of a competent judge or court within twenty-four hours immediately following the arrest.

ART. 17. All persons arrested shall be set at liberty or their imprisonment ordered within seventy-two hours after having been placed at the disposal of the competent judge or court. Within the same time notice shall be served upon the party interested of any action which may have been taken in the matter.

ART. 18. No person shall be arrested except by warrant of a competent judge or court. The order directing the serving of the warrant of arrest shall be affirmed or reversed, after the accused shall

have been heard in his defense, within seventy-two hours next following his imprisonment.

ART. 19. No person shall be indicted or sentenced except by competent judge or court, by virtue of laws in force prior to the commission of the crime, and in such manner as therein prescribed.

ART. 20. Any person arrested or imprisoned without legal formalities, or not in accordance with the provisions of this constitution and the laws, shall be set at liberty at his own request or that of any citizen. The law will determine the prompt action which shall be taken in the case.

ART. 21. No person whatsoever is bound to give evidence against himself, nor husband or wife against each other, nor relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second of affinity.

ART. 22. All correspondence and other private documents are inviolable, and neither shall be seized nor examined except by order of a competent authority and with the formalities prescribed by the laws, and in all cases all points therein not relating to the matter under investigation shall be kept secret.

ART. 23. No person's domicile shall be violated; and therefore no one shall enter that of another at night, except by permission of its occupant, unless it be for the purpose of giving aid and assistance to victims of crime or accident; or in the daytime, except in such cases and manner as prescribed by law.

ART. 24. No person shall be compelled to change his domicile or residence except by virtue of an order issued by a competent authority and in the manner prescribed by law.

ART. 25. Every person may freely, without censorship, express his thoughts either by word of mouth or in writing, through the press, or in any other manner whatsoever, subject to the responsibilities specified by law, whenever thereby attacks are made upon the honor of individuals, upon social order, and upon public peace.

ART. 26. The profession of all religious beliefs, as well as the practice of all forms of worship are free, without further restriction than that demanded by the respect for Christian morality and public order. The church shall be separated from the state, which shall in no case subsidize any religion.

ART. 27. All persons shall have the right to address petitions to the authorities, to have them duly acted upon, and to be informed of the action taken thereon.

ART. 28. All inhabitants of the Republic have the right to assemble peacefully unarmed, and to associate for all lawful pursuits of life.

ART. 29. All persons shall have the right to enter into and depart from the territory of the Republic, to travel within its boundaries, and to change their residence without requiring any safeguard, passport, or any other similar requisite, except as may be required by the laws

governing immigration, and by the authorities, in cases of criminal responsibility, by virtue of the powers vested in them.

ART. 30. No Cuban shall be banished from the territory of the Republic or be prohibited from entering therein.

ART. 31. Primary education is compulsory and shall be gratuitous, as also that of arts and trades. The expenses thereof shall be defrayed by the State during such time as the municipalitites and provinces, respectively, may lack sufficient means therefor. Secondary and advanced education will be controlled by the State. However, all persons may, without restriction, study or teach any science, art, or profession, and found and maintain establishments of education and instruction; but it pertains to the State to determine what professions shall require special titles, the conditions necessary for their practice, the necessary requirements to obtain the titles, and the issuing of the same as may be established by law.

ART. 32. No person shall be deprived of his property, except by competent authority for the justified reason of public benefit, and after being duly indemnified for the same. Should the latter requirement not have been complied with, the judges and courts shall give due protection; and in such case they shall restore possession of the property to the person who may have been deprived thereof.

ART. 33. In no case shall the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

ART. 34. No person is obliged to pay any tax or impost not legally established and the collection thereof not being carried out in the manner prescribed by the laws.

ART. 35. Every author or inventor shall enjoy the exclusive ownership of his work or invention for the time and in the manner determined by law.

ART. 36. The enumeration of the rights expressly guaranteed by this constitution does not exclude others that may be based upon the principle of the sovereignty of the people and upon the republican form of government.

ART. 37. The laws regulating the exercise of the rights which this constitution guarantees shall become null and void if they diminish, restrict, or change the said rights.

SECTION SECOND.—*Right of suffrage.*

ART. 38. All male Cubans over twenty-one years of age have the right of suffrage, with the following exceptions:

First. Inmates of asylums.

Second. Persons mentally incapacitated after having been judicially so declared.

Third. Persons judicially deprived of civil rights on account of crime.

Fourth. Persons in active service belonging to the land or naval forces.

ART. 39. The laws shall establish rules and procedures to guarantee the intervention of the minority in the preparation of the electoral census, and in other electoral matters, and their representation in the House of Representatives and in provincial and municipal councils.

SECTION THIRD.—*Suspension of constitutional guarantees.*

ART. 40. The guarantees established in articles 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, and 27 of the first section of this title shall not be suspended throughout the entire Republic, or in any part thereof, except temporarily and when the safety of the State may require it, in cases of invasion of the territory or of serious disturbances that may threaten public peace.

ART. 41. The territory within which the guarantees determined in the preceding article may have been suspended shall be governed during the period of suspension by the law of public order previously enacted, but neither in the said law, or in any other, shall the suspension be ordered of any other guarantees than those already mentioned. Nor shall there be made, during the period of suspension, any declaration of new crimes, nor shall there be imposed other penalties than those established by the law in force at the time the suspension was ordered.

The executive power is prohibited from banishing or exiling citizens to a greater distance than one hundred and twenty kilometers from their domicile, and from holding them under arrest for more than ten days without turning them over to the judicial authorities, and from rearresting them during the period of the suspension of guarantees. Persons arrested shall not be detained except in special departments of public establishments used for the detention of persons indicted for ordinary offenses.

ART. 42. The suspension of the guarantees specified in article 40 shall only be ordered by means of a law, or, when Congress is not in session, by a decree of the President of the Republic; but the latter shall not order the suspension more than once during the period comprised between two legislatures, nor for an indefinite period of time, nor for more than thirty days, without convening Congress in the same order of suspension. In every case the President shall report to Congress for such action as Congress may deem proper.

TITLE V.

SOVEREIGNTY AND PUBLIC POWERS.

ART. 43. Sovereignty is vested in the people of Cuba and all public powers are derived therefrom.

TITLE VI.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

SECTION FIRST.—*The legislative bodies.*

ART. 44. The legislative power is exercised by two elective bodies, which shall be known as the House of Representatives and the Senate, and which conjointly will be called Congress.

SECTION SECOND.—*The Senate; its organization and attributes.*

ART. 45. The Senate shall be composed of four Senators from each Province, elected therefrom for a period of eight years by the provincial councilmen and by a double number of electors, who, together with the provincial councilmen, shall constitute an electoral board.

One-half of the electors must be persons who pay the highest amount of taxes and the remainder shall possess the qualifications that may be determined by law. All of the electors must also be of age and residents of municipal districts of the Province.

The electors shall be chosen by the voters of the Province one hundred days prior to the election of Senators.

One-half of the members of the Senate shall be elected every four years.

ART. 46. To become a Senator it is necessary—

First. To be a native-born Cuban.

Second. To have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

ART. 47. The inherent attributes of the Senate are—

First. To try, sitting as a court of justice, the President of the Republic whenever he be accused by the House of Representatives of crimes against the external security of the State, against the free exercise of legislative or judicial powers, or of violation of the constitution.

Second. To try, sitting as a court of justice, cabinet ministers whenever they be accused by the House of Representatives of crimes against the external security of the State, against the free exercise of legislative or judicial powers, or of violation of the constitution, or of any other offense of a political nature specified by law.

Third. To try, sitting as a court of justice, governors of Provinces whenever they be accused by the provincial councils or by the President of the Republic of any of the offenses specified in the preceding paragraph. Whenever the Senate sits as a court of justice it shall be presided over by the chief justice of the supreme court, and it shall not impose upon the accused any other penalty than that of removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any public office, without detriment to any other penalty which the ac-

cused may have incurred which may be imposed by the courts declared to be competent by law.

Fourth. To confirm the appointments made by the President of the Republic of chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of justice; of diplomatic representatives and consular agents of the nation, and of all other public officers whose appointment may require the approval of the Senate in accordance with the law.

Fifth. To authorize Cuban citizens to accept employment or honors from another government or to serve in the army thereof.

Sixth. To ratify the treaties entered into by the President of the Republic with other nations.

SECTION THIRD.—*The House of Representatives; its organization and attributes.*

ART. 48. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one representative for each twenty-five thousand inhabitants or fraction thereof over twelve thousand five hundred, elected for the period of four years by direct vote and in the manner provided for by law.

One-half of the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected every two years.

ART. 49. The following qualifications are necessary to be a representative:

First. To be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen who has resided for eight years in the Republic from and after the date of his naturalization.

Second. To have attained to the age of twenty-five years.

Third. To be in full possession of all civil and political rights.

ART. 50. It shall be the duty of the House of Representatives to impeach in the Senate the President of the Republic, and the cabinet ministers in all cases prescribed in paragraphs first and second of article 47, whenever two-thirds of the total number of Representatives shall so resolve in secret session.

SECTION FOURTH.—*Provisions common to both co-legislative bodies.*

ART. 51. The positions of senator and representative are incompatible with the holding of any paid position of Government appointment, with the exception of that of a professorship in a Government institution, obtained by competitive examination prior to election to the first-named positions.

ART. 52. Senators and representatives shall receive from the State a pecuniary remuneration, alike for both positions, the amount of which may be changed at any time; but the change shall not take effect until after the future election of one-half of the members of the co-legislative bodies.

ART. 53. Senators and representatives shall not be held liable for the votes and opinions given and expressed in the discharge of their duties. Senators and representatives shall only be arrested or indicted by authority of the body of which they form part, should Congress be in session at the time, except in case of being actually discovered in *flagrante delicto*. In this case, and in case of their being arrested or indicted at the time when Congress is not in session, report shall be made as soon as practicable to the body to which they belong for proper action.

ART. 54. Both Houses of Congress shall open and close their sessions on the same day; they shall be established at the same place, and neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives shall remove to any other place nor adjourn for more than three days, except by joint resolution of both Houses.

Neither shall they open their sessions without two-thirds of the total number of their members being present, nor shall they continue their sessions without an absolute majority of members being present.

ART. 55. Each House shall decide as to the validity of the election of its respective members and as to the resignations presented by them.

No Senator or Representative shall be expelled from the House to which he belongs, except by virtue of a case previously decided against him, and by resolution of at least two-thirds of the total number of its members.

ART. 56. Each House shall frame its respective rules and regulations, and elect from among its members its president, vice-presidents, and secretaries. However, the president of the Senate will only discharge the duties of office when the Vice-President of the Republic is absent or is fulfilling the duties of President of the same.

SECTION FIFTH.—*Congress and its powers.*

ART. 57. Congress shall meet by virtue of the inherent rights thereof twice in each year, and shall remain in session during a period of at least forty legal working days during each term.

The first session shall begin on the first Monday in April and the other on the first Monday in November. It will meet in extra sessions in such cases and in such manner as provided for by the rules and regulations of the colegislative bodies and whenever convened by the President of the Republic in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

In such cases it shall only consider the express object or objects for which it meets.

ART. 58. Congress shall meet as a joint body to proclaim, after counting and rectifying the electoral vote, the President and Vice-President of the Republic.

In this case the duties of the president of Congress shall be performed by the president of the Senate, and in his absence by the president of the House of Representatives as vice-president of said Congress.

If upon counting the votes for president it should appear that none of the candidates has an absolute majority of votes, or if there should be a tie, Congress, by a majority of votes, shall elect as President one of the two candidates having obtained the greatest number of votes.

Should two or more candidates be in the same condition, by two or more of them having obtained a like number of votes, Congress shall elect one of their number.

Should the vote of Congress also result in a tie, the vote shall be again taken; and if the result of the second vote be the same, the president shall cast the deciding vote.

The method established in the preceding paragraph shall be employed in the election of Vice-President of the Republic.

The counting of the electoral vote shall take place prior to the expiration of the presidential term.

ART. 59. Powers of Congress:

First. To prepare the national codes and laws of a general nature; to determine the rules that shall be observed for general, provincial, and municipal elections; to issue orders for the regulation and organization of all matters pertaining to the general administration of public, provincial, and municipal affairs, and issue all other laws and decisions which it may deem proper in connection with all other matters whatsoever of public interest.

Second. To discuss and approve the budgets of Government revenue and expenditure. The said revenue and expenditure, except such as will be mentioned hereinafter, shall be included in annual budgets and shall only remain in force during the year for which they shall have been approved.

The expenses of Congress, those of the administration of justice, those for interest and redemption of loans, and the revenues with which they have to be paid shall be of a permanent nature and shall be included in a fixed budget which shall remain in force until changed by special laws.

Third. To contract loans; but at the same time it shall be under the obligation of deciding what permanent revenues shall be necessary for the payment of the interest and redemption thereof. All action relating to loans shall require two-thirds of the vote of the total number of members of each legislative body.

Fourth. To coin money, specifying the standard, weight, value, and denomination thereof.

Fifth. To regulate the system of weights and measures.

Sixth. To establish rules for regulating internal and foreign commerce.

Seventh. To regulate the postal service; also railroads, public roads, canals, and harbors, establishing those required by public convenience.

Eighth. To establish the duties and taxes of a national character necessary for the needs of the Government.

Ninth. To establish rules and procedures for naturalization of citizens.

Tenth. To grant amnesties.

Eleventh. To fix the number of the land and naval forces and to determine the organization thereof.

Twelfth. To declare war and approve treaties of peace made by the President of the Republic.

Thirteenth. To designate, by means of a special law, who shall be President of the Republic in case of the removal from office, death, resignation, or incapacity of the President and Vice-President thereof.

ART. 60. Congress shall not include in the budget laws provisions that may bring about legislative or administrative changes of any other nature; nor shall it reduce or suppress any revenue of a permanent nature without establishing at the same time others in substitution thereof, except in case of reduction or suppression caused by the reduction or suppression of equivalent permanent expenses; nor shall Congress assign to any service that has to be provided for in the annual budget a greater amount than that recommended in the project of the Government; but it may establish new services and reform or give greater scope to those already existing by enactment of special laws.

SECTION SIXTH.—*The initiative, preparation, sanction, and promulgation of the laws.*

ART. 61. The initiative in respect to the laws is in each of the colegislative bodies without distinction.

ART. 62. Every bill which shall have passed both colegislative bodies, and every resolution of the said bodies that may have to be executed by the President of the Republic must be presented to him for approval. If he approve them he will sign them at once, otherwise he shall return them with his objections to the colegislative body in which they shall have originated; which body shall enter the said objections at large upon its minutes and will again discuss the bill or resolution. If, after this second discussion, two-thirds of the total number of members of the colegislative body should vote in favor of the bill or resolution, it shall be sent, together with the objections of the President, to the other body, where it shall also be discussed, and if the latter should approve same by like majority it shall become a law. In all the above cases the vote shall be taken by **name**.

If within the following ten working days after having received a bill or resolution the President shall not have returned the same, it shall be considered approved and become law.

If within the last ten days of a legislative session there should be presented to the President of the Republic any bill, and he should decide to take advantage of the entire period, in accordance with the preceding paragraph, granted to him by law for the approval thereof, he shall notify Congress on the same day of his determination, in order that the latter may remain in session, should it so desire, until the expiration of the said period. Should the President not do so, the bill shall be considered approved and become law.

No bill after being defeated in its entirety by either of the legislative bodies shall be again presented for discussion during the same legislative session.

ART. 63. Every law shall be promulgated within ten days next following the date of its approval by either the President or Congress, as the case may be, according to the preceding article.

TITLE VII.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION FIRST.—*The exercise of executive power.*

ART. 64. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Republic.

SECTION SECOND.—*The President of the Republic, his powers and duties.*

ART. 65. The President of the Republic must possess the following qualifications:

First. He must be a native-born or naturalized Cuban citizen, and in the latter case must have served in the Cuban army in its wars of independence for at least ten years.

Second. He must have attained to the age of forty years.

Third. He must be in full possession of his civil and political rights.

ART. 66. The President of the Republic shall be elected by presidential electors on one single day and as provided for by law.

The term of office shall be four years, and no person shall be President for three consecutive terms.

ART. 67. The President shall take oath of office, or make affirmation, before the supreme court of justice, upon taking office, faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, to comply with and enforce the constitution and the laws.

ART. 68. The duties of the President of the Republic are:

First. He shall sanction and promulgate the laws, execute and enforce them; issue, when Congress may not have done so, the regulations for the better enforcement of the laws, and, in addition thereto, the decrees and orders which, for this purpose and for all that which pertains to the control and administration of the nation, he may deem proper, without in any case violating the provisions established in said laws.

Second. He shall convene special sessions of Congress, or of the Senate alone, in the cases specified in this constitution or when in his judgment it may be necessary.

Third. He shall adjourn Congress whenever therein an agreement in this particular shall not have been arrived at between the legislative bodies.

Fourth. He shall present to Congress at the opening of each legislative session and at such other times as he may deem proper a message relating to the acts of his administration, demonstrating the general condition of the Republic; and he shall furthermore recommend the adoption of such laws and resolutions as he may deem necessary or advantageous.

Fifth. He shall present to either House of Congress prior to the 15th day of November the project of the annual budgets.

Sixth. He shall furnish Congress with all the information that it may ask for in reference to all matters that do not demand secrecy.

Seventh. He shall direct diplomatic negotiations and make treaties with all nations, but he must submit same for the approval of the Senate, without which they shall not be valid or binding upon the Republic.

Eighth. He shall have the power to freely appoint and remove from office the members of his cabinet, notifying Congress of such action.

Ninth. He shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Senate, the chief justice and justices of the supreme court and the diplomatic representatives and consular agents of the Republic, with power to make *pro tempore* appointments of such functionaries in cases of vacancy when the Senate is not in session.

Tenth. He shall appoint such other public officers to all positions specified by law whose appointment does not pertain to any other authority.

Eleventh. He shall have the right to suspend the exercise of the powers enumerated in article 40 of this constitution in such cases and in the manner stated in articles 41 and 42.

Twelfth. He shall have the right to suspend the resolutions of provincial and municipal councils in such cases and in the manner determined by this constitution.

Thirteenth. He shall have the right to order the suspension from office of governors of Provinces in case of their exceeding their powers and violating the laws, reporting the fact to the Senate, in such manner as may be determined, for proper action.

Fourteenth. He shall have the right to prefer charges against the governors of Provinces in the cases stated in paragraph third of article 47.

Fifteenth. He shall have the right to pardon criminals in accordance with the provisions of the law, except public officers who may have been convicted of crimes committed in the performance of their duties.

Sixteenth. He shall receive the diplomatic representatives and recognize the consular agents of other nations.

Seventeenth. He shall have at his disposal, as commander in chief, the land and naval forces of the Republic, take proper measures for the defense of its territory, reporting to Congress the action taken for the purpose, and take proper measures for the maintenance of the public peace whenever there shall arise any danger of invasion or any rebellion seriously threatening public safety. At a time when Congress is not in session the President shall convene same without delay for proper action.

ART. 69. The President shall not leave the territory of the Republic without the authority of Congress.

ART. 70. The President shall be responsible before the supreme court of justice for all ordinary crimes committed by him during his term of office; but he shall not be indicted without previous authority of the Senate.

ART. 71. The President shall receive from the State a salary which may be changed at any time; but the change shall not take effect except within the presidential periods next following that in which it may have been agreed upon.

TITLE VIII.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

ART. 72. There shall be a Vice-President of the Republic, who shall be elected in the same manner and for a like period of time as the President and conjointly with the latter. To become Vice-President, the same qualifications prescribed for President by this constitution are necessary.

ART. 73. The Vice-President of the Republic shall be president of the Senate, but shall be entitled to vote only in case of a tie.

ART. 74. In case of temporary or permanent absence of the President of the Republic, the Vice-President shall substitute him in the exercise of the executive power. Should the absence be permanent, the substitution shall continue until the end of the presidential term.

ART. 75. The Vice-President shall receive a salary from the State which may be changed at any time, but the change shall not take effect except within the presidential periods next following that in which it may have been agreed upon.

TITLE IX.

ART. 76. For the exercise of his powers the President of the Republic shall have such cabinet ministers as may be prescribed by law, and Cuban citizens only in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights shall be appointed.

ART. 77. All decrees, orders, and decisions of the President of the Republic shall bear the *referendum* of the respective cabinet minister, without which they shall not be enforceable and shall not be executed.

ART. 78. The cabinet ministers shall be personally responsible for all acts bearing their referendum and jointly and severally responsible for those which they may jointly decree or sanction. This responsibility does not exempt the President from the personal and direct responsibility which he may incur.

ART. 79. The cabinet ministers shall be impeached by the House of Representatives, in the Senate, in the cases mentioned in paragraph two of article 47.

ART. 80. The cabinet ministers shall receive a salary from the State which may be changed at any time, but the change shall not go into effect except within the presidential periods next following the one in which it may have been agreed upon.

TITLE X.

SECTION FIRST.—*The exercise of judicial powers.*

ART. 81. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court of justice and in such other courts as may be established by law. The said law will regulate their respective organization and powers, the manner of exercising the same, and the qualifications that must be possessed by the functionaries composing the said courts.

SECTION SECOND.—*Supreme court of justice.*

ART. 82. To be chief justice or a justice of the supreme court the following conditions are required:

First. To be a Cuban by birth.

Second. To have attained to the age of thirty-five years.

Third. To be in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and not to have been condemned to any *pena afflictiva* for ordinary offenses.

Fourth. To possess, in addition, any of the following qualifications: To have practiced in Cuba, during ten years at least, the profession of law, or discharged for a like period of time judicial duties, or occupied for the same number of years a chair of law in an official educational establishment.

Other persons may be also appointed to the positions of chief justice and justices of the supreme court, provided they possess the qualifications required by conditions 1, 2, and 3 of this article.

(a) Those persons who may have previously held positions in the judiciary of a similar or next inferior grade for the period that may be provided for by law.

(b) Those persons who, prior to the promulgation of this constitution, may have been justices of the supreme court of the island of Cuba.

The time during which lawyers shall have exercised judicial functions shall be reckoned as that of the practice of law necessary to qualify them for appointment as justices of the supreme court.

ART. 83. In addition to the powers that may have been conferred previously, or may be in future conferred by the laws, the supreme court shall be vested with the following:

First. To take cognizance of appeals for the cassation of decisions of inferior courts.

Second. To decide as to the right of jurisdiction of courts immediately below it, or which may not be under the control of a higher court, common to both.

Third. To have cognizance of all cases in litigation to which the State, Provinces, and municipalities are parties inter se.

Fourth. To decide as to the constitutionality of the laws, decrees, and regulations, whenever questions relating thereto shall arise between interested parties.

SECTION THIRD.—*General rules relating to the administration of justice.*

ART. 84. Justice shall be administered gratuitously throughout the territory of the Republic.

ART. 85. The courts of law shall have cognizance of all suits, either civil, criminal, or interadministrative (contencioso-administrativos).

ART. 86. There shall not be created, under any circumstances or title whatsoever, any judicial commission or special courts.

ART. 87. No judicial functionary shall be suspended or discharged from his office or position except by reason of crime or other serious cause, duly proven, and always after he has been heard.

Neither shall he be removed to another position without his consent unless it be for the manifest benefit of the public ser

ART. 88. All judicial functionaries shall be personally responsible, in the manner which the laws may determine, for all violations of the laws committed by them.

ART. 89. The salaries of judicial functionaries shall be changed only at periods of over five years, the said change to be made by a special law. The law shall not assign different salaries for positions the grade, category, and duties of which are equal.

ART. 90. Military and naval courts shall be regulated by a special organic law.

TITLE XI.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

SECTION FIRST.—*General rules.*

ART. 91. Provinces shall comprise the municipal districts within their limits.

ART. 92. Each Province shall have one governor and one provincial council, elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner prescribed by law. The number of councilmen in each Province shall not be less than eight nor more than twenty.

SECTION SECOND.—*Provincial councils and their powers.*

ART. 93. Provincial councils shall have the right to—

First. Decide all matters concerning the Province, and which, under the constitution, treaties, or laws, are not within the general jurisdiction of the State or the special jurisdiction of the ayuntamientos.

Second. Prepare their budgets, providing the necessary incomes to meet them, without any other limitations thereto than that consistent with the tax system of the Government.

Third. Contract loans for public works for the benefit of the Province, but voting at the same time the necessary permanent incomes for the payment of the interest and redemption of said loans.

In order that said loans may be raised, they must be approved by two-thirds of the members of the municipal councils of the Province.

Fourth. To impeach the governor before the Senate, in the cases specified in paragraph 3 of article 47, whenever two-thirds of the total number of provincial councilmen shall decide, in secret session, to prefer such charges.

Fifth. To appoint to and remove from office provincial employees, in accordance with provisions which may be established by law.

ART. 94. Provincial councils shall not reduce or suppress revenues of a permanent character without establishing, at the same time, others in substitution thereof, except when the reduction or suppression arises from the reduction or suppression of equivalent purposes.

ART. 95. The decisions of the provincial councils shall be presented to the governor of the Province, and should he approve the same he shall affix his signature thereto. Otherwise he shall return them, with his objections, to the council, which will again discuss the matter. If, after this second discussion, two-thirds of the total number of councilmen should vote in favor of the measure it shall be executed.

Whenever the governor does not, within ten days after the presentation of the resolution, return the same, it will be considered approved, and shall, in a like manner, be executed.

ART. 96. All resolutions of the provincial councils may be suspended by the governor of the Province or by the President of the Republic whenever, in their judgment, they may be contrary to the constitution, treaties, laws, or resolutions adopted by the municipal councils in the exercise of their inherent rights. But the right of cognizance and decision of all claims arising from the said suspension shall pertain to the courts.

ART. 97. Neither the provincial councilmen, nor any section of, or commission from among their members, or of other persons designated by them, shall have any intervention in election matters pertaining to any election whatsoever.

ART. 98. The provincial councilmen shall be personally responsible before the courts in the manner prescribed by law for all acts whatsoever which they may perform in the exercise of their duties.

SECTION THIRD.—*Governors of Provinces and their powers.*

ART. 99. The governors of Provinces shall have power to—

First. Comply with and enforce, in all matters within their jurisdiction, the laws, decrees, and general regulations of the nation.

Second. Publish the resolutions of the provincial councils that may be enforceable, executing the same and causing them to be executed.

Third. Issue orders, as well as the necessary instructions and regulations for the better execution of the resolutions of the provincial councils, when the latter should not have done so.

Fourth. Call together the provincial councils in special session, whenever in their judgment it may be necessary, stating in the order convening the session the object thereof.

Fifth. Suspend the resolutions of the provincial and municipal councils in the cases determined by this constitution.

Sixth. Order the suspension of alcaldes from office in cases where they exceed their powers, violate the constitution or the laws, infringe the resolutions of provincial councils, or fail to comply with their duties; reporting such action to the provincial council in such manner as may be provided for by law.

Seventh. Appoint and remove the employees of his office in such manner as may be provided for by law.

ART. 100. The governor shall be responsible to the Senate, as specified in this constitution, and to the courts of justice, in all other cases of crime in such manner as may be provided for by law.

ART. 101. The governor shall receive from the provincial treasury a salary, which may be changed at any time, but the change shall not take effect until after the election of a new governor.

ART. 102. In case of absence, either temporary or permanent, of the governor of the province, he shall be substituted in the discharge of his official duties by the president of the provincial council. Should such absence be permanent such substitution shall continue until the end of the term for which the governor may have been elected.

TITLE XII.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

SECTION FIRST.—*General rules.*

ART. 103. The municipal districts shall be governed by municipal councils composed of the number of councilmen, elected by direct vote, as may be provided for by law.

ART. 104. In each municipal district there shall be an alcalde, elected by direct vote, as may be provided for by law.

SECTION SECOND.—*Municipal councils and their powers.*

ART. 105. The municipal councils shall have power to—

First. Decide all matters that relate exclusively to municipal districts.

Second. Prepare the budgets, providing the necessary revenues to meet them, without further limitations than making them compatible with the tax system of the State.

Third. Contract loans, but at the same time voting the permanent revenues necessary for the payment of interest and redemption of same.

In order that said loans may be negotiated, they must be approved by two-thirds of the voters of the municipal districts.

Fourth. To appoint and remove from office municipal employees, as may be provided for by law.

ART. 106. The municipal council shall not reduce or suppress any revenues of a permanent nature without providing others at the same time in substitution thereof, except when the reduction or suppression arises from the reduction or suppression of equivalent permanent expenditures.

ART. 107. The resolutions of municipal councils shall be presented to the alcalde. If the latter should approve them he will attach his signature thereto; otherwise he will return them, with his objections,

to the municipal council, where they will again be discussed. And if, upon this second discussion, two-thirds of the total number of councilmen should vote in favor of any resolution it shall be executed.

Whenever the alcalde should not return any resolution within ten days after it has been presented to him, it shall be considered approved and shall also be executed.

ART. 108. The resolutions of municipal councils may be suspended by the alcalde, by the governor of the province, or by the President of the Republic, whenever, in their judgment, such resolutions are contrary to the constitution, to treaties, to the laws, or to the resolutions adopted by the provincial council by virtue of its inherent rights, but the courts of justice shall take cognizance of and decide all claims arising therefrom.

ART. 109. Councilmen shall be personally responsible before the courts of justice, as may be provided for by law, for all acts performed by them in the exercise of their duties.

SECTION THIRD.—*Alcaldes; their powers and duties.*

ART. 110. Alcaldes shall be required to—

First. Publish the resolutions of municipal councils that may be binding, execute and cause the same to be executed.

Second. To take charge of the administration of municipal affairs, issuing orders for the purpose, as well as instructions and regulations for the better execution of the resolutions of municipal councils whenever the latter may fail to do so.

Third. Appoint and remove the employees of his office as may be provided for by law.

ART. 111. The alcalde shall be personally responsible before the courts of justice as may be prescribed by law, for all acts performed in the discharge of his official duties.

ART. 112. The alcalde shall receive a salary, to be paid by the municipal treasury, which may be changed at any time; but such change shall not take effect until after a new election has been held.

ART. 113. In case of either temporary or permanent absence of the alcalde, his official duties shall be discharged by the president of the municipal council.

Should such absence be permanent, such substitution shall continue for the term for which the alcalde may have been elected.

TITLE XIII.

THE NATIONAL TREASURE.

ART. 114. All property existing within the territory of the Republic not belonging to Provinces or municipalities—^{individual} separately or collectively, is the property of the

TITLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ART. 115. The constitution shall not be amended, in whole or in part, except by a resolution adopted by two-thirds of the total number of members of each colegislative body.

Six months after an amendment has been agreed upon, a constitutional convention shall be convened, the duties whereof shall be limited to either approving or rejecting the amendment voted by the colegislative bodies, which latter shall continue in the performance of their duties with absolute independence of the convention.

Delegates to the said convention shall be elected by each Province in the proportion of one for every fifty thousand inhabitants and in the manner that may be provided by law.

TRANSITORY RULES.

First. The Republic of Cuba does not recognize any other debts and obligations than those legitimately contracted in behalf of the revolution by the corps commanders of the liberating army subsequent to the twenty-fourth day of February, 1895, and prior to the nineteenth day of September of the same year, the date on which the Jimaguayú constitution was promulgated, and such debts and obligations as the revolutionary government may have contracted subsequently, either by itself or through its legitimate representatives in foreign countries. Congress shall classify said debts and obligations and decide as to the payment of those that may be legitimate.

Second. Persons born in Cuba, or children of native-born Cubans, who, at the time of the promulgation of this constitution, might be citizens of any foreign nation shall not enjoy the rights of Cuban nationality without first and expressly renouncing their said foreign citizenship.

Third. The period of time which foreigners may have served in the wars of independence of Cuba shall be computed as within that required for the naturalization and residence necessary to acquire the right granted to naturalized citizens in article 49.

Fourth. The basis of population which is established in relation to the election of representatives and delegates to the constitutional convention in articles 48 and 115 may be changed by law whenever, in the judgment of Congress, it should become necessary through the increase of the number of inhabitants, as may be shown by the census which may be periodically taken.

Fifth. Senators, at the time of the first organization of the Senate, shall divide into two groups for the purpose of determining their tenures of office.

Those comprising the first group shall cease in their duties at the expiration of the fourth year, and those comprising the second group at the expiration of the eighth year. It shall be decided by lot which of the two senators from each Province shall belong to either group.

The law will provide the procedure for the formation of the two groups into which the House of Representatives shall be divided for the purpose of its partial renewal.

Sixth. Ninety days after the promulgation of the electoral law, which shall be prepared and adopted by the constitutional convention, the election of public officers provided for by the constitution shall be proceeded with, for the transfer of the Government of Cuba to those elected, in conformity with the provisions of Order No. 301 of Headquarters Division of Cuba, dated July 25, 1900.

Seventh. All laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings which may be in force at the time of the promulgation of this constitution shall continue to be observed, in so far as they do not conflict with the said constitution, until such time as they may be legally revoked or amended.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLE I. The Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any way authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for naval or military purposes, or otherwise, lodgment or control over any portion of said island.

ART. II. That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which, the ordinary revenues of the island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate.

ART. III. That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

ART. IV. That all the acts of the United States in Cuba during the military occupancy of said island shall be ratified and held as valid, and all rights legally acquired by virtue of said acts shall be maintained and protected.

ART. V. That the Government of Cuba will execute, and, as far as necessary, extend the plans already devised, or other

ally agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

ART. VI. The island of Pines shall be omitted from the boundaries of Cuba specified in the constitution, the title of ownership thereof being left to future adjustment by treaty.

ART. VII. To enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba, and to protect the people thereof, as well as for its own defence, the Cuban Government will sell or lease to the United States the lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, at certain specified points, to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

ART. VIII. The Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.



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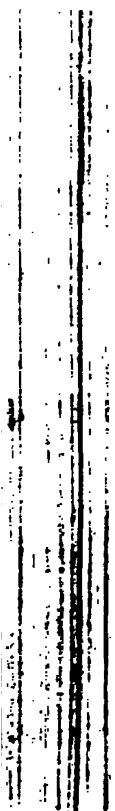
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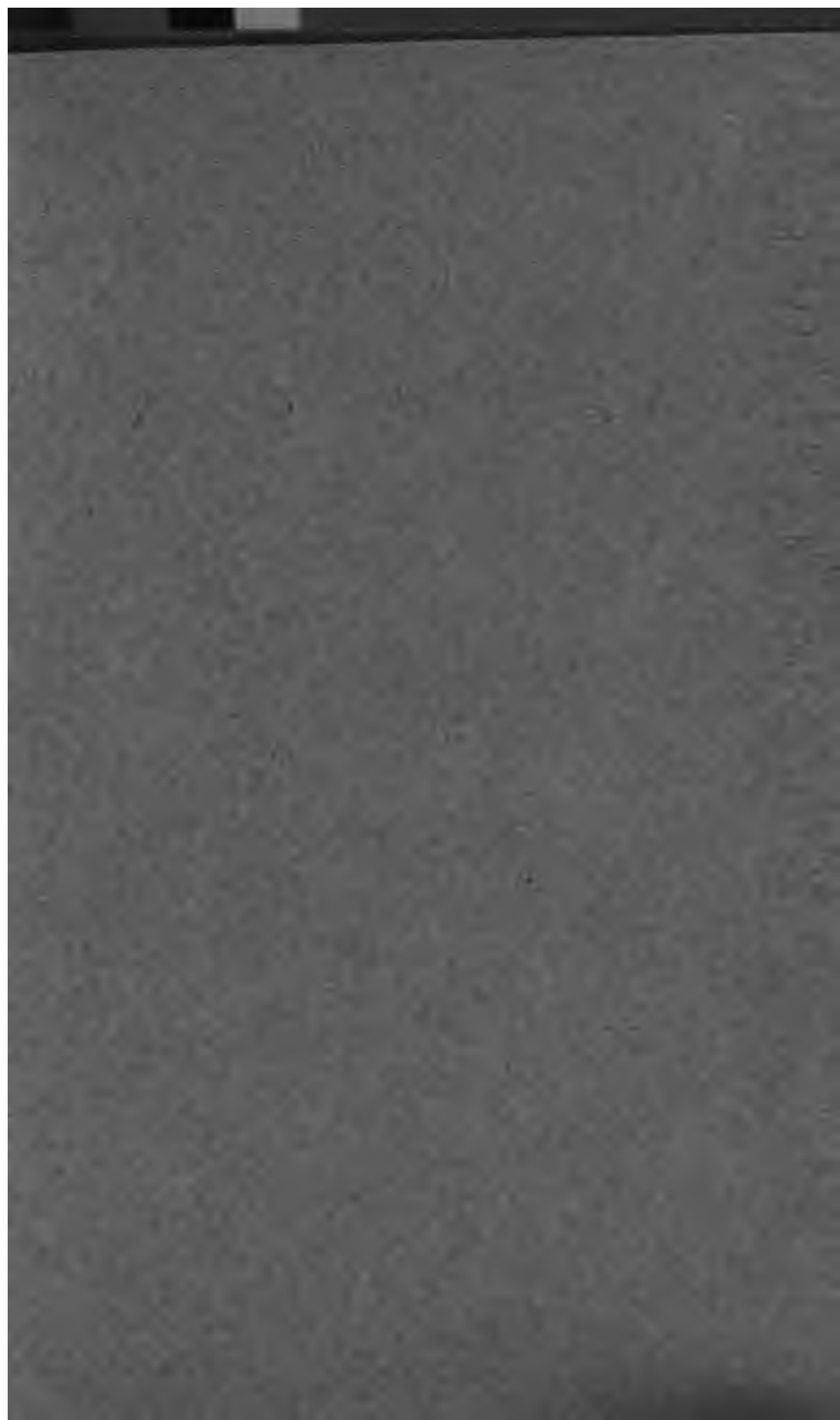
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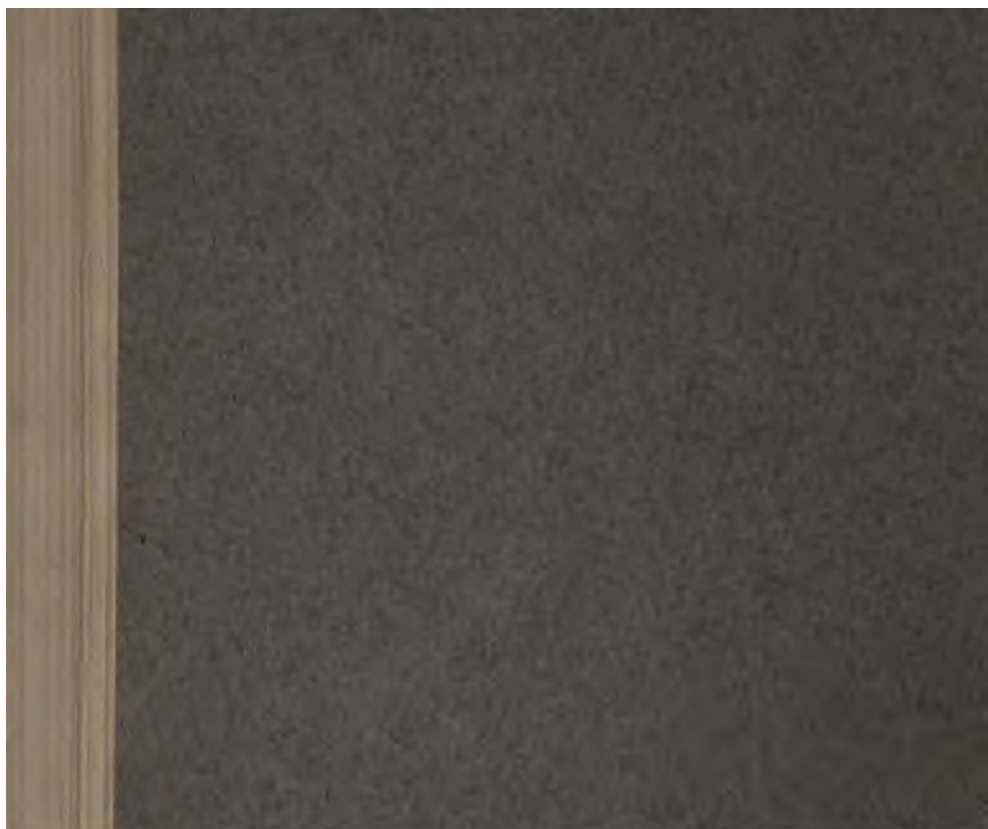
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